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40-9-34

=N BA303

[Abrams]

VX NB606 PD 2 EXTRA AR=NEW YORK NY 10 753PME=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

1940 MAR 10 PM 8 37

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN=D

DEAR DR DUBOIS WILL YOU PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE TOMORROW I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH YOU A PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL IN YOUR HONOR THANK YOU=

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[Academy of Sciences at Berlin]

40-9-56

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.
December 30, 1960

Professor Dr. Radig
Academy of Sciences at Berlin
Berlin w 8
Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 22-23
Germany

My dear Professor Radig:

I am sorry to be so late answering your kind letter of October 29.

I am sending a revision of the note for your year book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

(Howard, Fisk, Wilberforce, Atlanta, Morgan)

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, Dr. Dr. h. c. (Berlin, Moskau, Charles) A.M. Ph. D. (Harvard) LL. D. h. c. Litt, D. H. c. L. H. D. h. c., Head Department of Sociology, Atlanta University 1933-1944, Head Department of Special Research National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 1944-1948, Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, Member National Institute of Arts and Letters (U.S.A.), Mitglied des Weltfriedensrates, Trager des Internationalen Friedenspreises 1953, Lenin International Peace Prize 1959, Chairman Council African Affairs 1948-1954, Founder Pan-African Congresses 1919-1958, geb. am 23. 2. 1868 in Great Barrington/Mass., U.S.A.

40-9-57

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, Dr. Dr. h. c. (Berlin, Moskau) A. M. Ph. D. LL. D. h. c. Litt, D. h. c. L. H. D. h. c., ~~Professor für Geschichte und Soziologie in Brooklyn (N. Y.), Mitglied der National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)~~ und des Weltfriedensrates, Träger des Internationalen Friedenspreises 1953, Chairman Council African Affairs ~~1954~~, geb. am 23. 2. 1868 in Great Barrington/Mass., ~~20. 2. 1958~~

[AD HOC COMMITTEE]

James Imbrie
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY
LAWRENCEVILLE 453

November 3, 1960

39-416-39

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

There is herewith enclosed a petition to the coming 87th Congress, asking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee.

The names printed as signers of this enclosed petition are acting as an ad hoc committee requesting the additional signatures of some 1,000 prominent people in various communities across our land -- of which you are one.

May we plead for your earnest consideration of this matter. May we also urge you to sign and return the enclosed postal card at your earliest convenience. The members of the ad hoc committee have already done so.

Faithfully yours,

James Imbrie
Clarence Pickett
Aubrey Williams

Acting for the Committee

(Ad Hoc Committee)

James Imbrie
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY
LAWRENCEVILLE 453

December 31, 1960

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In regard to the Petition to the 87th Congress asking for the elimination of the House Un-American Activities Committee as a Standing Committee, we would like to report to you that we now have some 340 signatures of outstanding citizens from 32 States of the Union.

We, in the Ad Hoc Committee, believe that with this list there has been forged a most significant weapon for use against the continued abuse by HUAC of the rightful investigatory powers of the Congress.

A two page spread of the Petition with names of signers will be published in the "Washington Post" on Monday, January 2nd, 1961. The publication will cost $5,052.00, payment of which has been guaranteed. However, the Ad Hoc Committee has come to the belated conclusion that as much of this cost as possible should be undertaken by the signers of the petition. We have reached this decision because of the mounting bitterness of the counter-campaign now being waged by Fulton Lewis, Jr. and other supporters of HUAC, and in order that no valid attack can be made by them on the ground that only a few of the signers shared the cost of the publication.

The Ad Hoc Committee would deeply deprecate any thought that this suggestion be considered pressure of any kind, but we hope that all the signers will understand the situation and do their utmost to help defray this expense.

A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience, and should be returned as soon as possible with checks made payable to:

James Imbrie, Acting Treas., Ad Hoc Committee.

Faithfully yours,

Clarence E. Pickett
James Imbrie
Aubrey W. Williams

Acting for the Committee

"The Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished, not reorganized and expanded."

Editorial
"The Washington Post"
December 19, 1958

We, the undersigned, petition the 87th Congress to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee.

We believe that the U. S. Supreme Court has, in the United States vs. Watkins, made it clear that the Committee has habitually misused its mandate in unconstitutional ways for political purposes; that it has become an agency for repression; that it has usurped the functions of the executive and judicial branches of our government.

We are confident that only a return to constitutional procedures can protect us against subversion without at the same time subverting the very liberties we seek to protect.

For two decades the Congress has allowed the Committee to function. For two decades the Committee has condemned individual Americans, has wrecked the lives of some, and has denied them the due process of law that English and American courts have toilsomely evolved over many centuries. Now the nation is reaping the bitter harvest:

1. The Committee has perverted, and thereby imperiled, the proper and necessary powers of the Congress to conduct investigations.

2. The Committee has helped discourage free study and inquiry in working for peace while the world is threatened with destruction.

3. It has harassed Americans who work for racial equality and justice.

4. It has increased bitterness between racial and religious groups of our citizens, which in turn has imperiled our good relations with the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

5. It has discouraged social and cultural contacts with our neighbors on this shrinking planet. It has discouraged U. S. students and scholars from studying in countries which we Americans desperately need to understand.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has in these ways weakened America. At no time in history have we needed to be stronger. At no time have we needed to be wiser. Let us rid ourselves of this agent of weakness and of folly.

REV. BENJAMIN J. ANDERSON
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DEAN JOHN C. BENNETT
JUDGE JOHN O. BIGELOW
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PROF. PAUL TILLETT
AUBREY WILLIAMS
PROF. H. H. WILSON

U

41-18-201

Petition To The House Of Representatives Of The 87th Congress Of The United States:—

We, the undersigned, petition the 87th Congress to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee.

We believe that the U. S. Supreme Court has, in the United States vs. Watkins, made it clear that the Committee has habitually misused its mandate in unconstitutional ways for political purposes; that it has become an agency for repression; that it has usurped the functions of the executive and judicial branches of our government.

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities has in these ways weakened America. At no time in history have we needed to be stronger. At no time have we needed to be wiser. Let us rid ourselves of this agent of weakness and of folly.

List Of Signers Of Petition To 87th Congress

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61 – 1879 Hall
Princeton, N.J.

December 18, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am writing my senior thesis at Princeton University on James Weldon Johnson. I would appreciate it tremendously if you would write me your estimate of Mr. Johnson's contribution to the cause of the Negro in the United States. I realize this is an imposition but because of your own importance in this field your remarks would be very valuable. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Lynn S. Adelman

40-9-15

December 30, 1960

Mr. Lynn Adelman
61-1879 Hall
Princeton, N.J.

My dear Mr. Adelman:

James Weldon Johnson was long a close friend of mine. He was an artist of great sensibility, but compelled to spend most of his life in politics and propaganda.

His poetry is without doubt his leading contribution to American culture.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

January 25, 1960

Professor Ivan Z. Potekhin
Moscow
USSR

My dear Professor Potekhin:

I have not forgotten my promise to furnish you with photostats of the documents pertaining to the Pan-African Congresses, but I found on my return and casual examination of these documents that the project is much larger and more complicated than I had thought.

These Congresses took place in Paris in 1919; in Paris, London and Brussels in 1921; in London and Lisbon in 1923; in New York in 1927; in Manchester, England in 1945. In addition to this there was correspondence and other efforts covering the whole period from 1918 to 1925. And then again in 1945 and later there were large numbers of documents and pamphlets. This material covering literally thousands of pieces would have in the first place to be organized and sifted and the essential and valuable parts selected for photostating. Even then the cost of the process would be very considerable. The only practical procedure would be first to have an assistant go through this material selecting it out of my files and placing it in a new set of files; then carefully to select the essentials; finally having decided just how much material should be copied and photostated, to get an estimate of the cost and communicate with you. I am therefore writing you to know what your thought is at present and as to whether you wish me to start upon this project and how far you could be responsible for the preliminary expense.

I learned from a note in the New York Times that the African Institute was established in October. I should like very much to have the details and to know just what the form of the organization is and its present program and officials. I shall be under deep obligation if you would communicate with me concerning this at your earliest convenience. I am sorry to have held up the work of Miss Golden so long, but I have had, as you can imagine, a great deal of work to straighten out on my return after a year's absence.

I trust this will find you and your family well and Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Copyright 5/1/60

A-19-150

[AFRICA INSTITUTE]

COPY

40-9-352

January 25, 1960

Professor Ivan Z. Potekhin
Moscow
USSR

My dear Professor Potekhin:

I have not forgotten my promise to furnish you with photostats of the documents pertaining to the Pan-African Congresses, but I found on my return and casual examination of these documents that the project is much larger and more complicated than I had thought.

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I trust this will find you and your family well and Mrs. DuBois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[AFRICA INSTITUTE]

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-34
~~Ленинградский пр., 16~~

Africa Institute,
~~16, Staronovinsky, Moscow~~

40-9-357

Prof. W.E.Burghardt DuBois
Mrs. Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklin 1,N.Y.
USA

April 26th 1960
№ 56

Dear Professor DuBOIS !

I was very pleased to receive your letter of April 6th.

Our Institute has no publications yet. But I take pleasure in assuring you that when it does you will regularly receive all its publications.

Please convey my kind regards to Shirley.

Very simcerely yours

I.Potekhin
Director of the Africa
Institute

[AFRICAN INSTITUTE]

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-34
Староконюшенный пер., 16

Africa Institute,
16, Starokonusheny, Moscow

Professor W.E.B.DuBois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 1, New York

U.S.A.

10th may, 1960

-40-9-390

My dear Professor Du Bois,

It is long since I received your letter dated October,12, and "A Proposed Encyclopedia Africana" endorsed into it. I did not answer your letter timely for the reason I explain below.

We in the Africa Institute have conceived a publication in 1962-1963 of a small Encyclopedia Africana. It was my intention to attach a project of this Encyclopedia to my letter to you. Very infortunately, it has taken us a longer time to work out this project than we anticipated and up till now I cannot send it to you. It will be completed in two or three months and then I shall forward it to you.

It has been our intention to use this edition to restore the truth about the historical past of African peoples. Our Encyclopedia will consist of small entries on every African state that was in existence prior to the colonization, every war and uprisal of African peoples against the imperialist scrimmage of Africa in the XIX century and on every politician and statesman of any importance we know of both the past and the present. We plan to show in the Encyclopedia the imperialist enslavement of African peoples and their atruggle for national independence. We shall do what we can to give a

maximum coverage of African culture.

We realise that this is going to be quite a task, our forces being very inadequate. Still we hope, with all our efforts on the job, to have the Encyclopedia ~~for~~ ready for publication during 1961. We hope that progressive African scholars will not fail to render some aid.

40-9-361

We of course welcome your intention to prepare and publish an Encyclopedia Africana. It is very important for spiritual emancipation of Africa from colonialism.

I share your opinion that the Encyclopedia should be written by Africans themselves or at least,from an African point of view. But you realise better than myself that Africa up till now has very few scholars of her own. It is my impression that the Encyclopedia will hardly be written if African sholars alone do the job,sholars of Europe and America is wanted. Our Institute is ready and willing to contribute,moderately as it may appear,to the preparing of such Encyclopedia. In view of this,may I ask you to inform us from time to time,of the main steps taken to carry forward the preparing of the Encyclopedia?

The Encyclopedia should become an enterprise of an international scale,and the center of the whole work should be in Africa, preferably in Ghana,and the control and coordination of the efforts should be placed into the hands of Africans.

I think a conference of scholars both African and non-african from various countries held in Accra would be useful to lay a basis for international cooperation of scholars as regards the editing of the Encyclopedia.

You know of course that in Moscow the XXV International Congress of Orientalists was held last August,the Congress,following

the practice of previous years,had an Africa Section.

Unlike the previous Congresses, several african scholars took part in the work of the Section. The Section has passed a decision, on the proposal of m-r Achifusi of Nigeria, to establish a permanent International Association of Africanists - International Congress of Africanists - made on the same lines as International Congresses of Orientalists,Americanists etc. I am enclosing the Resolution hereto.

40-9-362

It would be of interest to put on the agenda of the Congress the proposal to prepare your Encyclopedia. Professor O.Dike of Ibadan,Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Congress, is at present in the U.S.A. If you have a chance to meet him,will you speak about this matter and generally about the preparing of the Congress?

Give my best regards to your wife.

I wish you best of health.

V. Potekhin

I.Potekhin

Director

RESOLUTION № 1

The African Section of the XXV International Congress of Orientalists, in view of the growing importance of African Studies,

Resolves:

1. that it is desirable to extend the works of the Section by establishing an International Congress of Africanists;
2. that the initial meeting of this Congress be held in one of the African university centers, in 1962 if possible;
3. that, with their consent, a Committee of Organization composed of the heads of the National University of Mali, the University College of Ghana, the University of Addis-Ababa, the University of Ibadan, the University of Tunis and the head of one Congo University, plus representatives of the International African Institute, the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the African Studies Association of the United States of America and of the French Africanists be appointed, with the Principal of the University College of Ibadan as chairman;
4. that the chairman of the present Section be requested to communicate with the above-mentioned individuals and bodies as to facilitate the formation of the Committee on Organization.

40-9-363

[AFRICA INSTITUTE]

410-9-155

June 17, 1960

Prof. I. Potekhin
Africa Institute
USSR Academy of Sciences
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Potekhin:

I have gathered all the documents of the five Pan-African Congresses which I promoted. I am leaving the country for Czechoslovakia and Africa and probably will be gone until September. As soon as I return I will have photostats made of all the essential documents of these Congresses and send them to you with bill.

I trust that you and your family are well and that the Africa Institute is progressing.

My wife joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[AFRICA INSTITUTE]

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-34
Староконюшенный пер., 16

Africa Institute,
16, Starokonusheny, Moscow

Prof.W.E.B.Du Bois
31, Grace Court
Brooklin 1, N.Y.

July 11th, 1960
№127

40-9-359

My dear Professor Du Bois,

I have your letter of June 17th for which please accept my deep thanks. It is very kind of you that you have gathered documents on Pan-African Congresses. May be now you have the possibility to inform me about the approximate cost of the photostats. I am in great need of this information, as I have to arrange the matter of payment for this work with the Library of the Academy of Sciences. I should be under deep obligation if you would communicate with me concerning this as soon as possible.

I was very pleased to learn that you are leaving for Africa. You are awaited there for a long time.

I sincerely wish you a successful journey.

Please convey my kindest regards to Shirley.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours

(I.Potekhin)
Director of the Africa
Institute

[AFRICAN INSTIT.]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 12, 1960

Mr. I. Potekhin
Director, Africa Institute
16, Starokonusheny
Moscow, USSR

My dear Professor Potekhin:

My wife and I have spent six weeks in Ghana and a month in West Europe. We arrived in America September 12th. I am not in the best health, but have been resting and think that I am improving.

I am enclosing a plan which the President of Ghana asked me to write out. May I have your advice? I have written to a number of African scholars in England and several in other parts of the continent. Will you tell me how much cooperation we can get from you and the Africa Institute and indicate to what other persons I should write especially in France, Spain and Portugal and also in the Arab countries. I shall be under deep obligation.

I have almost finished collecting the data concerning the Pan-African Congresses, but my absence in Europe and Africa has kept me from having it photostated and sent to you. However, I hope to do this in the next month or so. The expense of photostating will probably amount to about $200. At any rate not more than that; possibly a little less.

I should be glad to know how the Institute is getting on.

My wife joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-29A-15

[AFRICA INSTIT.]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 12, 1960

My dear Professor

40/9/15

SEE ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA folder

Mr. I. Potekhin
Director of the Africa Institute
16, Starokonusheny
Moscow

[AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE]

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

cordially invites you to an

Address by

MR. JULIUS K. NYERERE

President, Tanganyika African National Union

(Presumptive Prime Minister after September elections)

8/8/04

Honor Guests

HIS EMINENCE, FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN

MR. DAVID ROCKEFELLER

MR. LESTER B. GRANGER

Chairman

DR. EMORY ROSS

President, African-American Institute

Wednesday, February 10, 1960 at 8:30 P.M.

GRAND BALL ROOM, THE BILTMORE HOTEL

Madison Avenue at 43rd Street

Proceeds of this benefit program will be used for scholarship funds to enable more Tanganyika students to receive an education in the United States. Tanganyika will soon achieve responsible government and is urgently in need of trained leaders.

JULIUS KYAMBARAGE NYERERE, the son of the Chief of the Zanaki tribe, was born in the early 1920s. After attending Makerere College in Uganda and Edinburgh University (M.A.), he taught school. His political interests led him to become a Member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, leader of the Elected Members Organization, and President of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), which he founded in 1954.

It seems evident that Julius Nyerere will be Prime Minister of Tanganyika after the 1960 September elections. When he and his followers assume control, subject temporarily to the British Governor's veto, it will mark the first time in British Africa that an influential community of white settlers and Asians will come under the authority of an essentially African government.

As one of the great leaders in Africa, Mr. Nyerere has won the confidence of all groups by his wisdom, modesty and humor, and his determination to set an example of racial equality for Africa. His progress is sure to influence the development toward independence in the other areas South of the Sahara.

Tanganyika is Britain's second largest dependency (a Trust territory of the United Nations). It has the world's largest production of sisal for rope fibers, and such features as Africa's highest mountain (Kilimanjaro, 19,565 feet) and the world's richest diamond mine. With a population of almost 9 million people it covers an area of 362,699 square miles.

[AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC]

Flory

"... TO ESTABLISH TRUTH, ON WHICH RIGHT IN THE FUTURE MAY BE BUILT."

W. E. B. DuBois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

102 EAST 35TH STREET • SUITE 1 • VI 2-1596
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

360

January 16, 1960

AfrAm Books

Dr. W. E. B, DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear brother DuBois:

On behalf of "Heritage" and myself, please accept our best wishes for your health and welfare and for a productive New Year in the struggle "to build truth upon which right in the future can be built."

40-10-227

Following a conversation with Mr. Flory, I am forwarding a tentative copy and galley proof of your speech, "Socialism Today", to be published and distributed by AfrAm Books. Please make any necessary grammatical corrections and suggestions regarding general format, etc.

Attention is called to a list of your books, the inclusion of which is believed to be important to the enlightenment of readers of this publication.

We realize your heavy schedule but will appreciate your attention to this matter at your very earliest convenience.

With deep appreciation and warm regards to you and Mrs. DuBois, we are,

Fraternally yours,

Encl.

Afro-American Heritage Association
E. A. Swan
E. A. Swan, Secretary

For World PEACE & AMITY —

RE-ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH!

(AFRO. AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.)

40-9-195

January 22, 1960

Mr. Ishmael P. Flory
The Afro-American Heritage Association
120 East 35 Street
Chicago, 16, Illinois

My dear Mr. Flory:

I have received the page proofs of the pamphlet and am returning it with corrections. It seems to be a very good job.

I am also venturing to enclose another speech for printing on "Colonialism." If you do not care to use it, kindly return it. Pay no attention to the pencil markings on the manuscript. They were to guide me in reading.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.2

(AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.)

F

"....TO ESTABLISH TRUTH, ON WHICH RIGHT IN THE FUTURE MAY BE BUILT."

W. E. B. DuBois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

102 EAST 35TH STREET • SUITE 1 • VI 2-1596

CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

Feb. 8, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois:

40-10-225

Warm greetings, long life and good health.

1. Enclosed are five of the first run on the pamphlet. I hope you like it. Not the best, but only the best that our limited resources would permit.

Since there are 4,000 more to be run, will you look over one of the five carefully for any errors, particularly the last lines, one or two of which may be missing because of the difficulty of transcription from the recording apparatus.

I would also like to appeal to Mrs. DuBois for suggestions with addresses to whom we might send copies in Africa and other places, but particularly to Africa. I hope this suggestion will not encounter disapproval by you.

2. I took the liberty to make an attempt at reprints of "The Immortal Child" and "The Damnation of Women" from your Dark Water. Enclosed is the results, with which I assure you, I am not totally satisfied. But here again, our resources restricted our form of presentation. However, because I think with others here that both pieces are terrific and pertinent to the time, some how another effort will be made to put them out through offset, that I am sure will result in a more beautiful job. "The Immortal Child" in our judgment is most appropriate to the time in the face of the American crisis in education; the "Damnation of Women" most appropriate in light of the attacks upon our women, via attacks upon ADC, as well as quite relevant to the question of equality of women.

3. The piece on colonialism will be our next effort just as soon as we can finish the bill on "Socialism Today." We are greatful for the privilege of bringing it out.

4. Finally, accept our greetings on the occasion of Negro History Week, to you who have given so much to its implications.

Fraternally yours

Ishmael Flory

Ishmael Flory

For World PEACE & AMITY —

RE-ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH!

(AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.)

February 17, 1960

40-10-226

Mr. Ishmael P. Flory
Afro-American Heritage Association
102 East 35th Street
Chicago 16, Illinois

My dear Mr. Flory:

I have received your three pamphlets and want to thank you very much indeed for your thought and hard work. I know it must be hard for you to get help and sympathy, but you are really accomplishing wonders.

I am enclosing a late talk in Harlem which you may like to have and later I shall send you other articles.

Next week we are going to the Virgin Islands for two weeks rest, but we will be back early in March and ready I hope for further work. My last speaking engagement is at the University of Wisconsin the first week in April.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

1917 3/5/60

[AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.]

461-6-194

April 6, 1960

Mr. Ishmael P. Flory
Afro-American Heritage Association
102 East 35th Street, Suite 1
Chicago 16, Illinois

My dear Mr. Flory:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th. We have just returned from Johnson C. Smith College in Charlotte, North Carolina, where I spoke to the Association of Negro Deans and saw some of the student sit-ins. It was a very inspiring trip.

I am glad to know of your money raised for the publishing of my article and I shall be glad to cooperate in any way except one. I do not want to be upon the board which raises the money. I always avoid that in order not to get into any trouble with the income tax people and other busybodies who would be sure to try to find something wrong. However, that ought to make no difference at all. There will still be Henry Callis, George Murphy and Elisabeth Oliver and other things being equal the smaller the number of directors the better.

I shall send you from time to time copies of speeches I have made or articles I have written and you are at liberty to use them as you wish giving me proper credit for their writing but using any income for future publication.

I am sending you herewith two articles, one from THE WORKER which is a speech which I made at the 36th Anniversary of the Communist Party and another on Africa and World Peace recently published by the Peace Institute in Vienna.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.-2

[AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.]

"... TO ESTABLISH TRUTH, ON WHICH RIGHT IN THE FUTURE MAY BE BUILT."

W. E. B. DuBois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

102 EAST 35TH STREET • SUITE 1 • VI 2-1596
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS
360

222-01-07

April 9, 1960

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklin N.Y.

My beloved friends:

1. I am reading the galley proofs of the piece on "Colonialism." Hope to have it off the press by Africa Freedom Day.

2. Stuck with the thought that the piece on race that you did in Evaston would be most appropriate now. In fact, I think that a debunking ought to be done on the false implications of that false categorization of the phenomenon of ethnic and social differentiation. What do you think?

3. I am toying with the idea of issueing also the piece, as I remember it, "Africa and China." I think that, if I do issue it -- with your permission, of course, I will introduce it with a projection on the question of "surplus value" in the problem of economic growth which confronts, and will confront, Africa.

4. I am awaiting for your outlook on the idea of a foundation for the publication of materials by and about people of African descent.

5. You will note the enclosure reflecting our presentation of Dr. Hunton on Africa Freedom Day.

With cordial and warm good wishes I am,

Fraternally yours,

Ishmael Flory

Ishmael Flory

IF:eb
Enc.

[AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.]

April 18, 1960

Mr. Ishmael P. Flory
Afro-American Heritage Association
102 East 35th Street, Suite 1
Chicago 16, Illinois

My dear Mr. Flory:

I wrote you April 6th and trust you have the letter.

With regard to your favor of April 9th I am glad to hear about the pamphlet on "Colonialism." You are making it possible for Negroes and others at small expense to read parts of my recent work and that is more than is being done elsewhere in the United States. I appreciate it.

I should like to have the piece on "Africa and China" printed It was broadcast to the widest audience that I have ever addressed including hundreds of millions of people all over the world. Americans are the only ones who probably could not listen to it.

40-10-223

So far as the matter of "surplus value" is concerned, let me read it before you print it with my pamphlet. The phrase is a difficult one and I should want to be sure that we agreed in principle.

I am glad to know that you presented Alphaeus Hunton on African Freedom Day. Hunton is the kind of absolutely honest and unselfish scholar who is so apt to be trampled on and neglected in the present American world.

In the matter of the publication of materials by and about people of African descent, because this is a very costly project and there are various efforts in that line being made, I suggest that you wait awhile.

The French, Belgium and Germans have published a great deal. The French led by the Diops working as the Presence Africaine have made a good beginning in France. Some American Negroes have tried to steal the idea, but I am afriad they have investment in mind or personal position instead of scientific work. They call themselves the American Society for African Culture. The president is Horace Mann Bond. I have heard of nothing yet worthwhile that they have done.

However, remember that last October there was founded the Africa Institute under the Soviet Academy of Science. This was in accord with a suggestion whoih I made to Prime Minister Krushchev and I am confident in time it will prove the greatest center in the world for study and publishing Africana. Wait then and see what turns out in this larger line before you make any new effort. In the meantime keep up this investment in printing small, cheap, pamphlets.

40-10-224

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC.)

"... TO ESTABLISH TRUTH, ON WHICH RIGHT IN THE FUTURE MAY BE BUILT."
W. E. B. DuBois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION

003-9-40

AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

102 EAST 35TH STREET • SUITE 1 • VI 2-1596
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS
360

April 23, 1960

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

My dear Mr. & Mrs. DuBois:

With pleasure I received your letters of April 6 and April 18.

I shall be guided by your wisdom in the matter of the type of materials we will attempt to issue. I will also try to establish the foundation which we hope can command contributions as well as replace its moneys with the wholesale returns on the materials issued.

By way of information: I expect to arrive in New York Sunday. I will not presume to infringe upon your valuable time. However, I will phone you.

I am fanscinated with the idea of the follow up on your "China and Africa." I had felt that it should be published in pamphlet form when I first read it. I think an off-set publication can be done with the print that appeared, I believe, in the "Guardian". I will need a fresh and uncrushed copy of the edition in which the speech appeared. Perhaps when I phone, you can give me the date the speech appeared in the "Guardian," so that I can pick up two or three copies for preparing its issuance.

With sincere good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Ishmael Flory

Ishmael Flory

IF:eb

[AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOC]

May 12, 1960

48-9-181-9-5/7

Mr. Ishmael P. Flory
Afro-American Heritage Association
102 East 35th Street, Suite 1
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Flory:

Enclosed are the two speeches for which you asked. If by any chance you should not use either of them, please return the matter enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc. -2

[AFRO-AMER. HERITAGE ASSOC.]

". . . to establish TRUTH, on which RIGHT in the future may be built . . ."

—W. E. B. DuBois

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For **Assimilation** with **World Peace** and full political, social, economic, women, and every other **Dignity, Equality, Freedom,** as is the rights of all Americans, native and foreign born—based upon science and hisorty.

join! build!

The Afro-American Heritage Association

For Information, Write or Phone
102 EAST 35th STREET—CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS
Victory 2-1596

HD 1694

". . . It is just as important to make knowledge live and to keep it alive as to solve specific problems . . ."

—Albert Einstein

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS - 1158 E. 47TH ST. - CHICAGO

[Afro American Newspapers]

January 4, 1960

Mr. George Murphy, Jr.
c/o Afro American Newspapers
1800 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

My dear George:

Thank you for your remittance of $36 and I am glad that the book is beginning to move a little.

I am enclosing a statement which ought to be known to the Negro press as it really marks an epoch and of course the white press is not likely to notice it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

9-B-6

[enc.]

On October 1, 1959, The Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics established an Institute of African Science under the direction of Academician Ivan Z. Potekhin. When Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was in the Soviet Union last year he had a talk of two hours with the Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Together with Mrs. Du Bois, and the Chairman of the Moscow Peace Union, we discussed world peace, the American Negro problem and especially the problems of black Africa. I laid before him a proposal that the Soviet Academy of Sciences should establish an Institute of African History.

Mr. Khrushchev expressed great interest in the matter and promised to examine the possibilities. Later at the University of Leningrad, I discussed the matter further with a number of professors, hearing their explanations that Africa was already covered in part by such sciences as Ethnology, Anthropology and general History. I pointed out that in the Soviet Union as in the West this method did not integrate the study of Africa as it should be and that a special institute was needed. Later the Prime Minister appointed a special committee of study and on last October first, there was established such an Institute of African History. American Negroes must now realize that at last the greatest scientific academy of the world is about to undertake a study of African history and sociology. It will train and use African scholars, it will recognize the development of African peoples and its expenses will not be paid by American or British industry for the profits which can be made out of exploiting cheap labor or seizure of native land and resources.

[Afro American Newspapers]

[redacted] St., N.W.

Washington, D.C.

January 28, 1960

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

40-9-86

Please find inclosed money order for ten dollars.

Old balance----------70.00

Current payment----------10.00

New Balance----------60.00

1. Please send me six copies of Volume 1 "Ordeal of Mansart." The African Students wan to purchase them at a reasonable price.

2. Please find inclosed also, several copies of Mr. Lautier's column, containing announcement of establishment of African studies course at Moscow University. This column is printed in aproximately 15 major papers.

All the best to you and [redacted]ley.

Sincerely,

George

[Afro American Newspapers]

February 1, 1960

40-9-87

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.
c/o Washington Afro-American
1800 11th Street
Washington 1, D. C.

My dear George:

Thank you for your remittance of $10. I have just written Mainstream and asked them to send you 6 copies of THE ORDEAL OF MANSART.

Thank you very much for publishing the African Studies Institute at Moscow.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

41-19G-18 [Afro-American [1960]

afro
MAGAZINE
SECTION
FEBRUARY 22, 1960

A LIVING LEGEND

Dr. DuBois At 92

He wants no celebration until he reaches 100. Statesman, writer, sage and prophet, this beloved radical has stirred the conscience of the people for a longer period than any other American.

By Elizabeth M. Oliver

Lightning has played about the head of Dr. William E. Burkhardt DuBois for nearly 70 years.

On Feb. 23, this year, he will celebrate his 92nd birthday. He was born Feb. 23, 1868.

Today he is not an old man. He is hearty, eating whatever he chooses, enjoying champagne among illustrious company at elegant parties, seminars and soirees often with the world's most eminent statesmen.

He has lost none of his wit or wisdom which some have said has always been 50 years ahead of his time.

Scholar, author, editor, journalist, an authority on world politics and the affairs of men, at home among all races, Dr. DuBois has always been a champion of the cause of colored peoples.

Civil War

When Dr. DuBois was an infant, the Civil War had been over just three years, Booker T. Washington was 10 years old, Frederick Douglass was 51 years old, George Washington Carver was a toddler, four years old.

These great men have all passed on. Dr. DuBois goes on, fighting for the cause of freedom, militantly, stoutly, with good prospect of reaching his 100th birthday.

In fact, he says: "I am not marking my 92nd birthday with any special celebration.

"We'll wait until the 100th birthday then we'll give a big party."

In 1903 when Dr. DuBois was 35 years old, he wrote the best seller of its kind, "Souls of Black Folk" which admittedly changed the white man's idea of the colored man, and was read wherever in the world the English language was spoken.

As the 20th Century came in Dr. DuBois was outstanding among the nation's brilliant men.

He warned the nation's statesmen in 1903: "The relation of the darker to the lighter races of men in Asia and Africa, in America and in the islands of the sea, is the problem of the 20th Century."

Get Closer

Today, Dr. DuBois admits that the United States seems to be "interested" in getting closer to the dark races but he says: "They are interested only in cheap labor and cheap land — here and abroad.

"The United States has more money in Africa than Great Britain — because our government and our citizens make a huge profit, paying as little as possible for labor."

Dr. and Mrs. (Shirley Graham) DuBois. Latest portrait.

The result as Dr. DuBois sees it: "Between the rich white Americans and the poor colored American, there is a very distinct difference of interests.

Dr. DuBois cites the Republican Party: "A tremendous investor in oil and fruit," he says.

And adds: "Mr. Rockefeller, an excellent example of an investor in oil, sugar, coffee... in cheap labor and cheap land."

At this point, Dr. DuBois warns also against the Democratic Party.

He says: "The Democrats, as far as we're concerned, are just as bad.

"They are not usually the investors in cheap land and labor in foreign countries,

"The Unions in the South, keeping us as poor, cheap laborers, are protected by the Democrats.

Conclusively, Dr. DuBois stoutly says: "Any program of political progress is not to be assumed for the advantage of the colored people, but "We will have to see that we get what we want, and we will have to see that we don't get hurt."

ON WOMEN

(From his trilogy "The Black Flame")

"One of those lonely women, as colored woman must be—always on guard . . . with two fronts of attack, white men and colored men. They must be doubly careful."

"There is little worse in the South than the plight of a young white woman of social position, without prospect of a suitable marriage."

ON MEN

"The black man may share the work with whites but not play; profession but not life. The weather, golf, family problems. Hardly. Women? Taboo for both."

ON OUR NEWSPAPERS

"We should read the news."

"Our newspapers should be interested in how many of us are employed. We should be able to read them and see where and how we stand on jobs and employment."

ON EDUCATION

"We are not doing as much as we can about schools. Some of us do not care enough whether our children study or not. Some children come home and there is no place for them to study."

FOR HIS PEOPLE

"We should see ourselves as ourselves not thru the eyes of the white world.

"We buy the same books the white man buys. The publishers pay attention to what the white man buys.

"We should make it so they depend on what the colored man buys."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA AFRO-AMERICAN
BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN
NEW JERSEY AFRO-AMERICAN
RICHMOND AFRO-AMERICAN

The Wisdom Of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

1960

"We are progressing in a good many ways. We are carrying on more endeavors. We are getting better jobs. We are going slowly. Look back 50 years, you can see the progress."

* * *

But — there has been a division of the colored people into classes. This splits them so that they are no longer the single body. They are different sets of people with different interests, no longer banded together in a single whole as 50 years ago."

* * *

"The world is torn apart between the Soviet and the United States."

* * *

"In the United States there is an attempt to make us believe we are Americans and that our interests should lie here."

"It is not true that we are thought of as Americans."

"In America, they do not want us to have the things we want.

"We want higher wages. We don't want cheap labor, cheap land."

* * *

"As far as we are concerned, both parties stand for the same thing — investment in cheap labor and cheap land."

50 Years Ago

"We, the darker ones, do not come altogether empty-handed. We are today, exponents of the pure human spirit of the Declaration of Independence."

"There is no true American music but the wild sweet melodies of the slave.

"The American fairy tales and folklore are Indian and African."

* * *

"The hushing of the criticism of honest opponents is a dangerous thing."

* * *

"By every civilized and peaceful method, we must strive for the rights which the world accords to men, clinging unwaveringly to those great words which the sons of the Fathers would fain forget—'We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal.'"

* * *

"Work and wealth are the mighty levers to lift this old new land. Thrift and toil and saving are the highways to new hopes and new possibilities."

* * *

"To make men, we must have ideals, pure and inspiring ends of living, not sordid money-getting, not apples of gold."

* * *

"The workers must work for the glory of his handiwork, not simply for pay."

* * *

"The thinker must think for truth, not for fame."

BOOK REVIEW

Mary Church Terrell

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

MARY CHURCH TERRELL-RESPECTABLE PERSON, by Gladys Byram Shepperd. Human Relations Press, P.O.B. 6950 Walbrook, Baltimore. 125 pp. $4.50.

One could name perhaps as many as twenty - five colored people — Americans and others — who were (and some of whom still are) representative of one or another aspect of American social thought and action, of whom it can be said that it is unfortunate that they did not produce personal notebooks, diaries, or autobiographies.

Those who have produced such documents — whether or not they were written with literary skill and competence — have contributed to future historical knowledge something of value no less important than the diaries, personal letters and autobiographies of early American colonial settlers are to the knowledge of colonial times.

The day is at hand when the American racial experience can no longer be despised as without primary significance.

Day at Hand

The day is at hand when historians who despise it will be considered no historians at all.

Among the people whose autobiographical writings would make this kind of contribution, this reviewer can name a half dozen at random — including Daniel Hale Williams, Emmett Scott, Robert Abbott — and this reviewer can respectfully suggest that the time Dr. DuBois is now spending on his trilogy, **The Black Flame**, would be more helpfully spent on filling in the great blank spaces in his "experiment in autobiography," **Dusk of Dawn.**

Among the people who could have made contributions of this kind was Mary Church Terrell.

The statement is no intentional belittlement of Gladys Byram Shepperd's biographical sketch of Mrs. Terrell.

The author has done what she set out to do: she simply did not set out to do enough.

And this is a shame, because one derives from what she has done the very distinct notion that she could have done more than project one episode of a very full life against a vague background of biographical fact.

First Grad

One of the first colored women graduates of Oberlin College, Mrs. Terrell was also the daughter of one of the first truly wealthy colored citizens in the United States.

A teacher in the old M Street High School in Washington, she was also active as an organizer of socially conscious colored women, and she helped to found not only the National Association of Colored Women, but the first Greek letter sorority for colored women.

Such a woman and such a life is worth the full treatment.

Excerpt

Nor is it sufficient, even for a sketch, to excerpt the subject's speeches and other scattered materials.

Though the author has excerpted skillfully and always with an eye to illustrating an aspect of her subject's personality, the image she creates is of the public personality, and it frequently happens that public and private personalities are not one and the same.

It is all very well to know what one has said to an audience on this or that occasion, but it is more revealing to know what one has said to one's husband (or son, or father, or daughter) in a moment of personal crises.

Still, **Respectable Person** serves a good purpose.

Though it cannot be called a biography, it is a not unscholarly monograph which contributes to our knowledge of what brought about the end of segregation and discrimination in places of public accommodation in the capital of the United States.

OUR READERS WRITE

Address all letters to "Our Readers Write," AFRO Magazine Section, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md. All names will be withheld on request.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Bridgeport, Conn. — Reading in the AFRO Magazine Section of January 30, I saw where a man in Salisbury, N.C. wanted to know of some hospitals or institutions who can make use of old Christmas cards for use in patient therapy.

Here are some of the places to which readers may send them.

Oblate Sisters of Providence 501 E. Chase St., Baltimore 1, Md.; Holy Ghost Fathers, Saint Mary's Church, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge, South Dakota; Belcourt, North Dakots; Sister Edmund St. Teresa, Mission on the Hill, Mlanja, Nyasaland, British Central Africa;

Rev. Maximilian Murphy. Catholic Mission, The Presbytery Chaguanas, Trinidad, British West Indies; Graymoor Friars, C/O Fr. Pacificus S. A. Catholic Church, Gora Hakone, Japan.

Be sure to mark packages Printed Matter, Donation. Do not seal, tie securely with string.

MISS EVELYN RUCKER

* * *

STARS AND YOU

Columbia, S.C. — Everyone in my community is wondering why the change in This Week, Day by Day." You stopped using three - digit numbers, and started two-digit ones.

MRS. S. S.

Nuff said. Look at this weeks Stars and You, for a return to format.

* * *

RUMORS

Denton, Md. — I read in a movie star book that Annette Funicello hates colored people. It said that her father was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Is this true, or just a rumor.

P. MORTON

Whenever a person is successful in showbusiness, there are always evil - minded rumors circulated about them. Pay no attention to such mish-mash. Great stars are usually great people.

New Bern, N.C. — Where can I find the reference to the "widow's mite" in the Bible and what was a mite worth then.

MRS. JOHN WATTS

In St. Mark, XII:42 we read "And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing."

SINGERS

Richmond, Va. — I am the soloist of a group called the Originals, and we have composed a song. We sent this song in a talent show and were well received.

I have written a couple of music companies, but they wanted to have another singer sing the song. Do you think this is right.

SANDRA ELIZABETH SULLY

This is not unusual Sandra. Instead of sending the companies your music, why not tape your group singing the song, and send them a copy of the tape.

* * *

LONELY CLUB

Philadelphia, Pa. — I am very much interested in forming a get well club where I can write sick persons along with those that are lonely.

MRS. V. S.

Our "Lonesome Hearts" column, which has been running in the AFRO for over 20 years, serves this purpose.

SERVICEMAN

Baltimore, Md. — I was in military service during the Korean conflict and would like to know what requirements I have to meet to the lender in order that I may use my GI loan benefit.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON

Contact your local Veterans Administration. They have all the details.

* * *

NEW COLUMN

Monroe, N.C. — I have been wondering if you could have a teen column in which teenagers write their viewpoints. Such as what they think about the atomic age, what they really think about rock and roll, etc.

I am interested, and think others will be too.

VIRGINIA HOUSTON

YOUR PRAYERS ARE ASKED

For Gladys, a wife and mother, that she may be healed in mind and body. . . . For a dear brother who has suffered so long, and for his wife. . . . For a dear son Philip that a miracle may happen. . . . For a dear little niece Kimmy, badly scalded. . . . For a cousin Bill suffering from leukemia. . . . For a beloved sister that a cure may be found. . . . For darling Gillian that the eye operation may be successful. . . . For young Roger, suffering so much. . . . For Grace. . . . For brother George sick in mind and body. . . . For M A F that the operation may be a success. . . . For a dear friend Molly. . . . For a beloved daughter and her husband Alan. . . . For baby Jane. . . For Phyllis, mother of four. . . . For a dear father that his feet may be healed. . . . For a mother, Mrs. C E H. . . . For a dear father that he may be spared.

And for all sick and suffering people wherever they may be, that it may please God to heal them. And that Peace may prevail in the world.

LEGAL ADVISOR

A Case Of STET!

By ROBERT WATTS
Baltimore Attorney

About a year ago my brother was shot in the leg and lost his leg. The insurance company in which my mother had him insured only paid off on the smallest policy but refused to pay off on the large one. Is there any thing she can do about it? The largest policy was also the oldest one.

Ans. I cannot answer your question without seeing the policy. A policy of insurance is a contract and what the insurance company has to do or cannot do is a matter of its agreement as set forth in the contract. My advice to you is to take the policy to an attorney for his expert opinion.

* * *

Please answer this in the New Jersey AFRO. Five years ago I had a "satisfied judgment" against me for $29. Now I am about to apply for a mortgage for a home and I was wondering if this satisfied judgment will be held against me in applying for this mortgage.

Ans: I don't know what you mean by satisfied judgment. If someone obtained a judgment against you and you paid it (in law we say you satisfied the judgment). You should have received a release or Order of Satisfaction, which you should have recorded in the Court that issued the judgement.

If you have done this, you are all right and the mortgage will go through. If you paid the judgment creditor and he didn't give you a release or Order of Satisfaction, get this.

In any event, go to the settlement or closing and if the judgment is unpaid, they will withhold the amount of the judgment, plus, Court Costs and pay it, permitting the settlement or closing to proceed.

* * *

My brother was involved in a criminal case and they did not prosecute, because they couldn't find the man he was accused of robbing. The records show the case marked "Stet". What does this mean?

Ans: This means the Defendant is permitted to go free until such time as the State decides to go further. It differs from a verdict of Not Guilty or a "Nolle Prosequi" for under the latter the State is forbidden to bring the defendant back for trial.

LOOKING FOR SOMEONE

If you want to locate missing friends or relatives enclose $1 in an envelope along with a description of the person, where and when he was last heard from. Send it to Missing Persons Editor. AFRO-AMERICAN Magazine, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md.

Sports Associates, Inc. is looking for Missouri Aldridge. former basketball player with Philander Smith College. There is a good job playing basketball waiting. 241 Commerce Bldg., Sioux City, Iowa. Call 8-3573, Collect.

* * *

Mrs. Elnora Dickerson, Gen. Del., Casa Grande, Ariz. is looking for her husband, Johnny Dickerson. He was last seen in May. He has a finger missing from his right hand, and a birthmark over his left eye.

* * *

Annie Reynolds, 103 Tucker St., Lexington, Va. is looking for her sister-in-law, Blanche Thompson. Her married name is Blanche Eubanks, her husband is Lawrence Eubanks. Last known residence, 636 Hampton Ave., Hampton, Va.

* * *

Mrs. Jeanette C. Scott, 50 N. Morley St., Baltimore 29, Md., is looking for Irene Butler, last known to be living in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. and Benjamin Brown Jr., known to be living in Bethel, Conn. on Maple St.

* * *

Mrs. Lucy Grace, 276 Walnut St., Buffalo 4, N.Y. is looking for her daughter, Mrs. Lenoarie Jones whose last known address was 1817 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif. She was last seen in 1948.

* * *

Miss Doris Henderson, 1221 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md. is looking for her two aunts, Dorothy Douglass, and Ruth Douglass who are believed to be living someplace in Washington, D.C. They have not been seen since 1946.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Warwick, 2309 Allendale Rd., Baltimore, Md. is looking for her brother, Joshua Thomas, 6 ft. 2 in., about 49 years old. He was living in the 300 block N. Bruce St., when he disappeared in 1952.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Gibson, 206 Stevens St., Camden 3, N.J. is looking for the mother of father of Charles Gibson, or a close relative. He was born in Mt. Holly, N.Y. in 1927 and placed in a foster home at the age of two. His mother's first name was Mary, last name unknown

* * *

Anne M. Sumner, phone KI. 5-0671, Philadelphia, Pa. is looking for her brother, Jethro Sumner. He used a stage name at one time of "Chief One Star." The family is formerly from Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

Henry Thomas, 43 9th Ave., East Orange, N.J. is looking for his son, Eddie Lee Thomas who has been missing since August. He has an amputated thumb on his left hand. He left town to go South to work.

AFRO
MAGAZINE SECTION

Published every week by the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper (Copyrighted). Robert W. Matthews, Editor

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[Afro-American Newspapers]

#61-6-04

June 8, 1960

Mr. Carl Murphy
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

My Dear Mr. Murphy:

Shirley and I want to express again our deep appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me and the hospitality which we enjoyed.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

AIR FRANCE

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3 SEP 60

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Union of

13 Bridle Rd.,
Oranjezicht.
CAPE TOWN. South Africa
15th Feb., 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,
NEW YORK, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am enclosing herewith a booklet - a joint work by my husband and myself - which I am sure will be of interest to you.

Both of us have been reading your books for many, many years, and are very glad that you are able to make such an important contribution to the forward development on our African continent and the struggle for peace and freedom the world over.

Please accept this booklet as a small present - an expression of our admiration for you.

Yours faithfully,

Ray Alexander

27-30.361

April 6, 1960

Mrs. Ray Alexander
13 Bridle Road
Oranjezicht
Cape Town, South Africa

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

I thank you for the pamphlet which you kindly sent me and which I shall read with interest.

We are all pretty sick about the occurrences in South Africa, but it is encouraging to know that there are some human beings there still hard at work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

27-30-362

13 Bridle Rd.,
Oranjezicht.
CAPE TOWN, S. AFRICA.
1st Nov., 1960.

Dear Friend,

Thank you so much for your most interesting and valuable articles on Ghana and Congo which I read in the National Guardian of the 19th and 26th Sept. We shall use your articles in general talks to people.

I am very interested in the Encyclopedia Africana. This is a most important piece of work you are undertaking and I want you to know that both my husband and myself will only be too happy to help you in any way we can. So please do not hesitate to let us know in which way we can be of assistance to enable you to complete this work which will be of use to us in Africa and to the world as a whole, in the struggle for a better life.

With our very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Ray Alexander

27-30-320

Unsolicited

probably got information through Guardian article

Dr. W.E.B. du Bois,

31 Grace Court,

Brooklyn,

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Second Fold—Tweede vou

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE. IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY SURFACE POST.

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SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFSENDER

(ALFRED)

40-9-163

June 8, 1960

Mrs. Helen Alfred
c/o Jessica Smith
New World Review
7th Floor, 34 West 15 Street
New York 11, New York

My Dear Mrs. Alfred:

In the June number of New World Review I have read your report on the International Women's Assembly in Copenhagen. Would you pardon me for asking why you omitted all mention of Shirley Graham's communication? Every other report of that Assembly speaks of it as one of the high points.

Very sincerely yours,

HELEN ALFRED
150 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 24, N.Y.

June 25th

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to express to you my pleasure at attending the presentation ceremony on the occasion of your receiving the Lenin Peace Prize, and to add my congratulations to those of the others expressed. It was an altogether delightful evening, I thought, and your speech of acceptance was splendid.

There are two other matters I wish to refer to, if I may. One is your letter to me in regard to the little report of the Copenhagen Assembly I wrote for the NWR, at Jessica's request. It was done very hastily, in the midst of a most exciting and time-engaging conference. I knew I did not have much space for the piece, and decided I must omit quotations, other than those from the speech of Mrs. Westergaard and the resolutions of the last day. Jessica, however, found there was room for a message from Mrs. Eaton and inserted in the text of my report. I do not know how she happened to do so, since Mrs. Eatons message--to the best of my knowledge, was not tape-recorded nor do I know that it was read at the Assembly.

I am very sorry that, if she were to make an insertion, she did not use Shirley's very fine message instead. Jessica, however, has assured me that she plans to include quotation of this in the next issue.

The other matter I have on my mind is the launching of a new magazine by young people. When I read your letter about this, received with several enclosed letters from other sponsors, it was the first I had heard of the project. I am sure it is a very worth-while undertaking

and I hope to learn more about it this next week, when I shall stop at their office. Until then, it seems a better part of judgment not so accept the sponsorship you have requested.

40-9-283

Shirley tells me you are leaving for Ghana very soon. This is wonderful! Your presence and words there will be an inspiration to the people of that new nation, I am sure, and I hope you and Shirley will have a delightful time and a safe journey.

With warmest regards to you both, I am

Sincerely yours,

Arlan Alfred -

ALL-AFRICAN STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

"WE PREFER SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH DANGER TO SERVITUDE IN TRANQUILITY"

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Ref: IS/22

Committee of African Organisations
President: Kwesi Armah
Secretary-General: Dennis Phombeah

200 Gower Street
London N.W.1

Telephone: EUSton 2763
Telegrams: All-Africa
London

Central Hall
Westminster
London, S.W.1

September 7 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
c/o Mr. Cedric Belfrage,
16 Talbot Square,
London W.2.

42-98-3

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We are holding an All-African Students' Conference to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, from Wednesday 12th to Friday 14th October 1960. President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has agreed to open the Conference and all other African Heads of State and leaders have been invited to attend or appoint their representatives. Also, Heads of Government and foreign ministers of European, Asian and American countries have been invited.

The theme of the Conference is to be "African Unity" and between the opening and closing sessions the Conference will divide into the following commissions:

a. Political Organisation and Judicial Administration
b. African Economics
c. African Social and Cultural Problems
d. Inter-State Relations in Africa
e. Africa's Position in World Affairs.

We would be deeply honoured if you would agree to address the Conference at the Inaugural Session on Wednesday October 12th for it is impossible to overestimate the significance that your presence at the Conference will have for the African youth and students who will be coming to London for this occasion from Africa and other parts of the world.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to attend and address this Conference.

We have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

Dennis Phombeah

Dennis Phombeah
Secretary-General

42-98-4

[Alpha Phi Alpha] [MARCH 11, 1960] Mc

Alpha Rho Chapter
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

40-10-102

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

Annually we of the Alpha Rho Chapter celebrate "citizenship week". This is a week in which we bring to the college persons of note who have made a significant contributions to society.

We are aware of your worthy contributions and your impact upon our society as we survey it today.

Thus, we would like very much to engage you as one of our main speakers for the occassion of "Citizenship Week".

40-10-163

This week is usually celebrated during the first week of April. The speeches are made during our morning chapel services which convene for about 40 min - from 9:00 o'clock to 9:40 A.M.

We would appreciate very much the honor of your presence.

In responding would you please itemize the expenses which will be accrued.

Yours truly,
Jerome F. McGuire

3/11/60

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA] MC

40-10-160

March 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Mc Iver:

Answering your letter of March III, I regret to say that I already have as many engagements for April as I can accept. I am speaking at Johnson Smith University, at the University of Wisconsin and at a Memorial meeting in New York city. I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B.Du BOIS

40-9-31

6107 S. Dorchester
Chicago 37, Illinois
February 29, 1960

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclose please find copy of "Afro-American Manifesto", for your examination and recommendation.

It is hoped that it could be used as an instrument in stepping up the hot pace of JUSTICE, which has received so much of your time and devotion. After it has been thoroughly criticized and edited, it will be used for circulation in the form of tapes, pamphlets, etc.

Incidentally, Mr. Langston Hughes was here in Chicago several weeks ago, during Negro History Week. He spoke to a full house and was received with rousing applause.

I am submitting application for one of the Soviet's University of Friendship Peoples' scholarships. You will recall that I discussed my with both you and Shirley when you were here in Chicago. I do hope that my application will be considered.

I am glad to have had the privilege of dining with you both and I hope that when you come this way again or I am that side we can see each other once more.

Please give my regards to Shirley, and I hope you are both doing well.

Sincerely,

Onofre S. Alphonse
(From Panama)

Ps:
The students in the South have take a page of courage from you — Protests

40-9-32

March 16, 1960

Mr. Onofre S. Alphonse
6107 S. Dorchester
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Mr. Alphonse:

I have your letter of February 29th and the accompanying manuscript. I am returning the manuscript since I have no means of publication. I have read it with interest and agree with some parts and not with others.

I hope you will be able to obtain a scholarship.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS]

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

AD 10 122

April 20, 1960

To the Members of the Institute:

The American Academy of Arts and Letters cordially invites the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and their wives (or husbands) to attend a luncheon preceding the Ceremonial on Wednesday, May 25th.

Cocktails will be served at 12:30 in the Library, luncheon at 1:00 o'clock in the Museum.

The annual Ceremonial of the Academy and the Institute will be held at 3:00 o'clock in the Auditorium. Members are also invited to attend the opening of exhibitions in the Art Gallery and Museum at 5:00 o'clock.

Please signify on the enclosed slip whether or not you will attend the various functions.

Very sincerely yours,

Allan Nevins

Allan Nevins
Secretary

THE

EMERITUS

OFFICIAL NEWS LETTER - Subscription $1 a year to members; $2 to others

Vol. II, No. 3
SPRING
APRIL, 1960

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON EMERITI

P. O. Box 24451 Los Angeles 24, California

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUE

4/10/98

NEW HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS

We announce another victory in our unremitting struggle to help all members of the academic and related professions achieve solidly-based *terminal security*. The Group Health Plan, available to members of the Association and already well established, will shortly provide new, increased benefits at absolutely no increase in premium.

I. INCREASED HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS

The new plan will provide substantially increased hospital room and board benefits. This benefit increase represents a substantial improvement in the value of the policy.

But this is not all! The improved policy will also include something entirely new:

II. NEW NURSING HOME BENEFITS

The new coverage will provide benefits for post-operative care in nursing homes. That the policy benefits are being expanded is significant in itself, but even more impressive is the fact that the added benefits are of such vital importance.

NEW BENEFITS ADDED AUTOMATICALLY

Everybody will receive this added protection—those who are already insured in Emeriti, and those who join the Plan during the coming application period . . . the new coverage will be in force as of June 1, 1960. None of the benefits of the plan presently in force will be reduced or diminished in any way. We consider this announcement to be a most fitting way to start the new year, and new decade. It is still another proof of the vitality of our organization.

WHY OLDER PERSONS NEED THE NEW NURSING BENEFITS

Consider, for example, the case of an older person who breaks a leg and has it set in the hospital or in a doctor's office. After it is set the patient will usually be told to go home and take it easy. Once home he almost always must depend on the care provided by family, friends, or neighbors, and thus must impose on the good will and charitable feelings of people who are not skilled in nursing and often are unable to help continually for a prolonged period.

Contrast this with the prospect opened up by the new benefits; with these in force, the doctor can have the patient go to a licensed nursing home where he can have professional care, and the EMERITI PLAN helps pay the bills.

A PIONEERING EFFORT

This new protection is still quite rare although some day it will probably be added to most health insurance policies, especially as it becomes clear that this is much needed protection for people of mature years. For the time being however, Emeriti members will be amongst the few to enjoy the security that this coverage provides. This is doubly significant because our group averages 74 years of age and is probably one of the few groups of such age to be covered by a policy of this kind anywhere in this country, if not in the world.

© 1960
BY CONSTANTINE PANUNZIO

PRINTED IN
UNITED STATES

NEW EMERITI ENROLLMENT PERIOD

Attention, All Who Have Not Yet Joined Emeriti...
FROM APRIL 15 TO MAY 31, 1960 WE WILL ACCEPT NEW APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION AND ENROLLMENTS IN THE EMERITI GROUP HEALTH PLAN

Now that we have achieved a new break-through in the development of our Group Health Plan, we have decided to re-open the Plan to new applications for a limited time. For reasons of economical administration, and since we must fulfill the requirements of the underwriting company, Continental Casualty, it is imperative that we observe the deadline.

We will be sending to eligible people an explanatory booklet which carefully describes all the provisions and benefits of the insurance policy, and there will also be enclosed with it an official application blank for membership in Emeriti, and application for the insurance.

In the meantime, you will find an application for membership in Emeriti on page 4. Use it now if you wish to join the organization right away. You can then apply for the insurance when you receive the explanatory brochure. We must emphasize that membership in the Group Health Plan is limited to those who join or have already joined Emeriti. (Not available to residents of North Carolina.)

We will send only one copy of the explanatory brochure so please make note of it when you receive it and read it at your earliest convenience. If you are already in the insurance plan, we suggest that you pass the brochure on to any retired or soon-to-retire member of the academic or related profession who might be interested in joining. You will thereby be helping yourself and benefiting your colleagues and friends.

FLAG REMINDERS

All Emeriti members who are already in the insurance plan have already received their premium coupons for the year 1960. It is to your advantage to make sure that you keep them in a safe place so that they are not lost, and that you send your premium payments in promptly. Your doing this is a big help in keeping costs down and your premium payments low . . . otherwise we would have additional expense for the sending of reminders or premium notices.

For the same reasons of economy we don't send acknowledgment of your remittance. As is the custom in most transactions, endorsement on your checks constitutes legal receipt.

You will receive an insurance identification card to use in case of your being admitted to a hospital.

We respectfully suggest to

PRESIDENTS,
DEANS,
DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN

THAT THEY COUNSEL their Senior Professors, their Emeriti, spouses, widows, widowers to enroll in this GROUP HEALTH PLAN so they will not find themselves stranded, as many are now, in the event of illness or accident which is certain to overtake them in varying degrees.

PLEASE remind them that in the event of extraordinary inability to meet the monthly premiums, we of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON EMERITI will endeavor, on proper application, to pay the premiums and otherwise carry a colleague so stranded or the spouse, or a widow of former colleague—at least for a limited period.

AND in support of this part of our program, we suggest that all FRIENDS of our CAUSE make contributions, however small, toward defraying such GROUP HEALTH PLAN costs and for maintaining a revolving fund to help colleagues in great need.

THAT YOU MAY KNOW YOU ARE IN GOOD HANDS

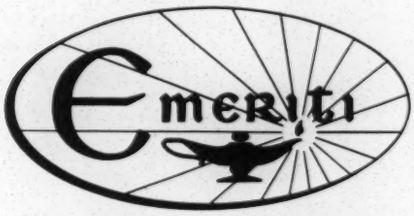
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE EMERITI, INC.

And Its Executive Organ

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON

HEADQUARTERS:
1036 Tiverton Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. Box 24451
Los Angeles 24, California



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Emeritus in History
Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles

WE ARE ABOUT TO ESTABLISH AN EMERITI RESIDENCE-WORK CENTER

Not a place just for loafing, for playing pool or shuffleboard, for being sick or dying, but one where retired colleagues will work at some task of their own or take part in some aspect of our entire project, such as publishing.

If you are even remotely interested, drop us a U.S. postcard, indicating that fact.

WE ARE ASSISTING THOSE WHO ARE WORKING FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS,

convinced that *terminal security* is of utmost importance in maintaining *academic freedom and efficiency* and in *recruiting* and *retaining* in higher education the best talent the nation can produce.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
WE ARE SEEKING TO ESTABLISH A SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION FUND,

not a "Let George do it" foundation, but one that will encourage institutions of higher learning to see to it that, at the end of lifelong service to education and the Nation, their retired people will have at least enough to provide them with the minimum of the cost-of-living index and to permit them to live in modest comfort and security.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
WE ARE EXPANDING THE EMERITI GROUP HEALTH PLAN

which protects senior professors and administrators, as well as those already retired, those in other institution-based professions (librarians, museum directors, etc.), and spouses and widows-widowers of these groups, against the ravages of old age illness and accidents, at the lowest possible cost, consonant with security of coverage. Probably we are the only organization having an average age of 74 years that provides this protection. It is a miracle that we have such a GROUP HEALTH PLAN at all!

ARE YOU NOT CONCERNED?
WE ARE DOING WHAT WE CAN TO SALVAGE AND UTILIZE MATURE ACADEMIC TALENT WHICH NOW GOES TO WASTE.

By means of our EMERITI CENSUS and our EMERITI FOR EMPLOYMENT service we locate those of our number who are about to retire or are retired, who are in good health and are eager to go on serving higher education and the Nation. We place them in those institutions needing additional teachers and administrators; we make them available to organizations looking for specialized personnel in short supply; we especially help Negro colleges and universities integrate their faculties, through our Emeriti.

DOES ALL THIS INTEREST YOU? CONCERN YOU? DOES OUR PRE-RETIREMENT COUNSELLING WORK? OUR LEGAL COUNSELLING? OUR AIM TO SECURE SUBSIDIES FOR THE COMPLETION AND PUBLICATION OF WORKS BY EMERITI? DO THESE AND OUR OTHER ACTIVITIES TOUCH A SYMPATHETIC CHORD IN YOU?

IF SO JOIN US. THIS IS OF AS GREAT, IF NOT GREATER, SIGNIFICANCE TO THOSE "WITHIN WORRYING DISTANCE OF RETIREMENT" AS FOR THOSE ALREADY RETIRED . . . JOIN US. SEPARATE THE APPLICATION FORM BELOW, SEND US A CHECK OR MONEY ORDER. PREPAID ENVELOPE ENCLOSED. WE NEED YOU.

GP-14536

American Association on Emeriti
P.O. Box 24451, Los Angeles 24, California

Your name _____ (please print)

Institution _____

PLEASE BE AS GENEROUS AS YOU CAN

Gentlemen: I apply for membership and enclose dues for calendar year 1960, according to marked category.

Check One

- ☐ *Regular:* active professors, administrators, and employed Emeriti ..... $10 or more
- ☐ *Emeritus:* retired professors and administrators not employed ..... $ 5 or more
- ☐ *Associate:* spouses, academic widows or widowers $1 or more; with insurance or employment service.... $ 5 or more
- ☐ *Inst'l and Dept'l:* educational institutions, institutes, other organizations, departments of same..... $25 or more
- ☐ *Benefactor:* donor of..... $100 or more
- ☐ *Corporate:* industrial or commercial firm or other large donor ..... $1000 or more

(Benefactors and Corporate members are named in public annual report)

I enclose $_____ in check _____ money order _____. *To save expense: I accept endorsement on check as receipt. (Send cash only by registered mail.)* $1.00 of each membership pays for THE EMERITUS.

Name (please print) _____ birth date _____
first middle last

Permanent Residence Address _____
number and street city and zone state

Institution _____ Yr. to retire _____ retired _____

Return this slip with check for 1960 dues or contribution to above address. Prepaid envelope enclosed.

12/08/04

NEW YORK, N.Y.
JAN 2[illegible]
7-PM
1962

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR & MRS L R PERKINS JR
10 E 138TH ST
NEW YORK 37 N Y

The American Committee on Africa and the Church of the Master cordially invite the public to attend a meeting honoring

MR. JULIUS NYERERE, M.L.C., OF TANGANYIKA.

Expected to be the first African Prime Minister of Tanganyika late in 1960, Mr. Nyerere will speak on "Tanganyika Today." MRS. MAIDA SPRINGER, frequent AFL-CIO representative in Africa, will speak on "America's Image in Africa."

Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1960, 8 p.m. ADMISSION FREE.

Church of the Master, Morningside Ave., 122nd Street (8th Avenue Subway)

Your attention is called to 4 network TV shows on Africa: Jan. 31, 6 p.m., WABC, (The Dark and The Light); Feb. 6, 9:30 p.m., WRCA, (Nkrumah); Feb. 14, 3 p.m., WABC (Nyerere); Feb. 15, 7:30 p.m. WCBS (Nigeria). Consult newspapers for local channel variation.

[American Committee on Africa]

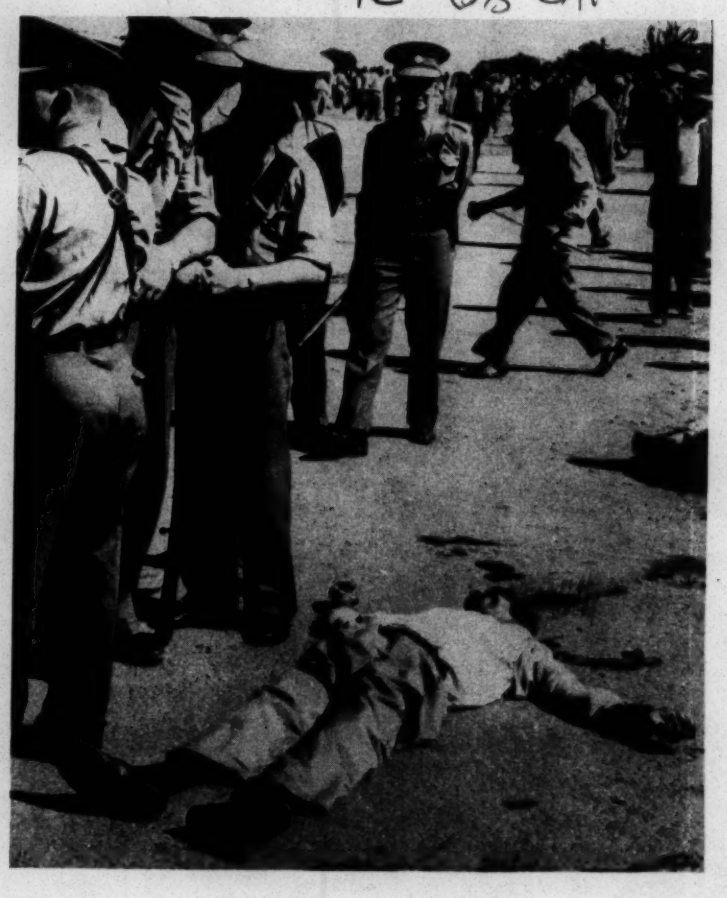
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960. The New York Times. MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1960.

The Massacre

As thousands in Sharpeville non-violently protested the carrying of passes, the police killed 72 unarmed Africans and wounded hundreds

Jet planes flew overhead to intimidate the Africans as police used armored cars and Sten guns

THE SHAME of South Africa!



World Reactions

- **"World reaction to the shootings was one of shock."**—*N. Y. Times.*
- **"There are no reasons or extenuating circumstances for the shootings."**—*L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City.*
- **U. S. State Department in unprecedented action said it regretted "the tragic loss of life resulting from measures taken against the demonstrators."**
- **The nine independent African states condemned the killings.**
- **U. N. Security Council deplored the actions of South Africa and urged it "abandon its policies of apartheid."**

How the South African Government Responded

- **Caned, whipped, and jailed hundreds of Africans.**
- **Banned meetings of more than 12 persons until the end of June.**
- **Announced a plan to outlaw African political organizations.**
- **Questioned "the right of the U. S. Government to concern itself with the domestic affairs of South Africa."**
- **Defended its resort to violence, but temporarily suspended the pass system; significantly, massive segregation continues and non-whites continue to have no vote whatsoever.**

How individual Americans can respond

Contribute generously to the Emergency South Africa Appeal for the widows and orphans of those slain, for the healing of the hundreds of wounded, and for the legal aid of several hundred Africans on trial.

The Africa Defense and Aid Fund has already transmitted thousands of dollars from Americans to southern Africa for similar purposes in the past and is the only American agency prepared to do so today for the victims. Give generously today — tomorrow may be too late in South Africa.

PLEASE USE THIS CONTRIBUTION FORM

Africa Defense and Aid Fund
801 Second Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Enclosed find $_____ as my contribution to be sent to the victims in South Africa. Please keep me informed of developments against *apartheid.*

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Make check or money order payable to
AFRICA DEFENSE & AID FUND

AFRICA DEFENSE AND AID FUND OF THE

American Committee on Africa

NATIONAL SPONSORS ***(partial listing):*** Norman Cousins, Clark M. Eichelberger, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Lorraine Hansberry, Rev. Donald Harrington, George Houser, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Clarence E. Pickett, Bishop James A. Pike, A. Philip Randolph, Jackie Robinson, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Norman Thomas, Roy Wilkins.

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The American Committee on Africa

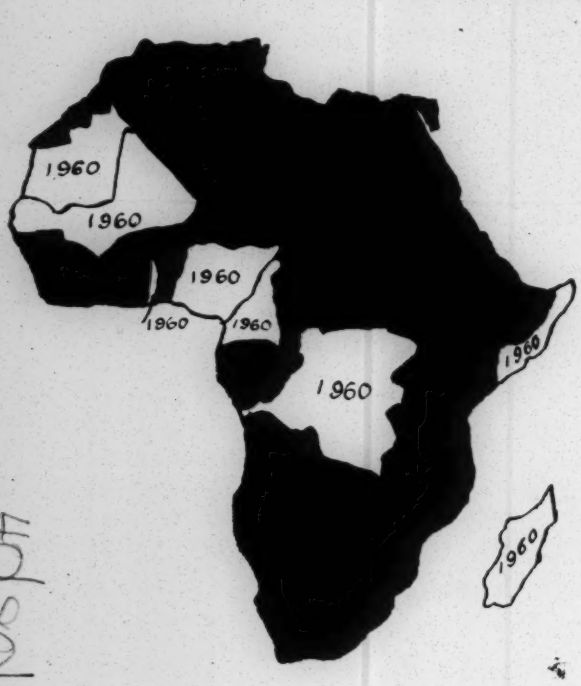
announces the annual celebration of

AFRICA FREEDOM DAY

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT . . . MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. . . GEORGE MEANY . . .

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH . . . WALTER REUTHER . . . JACKIE ROBINSON . . . HARRY BELAFONTE

as honorary chairmen invite you to hear



- **MR. KENNETH KAUNDA,** head of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia . . . coming to the U. S. for the first time for this rally.
- **MR. THURGOOD MARSHALL,** American constitution lawyer, recently adviser to the Kenya Constitutional Conference, London.
- **GALA ENTERTAINMENT:**
  - Michael Olatunji and his Nigerian drum ensemble
  - American artists including Wilbur de Paris and his New Orleans Jazz Orchestra which recently toured Africa.
- **Messages** from the prime ministers and heads of state of independent Africa and greetings from U. N. Ambassadors from Africa.

40 80 23

Celebrate 1960 independence

of Cameroun, Togo, Congo, Somalia, Nigeria, probably Mali Federation, Mauritania, and Madagascar.

Support independence and equal rights

in Algeria, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique, Central African Federation, South Africa, and South West Africa.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1960

TOWN HALL, 123 West 43rd Street, New York

8:00 P. M.

This Rally is for the benefit of the AFRICA DEFENSE AND AID FUND among whose African sponsors are Archbishop Joost de Blank of Capetown, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Tom Mboya, and Julius Nyerere.

Seats available at the following prices: $25 for loges, $12.50 and $10 for orchestra, $7.50 and $5.00 for balcony, students $2.50 in balcony. Tickets available from American Committee on Africa, 801 Second Avenue, New York 17, (corner 43rd St.), MUrray Hill 6-7263.

---------- TICKET ORDER FORM ----------

American Committee on Africa
801 Second Avenue, New York 17

Enclosed is $_____ for which please send me _____ tickets in the _____ at $_____ each. This price includes tax and a voluntary contribution to the AFRICA DEFENSE AND AID FUND. I am also enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

NAME (please print)_____

STREET_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

PRICE LIST

Loges – $25.00	(including	$23.95 contribution)
Center Orchestra – $12.50	(including	$11.45 contribution)
Center Orchestra – $10.00	(including	$ 8.95 contribution)
Side Orchestra – $10.00	(including	$ 8.95 contribution)
Center Balcony – $7.50	(including	$ 6.45 contribution)
Center Balcony – $5.00	(including	$ 3.95 contribution)
Side Balcony (students only) $2.50	(including	$1.45 contribution)

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA

for cultural relations with the Soviet Union

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

INCORPORATED

90 McALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA • UNderhill 1-3813

HOLLAND ROBERTS, *President* ROSE ISAAK, *Secretary*

January 8, 1960

Dear Friend:

We will be happy to welcome you at an outstanding event early in February.

Scott Nearing - author, world traveler, economist, and member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, will speak for us on

THE SOVIET UNION AFTER SPUTNIK

Saturday, February 6, at 8:00 p.m.
150 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco

Today we have many speakers reporting their one, two and three week visits to the USSR. Scott Nearing visited the Soviet Union in the hard days of 1926 and he has written, lectured, studies and revisited the Soviet Union regularly ever since. His understanding is time tested and checked, and few people in America speak with his authority.

If you want to deepen your grasp of the great events now developing in the Soviet Union and see the shape of the future, come and spend a rewarding evening with the Nearings.

All good wishes,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts, President
American Russian Institute

Scott Nearing is the author of SOVIET EDUCATION, LIVING THE GOOD LIFE, SOCIALISTS AROUND THE WORLD, and THE BRAVE NEW WORLD, the last three with his wife, Helen Nearing.

40-915

28th Anniversary Year

100

[AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE]

for cultural relations with the Soviet Union

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE
INCORPORATED

90 McALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA · UNderhill 1-3813

HOLLAND ROBERTS, *President*

ROSE ISAAK, *Secretary*

40-9-10

April 4, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My special thanks to you for the remarkable contribution you have made to the International Institute for Peace with your leading article, "Africa & World Peace." I am writing to the Institute to ask for a bundle of the March issue. We must find a way to distribute on a mass scale the remarkable analysis and the vital facts you have.

The main thing needed by peace workers is some of the economic data on which your fundamental statement is based. Could I get this from Professor Hunton?

I have just replied to a cable from the International Institute for Peace asking for a statement on the massacre in South Africa. In my reply I stressed the key importance of an economic embargo and the program of complete non-intercourse. I would be interested in any comment you can make on this and of course additions.

It is a wonderful thing to feel how Africa is rising and the dynamic movement among the youth and the Negro people of the South. If only this catches fire as it should among the youth of the North, great progress could be made.

Again my thanks to you for all the years of leadership you have given us. It has changed the course of history.

Every good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

HR:sc

28th Anniversary Year

100

(AMERICAN SCHOLAR)

American Scholar

January 22, 1960

Mr. Hiram Hayden
Editor, The American Scholar
1800 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

40-9-41

Sir:

I am venturing to enclose a manuscript for your possible publication. It is a chapter from my unpublished autobiography. I am enclosing postage.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

AMERICAN SCHOLAR

641-b-04

June 17, 1950

Mr. Hiram Haydn
Editor
American Scholar
1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Dear Mr. Haydn:

Some months ago I sent you an article for possible publication with return postage enclosed. I have heard nothing from you. I write merely to ask if its publication is under consideration or if it has been mislaid.

I should be glad to have it returned unless of course you need more time.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR
1811 Q STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

June 20, 1960

40-9-19

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have just received your letter of June 17 and hasten to reply to it.

We have no record of having received the manuscript to which you refer. Is there any possibility that it might have been sent to our old address in Williamsburg, Virginia, or to Mr. Haydn in New York?

We hope that you have an additional copy of the article, for we would be most interested in reading it. May we hear from you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Betsy Saunders

Betsy Saunders
Managing Editor

BS:s

American Scholar

June 22, 1960

40-9-12

Miss Betsy Saunders
Managing Editor
The American Scholar
1811 Q Street N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

My dear Madam:

I think we sent the manuscript to Mr. Haydn, but I am not sure. I am just leaving for a trip to Africa and have not time enough to look the matter up. Somewhere I have a copy. When I return in September I will get in touch with you again unless in the meantime you have placed the missing manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

F1

June 27, 1960 [American Scholar]

40-9-285

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have recently seen your exchange with Miss Saunders and I must add my disclaimer, too. I have never seen the article in question and I am indeed sorry that I have not.

Sincerely,

Hiram Haydn

Hiram Haydn

HH/lb

American Scholar

[AMERICAN SCHOLAR]

American Scholar

40-9-42

October 5, 1960

Mr. Hiram Haydn
The American Scholar
1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

My dear Sir:

My answer to your letter of June 27th has been delayed by a trip of several months to Europe and Africa. Evidently my manuscript has gone astray. I am therefore sending you another copy. As I have said before this is an abstract from an autobiography of mine which is not likely to find a publisher for some time. But it has seemed to me that possibly some parts of it might get periodical publicity. One chapter has recently been published in the Massachusetts Review, Spring 1960. This chapter on my attempt to study the American Negro scientifically, I am sending to you. It is I am sure much too long for your use but I thought it was better to send you the complete article than to try to make an abstract myself as I am not quite sure what, if indeed any part, will interest you.

You are therefore, at liberty to cut this article as you may wishor of course to return the whole thing. I am including postage for the return.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[See W. folder for copies (a)]

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.
Columbia 5-3808

October 26, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

40-9-20

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have kept your manuscript so long because I am sure that I would like to publish something out of this work of yours. Yet, I found that what was necessary here to your purpose involved, to be frank, too many expositions lending themselves to the making of points -- 1, 2, 3, 4 -- and didn't seem right in tone to me for THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. Is it possible that you haven't much been in touch lately with the SCHOLAR and, therefore, assume that there is more of an emphasis on education per se than there really is? On that chance, I am sending you copies of several recent issues. After glancing through those, perhaps you would consider sending me another section of your autobiography which, in spirit and tone, seems closer to THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. I hope you will.

Sincerely,

Hiram Haydn

Hiram Haydn

HH/lb
enclosures

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

AMERICAN SCHOLAR TO DuBOIS, Oct 26, 1960

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS TO DuBOIS, OCT 27, 1960.

[American Scholar]

40-9-22

October 31, 1960

Mr. Hiram Haydn
THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR
1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

My dear Mr. Haydn:

I have your letters of October 26, 27 and the manuscript. The autobiography is not yet in shape to be submitted to publishers. I have only sent around some chapters which seem to me to merit immediate publication.

I do not think of anything else which would be suitable for THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du

WEBD/r

[Amherst College . . .]

AMHERST COLLEGE

Amherst, Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

July 19, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York City 10, New York

40-9-39

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We would very much like to have you speak at Amherst next year, if it is at all possible for you. I appreciate the tightness of your schedule but, in case you have any chance for a public address in this area, Amherst College would be delighted to hear you. In addition, our neighboring institutions, the University of Massachusetts, Smith College, Mount Holyoke College, and the nearby communities would surely also take advantage of this opportunity.

We would be glad to leave the choice of time (any time between October 1st and May 20th) and of topic to you. However, might I suggest that you appearance in November or December might be the best, since by this time the football season will be over and some of the stir created by the elections and a visit to our campus by Mendes-France will be dissipated. Might I also suggest that there is probably a good bit of interest in the relationship which you have had in the past with the NAACP. The students of Amherst are somewhat sheltered from the realities of political action and a discussion of your break with the NAACP might make a very stimulating address. Be assured that, whatever you choose, both the faculty and the students at Amherst will be deeply appreciative of the time you spend to come to us.

We can offer an honorarium of $200 plus, of course, all accommodations for yourself and party at a good local inn. We do not ordinarily pay travel expenses.

I do hope that you may somehow find it possible to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Henry T. Yost, Jr.

Henry T. Yost, Jr., Chairman
Amherst College Lecture Committee

HTY:jb

[AMHERST COLL.]

40-9-40

September 19, 1960

Mr. Henry T. Yost, Jr.
Chairman, Amherst College Lecture Committee
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Yost:

I've been in West Africa for six weeks and for a month or more in Europe. I have just returned and consequently now see for the first time your letter of July 19. I am deeply obliged for your invitation, but regret to say that just before returning I received warning of definite curtailment of my work. I had a mild apoplectic stroke and my physicians have advised me to do as little work as possible. I must, therefore, with deepest regret decline your kind offer since there would be no certainty of my ability to fulfil lecture engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Antopagenesa]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
January 12, 1960

M. F. Nesturkh
Dean of the Department of "Antopagenesa"
Institute of Anthropology
Moscow University
Moscow, USSR

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find an article on the systematic study of the Negro in the United States for publication in your anthropological magazine, if it meets your needs.

I thank you for your hospitality and kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r
enc.

41-116-14

40-9-311

February 18, 1960

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My dear Herbert:

I am worried further about Joseph Felshin. Fir
his business methods are very discouraging. I told you a
of course you have noticed the unforgivable typographical
errors in MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL. I am absolutely certa
that few of these were in the manuscript after I correcte
it. Then agains recently Felshin sent me an accounting of
books for which I owed him especially for the ORDEAL OF M
in which he had entirely omitted or forgotten a check for
$ 367. He promised in his reply to make a complete accounting, b
has not done so.

Then in advertising the second volume MANSART B
A SCHOOL he sent no copy to the Schomburg Collection and
other cases neglected letting Harlem even know that the b
look was out. In his relations with Miss Glasgow and my secre
Miss Lowe he has not been courteous. He insisted in call
my Miss Glasgow by her first name over the phone when he doe
know her. I know the financial difficulties under which
Century has labored, but there is no use in being absolut
thoughtless.

I again wonder about the third volume and about
Trachtenberg. Apparently Felshin is going to proceed on
in getting out this volume. I am afraid that would be ve
very unfortunate. I am writing frankly about this. I wish yo
would think it over and we could talk about it further.

Very sincerely you

[APTHEKER]

political affairs

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

[redacted]

40-9-35

March 7, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I'm not quite sure about your schedule and exactly when you are due to return to the Land of the Free, but in any case, greetings--and it's better for you and for Shirley's return, however you may feel about it.

This letter is occasioned in particular because of the need for a confession --I'm afraid I've written another book. This is the second volume in my HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE; it is called, THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,1763-1783. It comes to 295 pages of text; its publication date is early in April. As soon as I receive a copy I shall send one to you. But, quite apart from that, I would be most pleased and honored if you found it possible to review that book for POLITICAL AFFAIRS. You might make the review as long or short as you wished, and deadline is not too serious a consideration -- we might publish a review in May or June, or perhaps even July --in which case there would be a special appropriateness about it. May I hear from you on this at your convenience, please?

With warmest regards to Shirley and to yourself,

Cordially,

Herbert

Herbert Aptheker
Editor

40-9-36

March 14, 1960

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My dear Herbert:

I shall be very glad indeed to review your book and I congratulate you on getting it out.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

March 14, 1960

40-9-33

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

My dear Herbert:

Just before we left for the Virgin Islands Mr. Felshin came in and we talked frankly about the publication of Mansart. I told him how deeply I appreciate his difficulties and of course I was willing to have him publish a third volume. He did not make it at all clear how the terrible errors got in the second volume. He said that he was going to hire better proof readers but of course the real point is no matter how many proof readers he has unless the printer makes the corrections the mistakes stay and it is quite clear that corrections were not made in Mansart Builds a School. He brought some galleys of the third volume already set up and made a satisfactory accounting of the first volume.

Of course the point is that he must be carefully followed up in his work and anything that I can do I'll be glad to.

I promised him to let you know that we had had this talk.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[APTHEKER]

political affairs 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

40-9-37

March 15, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letters of March 14. I am happy to hear that Shirley and you had a fine vacation.

I am very pleased and honored that you have agreed to review my work on THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. I should have a review copy for you in perhaps 12 or 15 days, and will get this to you at once.

Hiring a professional proof-reader to double-check our work here will help certainly in making the third volume of MANSART one less marked with typographical errors. Then we will have to spend more time and even greater care in checking on the printer right at his shop, and seeing to it, personally, that all corrections are made. I will myself, in the future, check this, not only on the page proof, but also on the press proof.

Bettina has been very active lately—she is chairman of a youth group in our neighborhood—picketing various stores in protest against Jim Crow. She is growing beautifully, I think (such paternal boasting!) and comes back from her activities all aglow. And she is discovering things for herself—just the other day she discovered and told me with wonder of the relationship between Darwin's ideas and those of Marx!

Our love to you and Shirley.

Cordially,

Herbert

(APTHEKER)

political affairs
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

May 24, 1960

40-9-317

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You may perhaps remember that I mentioned to you my conviction that your biography of John Brown should be republished, especially in connection with the Civil War Centenary. If my memory is correct you thought this would be all right, and you suggested, I think, writing a new introduction for such a fresh edition.

I have taken this matter up with Mr. Trachtenberg of International Publishers (381 -4th Avenue, New York 16) and he was most interested in the idea. I really think he will do it. He asked that a copy of the book be sent to him; I do not own a copy and I wondered if you would be able to send one to him?

With kindest regards to yourself and to Shirley,

Respectfully,

Herbert

Herbert Aptheker

June 22, 1960

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

40-10-25

Dear Herbert,

I just returned to Mr. Felshin galleys 24 through 50. I leave Saturday and as you know will be abroad until September. What about the proof during that time? Can you read it or get any help you need at my expense? Joanne Grant of 410 Central Park West, UN 5-8923, says that she will be glad to help.

I shall be under great obligation to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40-9-43

October 3, 1960

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Herbert:

Here is the little talk that I made at my house when the Marxist school was set up. I mailed it to youbbefore I left on the last trip, but the address was wrong and it came back. You may want to keep it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[ARANGIO-RUIZ] Italy

ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI

ROMA, 18 NOVEMBRE 1960

32015

PROF. W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLIN 1 NEW YORK
U.S.A.

ILLUSTRE PROFESSORE,

HO RICEVUTO LA SUA PROPOSTA CONCERNENTE LA PUBBLICAZIONE DI UNA ENCICLOPEDIA DELL'AFRICA E HO MOLTO APPREZZATO L'INTERESSANTE INIZIATIVA.

PER QUANTO RIGUARDA PERÒ UNA CONCRETA COLLABORAZIONE DA PARTE DI STUDIOSI ITALIANI, SEMBREREBBE OPPORTUNO ATTENDERE CHE L'UNIVERSITÀ DEL GHANA FACCIA CONOSCERE GLI EVENTUALI PIANI DI LAVORO.

CON I MIGLIORI SALUTI.

POSTA AEREA

27-30-277

IL VICE PRESIDENTE
(PROF. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ)

Arangio Ruiz

9 Lds

[ASSOC. HOSPITAL SERVICE

40/10/88

December 14, 1960

Mr. J.W. Douglas Corman
President,
Associated Hospital Service of New York
80 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, NY

Sir:

I have just paid my charges for Blue Cross and Blue Shield for myself and wife for 1960 through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40 Street, New York. I note in the certificate which became effective November 1, 1960 that you refer to an identification card which I do not seem to find. I have been carrying an emergency card which says:

"This is not your official Blue Cross and Blue Shield identification card."

Will you kindly send me such a card.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

The Hospital-Sponsored Blue Cross Plan

ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL SERVICE OF NEW YORK

80 LEXINGTON AVENUE (AT 26TH ST.) · NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MURRAY HILL 9-2800

December 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Du Bois: Cert. 2760415 A

Mr. Colman asked me to mail you the identification card for which you asked.

In addition to the card which you requested I am sending you a change-of-address form. Will you please complete it and return it to us. We would like verification of your address since our records indicate an address different from the one on your letterhead.

Sincerely,

Pauline Yaguda

Pauline Yaguda
Subscribers Service

PY:AS
enc

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

1/16/61

[ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY]

October 14, 1960

Mr. William M. Brewer
Editor, Journal of Negro History
c/o Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
1538 9th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

My dear Mr. Brewer:

I am enclosing a plan which is being sent to various historians and sociologists throughout the world. I should like to have your advice about it and an indication if you and your Association would be willing to cooperate in case the plan goes through.

Of course, any Encyclopedia Africana would have to make wide use of the data which Carter Woodson and the Journal of Negro History have accumulated and I should certainly hope to see you on the Editorial Board.

Kindly drop me a line at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-298-11

Ass'n of Social Science Teachers
42/5961

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

Banquet

OF THE

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS

April 1, 1960

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Menu

Spiced Tomato Juice

Steak French Fries

Asparagus with Hollandaise Sauce

Pickles Stuffed Celery Olives

Coffee Hot Rolls

Apple Pie a la Mode

8/15/24

Program

Presiding ..... ROBERT E. MARTIN
Vice-President

Invocation ..... REV. MOSES S. BELTON
Director Public Relations
Johnson C. Smith University

Music ..... THE UNIVERSITY CHOIR
C. W. Kemp, Director

Speaker ..... MRS. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DUBOIS

President's Annual Message ..... DR. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, SR.
President, Association of
Social Science Teachers

[Association of Social Science Teachers]

40-10-165

APRIL 4, 1960

Dean T. E. McKinney
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Dean McKinney:

Shirley and I want to thank you very heartily for our very pleasant visit in Charlotte. We reached home safely and on time and are trying to get a little rest before our trip West.

Our best regards to Mrs. McKinney, your son and family and to all the friends we met on the campus.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Association of Social Science Teachers]

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 5, 1960

40-10-166

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

We appreciate far more than I can express your kindness in accepting the invitation to be with us during the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of theFounding of the Assoication of Social Science Teachers.

We meet at Howard University next year and hope that both of you will be with us again at that time.

Again, may I thank you for your presence here.

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney
Dean

TEMcK/mj

Send to Dr Dubois

[Assoc. Social Science Teachers ....

4/20/60

HOLD ON TO CULTURE RACIAL IDENTITY, DR. DUBOIS WARNS

CHARLOTTE, N.C.__(ANP)--Ninety-two year old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the racial identities at the joint 25th Annual Meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers and the 15th national convention of the Sigma Social Science honor society at Johnson C. Smith university here.

In his keynote address "Whither Now and Why," Dr. DuBois said that the process of getting rid of racial problems in America cannot be done by getting rid of the Negro race. He said "What I have been fighting for and am still fighting for is the possibility of black folk and cultural patterns existing in America without discrimination and on terms of equality."

41-11F-13

Both the Association of Social Science Teachers and the Sigma Rho Sigma Honor Society were founded by Dr. T. E. McKinney, Dean at Johnson C. Smith University. During the conference, many certificates were awarded to members who had taught in the area of social studies for 25 years or more.

Among the prominent speakers at the three-day conference was Dr. Helen G. Edmonds of North Carolina college. She read a paper on "An Analysis of Current Republican Philosopny, Campaign Methods and Techniques" at a political science forum.

Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois, wife of Dr. DuBois, and an author in her own right, gave a speech at the 25th annual banquet. Mrs. DuBois' talk dealt with the upsurge of colored people the world over, and the impact of this rise on the world community.

The closing business session Saturday decided on Washington, D.C. as the meeting place for the 1961 conference of the teachers association.

DR. H. F. BOUYER, WAR VET AND NOTED
SURGEON, DIES IN CHICAGO AT AGE 61

CHICAGO__(ANP)--Rites for Dr. H. F. Bouyer, 61, senior attending surgeon at Provident Hospital were held Thursday at Grace Presbyterian Church, with burial in Lincoln Cemetery.

Dr. Bouyer, who died Monday in the West Side Veterians Hospital was a graduate of Meharry Medical College, and took graduate work in Austria and Germany as well as in the United States.

An eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, he was the chief of his specialty at the Army Hospital at Fort Hauchuca, Ariz., during World War 11.

Dr. Bouyer was a member of the Citizen's Committee of the YMCA, the Mason's Celestial Lodge No. 80, and a past president of the Cook County Physicians Assn.

Surviving are the widow, Paula; a son, Robert Lee; a daughter, D'Andrea; two brothers, Otis and Joseph, and two sisters, FairyLee and Mrs. Eva Wallace.

MONTGOMERY WHITE MAN FINED $100 FOR STRIKING NEGRO

MONTGOMERY, Ala.__(ANP)--A white man who struck a Negro in a hassle over a parking space was fined $100 and costs in Recorder's Court Wednesday.

Judge D. Eugene Loe levied the fine against Cecil Harris who said he was an engineer for the Grove Court Apartments.

The incident took place about noon Saturday at Cloverdale Shopping Center.

C. J. Williams Jr., the Negro, said when a car backed out of a parking space, he drove in. Harris then came up to his car, he testified, and cursed him and "busted me in the face."

Harris admitted striking the Negro but said that Williams "knew I was waiting for that place."

A white witness who said he did not know either party backed up Williams' account of the incident. After hitting Williams, he said, Harris jumped back in his car and drove off. White people nearby took down the license number of Harris' car and he was later arrested for assult and battery.

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS

EAST 38 STREET NEW YORK CITY 16 MURRAY HILL 5-3011

SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE
HIRAM HAYDN
ALFRED KNOPF JR

40-9-21

October 27, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just to keep both sides of my split personality straight, I am writing you separately to ask you whether we at Atheneum might have a look at the whole autobiography. You spoke in your letter of its not being likely that it would be published for a long time to come, but I could not tell from that whether you meant that you did not want it to be, or that you had some long-range commitment to a particular publisher; or that you felt for whatever reasons that this was not the right time to publish it. At any rate, if you are willing, we should like very much to have a look at it for we are very much interested in it.

Sincerely,

Hiram Haydn

Hiram Haydn

HH/lb

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS TO DUBOIS, OCT. 22, 1960

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

AMERICAN SCHOLAR TO DUBOIS, OCT. 26, 1960

May 26, 1960

Authors League of America, Inc.
6 East 39th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I would like a bit of information, if you can give it to me, concerning motion pictures.

I am not sure that I have any right to your services because although a member of your League I am long in arrears but what I want to know about is this: Several years ago a California film man asked to make a film of my life. He is a man without funds and not connected with any of the great film organizations, but he has talent and I think he is a man of good intentions. For several years now he has taken pictures now and then, visited places where I lived, and I have sent him photos and information. He has collected sums of money from friends of mine and those interested in my career; also lately foreign governments interested in me have furnished him pictures and data. Sometime, I don't know when he will produce undoubtedly a film of my life. Now the problem is to whom will that film belong. It should of course belong in part to him as he has given a good deal of time and trouble to it. On the other hand it should not be wholly his.

Can you then advise me or direct me to someone who can so that I can find out just what my duties and rights are under the circumstances?

I shall be deeply obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-88

B

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2895
Prairie View, Texas
January 2, 1960

39-11-74

Dear Ames:

Let us thank you for the interesting Christmas card. Then let me thank you for your letter of Dec. 3, 1959.

Before I answer the letter let me say that I am still displeased with the Broderick biography of Dr. Du Bois' life. To-day a friend sent me Randolph's The Negro Vanguard and to that I say — he "bit off more than he could chew." I agree with him when he clarifies the Du Bois-Washington matter. The book seems hurried at the end. When one attempts to encompass the Negro's part in American life — he has a job.

Before I answer your letter let me say that I had a nice chat recently with President Nabrit of T. S. U. We discussed Dr. Du Bois. Of course, he reminded me that he was your Dean. He said that you were difficult to get along with there. He knows that you do not care for him, but

that you appreciate Mrs. Nabrit. I asked him if he dared have you come and visit T. S. U. He said that you had moved far toward the left, but that you are not a Communist. He said that he does not "operate in an aura of fear" and that he tries to view all things objectively. I really think that he would be very happy to have you come and see to what heights he has risen and in what "splendor" he lives. Dr. Reuter Shealey is head of the History at T. S. U. and has recently come back from Africa and Europe and several other countries.

39-11-75

Houston now has a Negro Savings and Loan Company and Mrs. Nabrit works there a few hours each day. She does work with the Y. W. C. A. too. She is still secretary to the A. U. Board and attends the U. of. meetings. Miss Read now lives in Princeton, New Jersey. Dean Brazeal was out here recently to visit with the Morehouse men. He visited us here. Mrs. Whiting is dead. The Reverend Lucious Miles Tobin is back at Morehouse teaching two classes. The City of Atlanta has erected a new Elementary school on land near Oglethorpe. Amy Webster has built a new home in Fairhope, Ala. and retires there Sept. 1960.

39-11-76

Both Nabrits have been mentioned for Howard Union but Sam says he knows he will not get it as Mr. L. D. Milton is chairman on two Boards or Committees to select a President and so no Nabrit will get it.

Elizabeth's (my sister) husband, Mr. S. L. Cannon died while visiting friends in New England over the Thanksgiving holiday. He had lost his sight, but re-married before that happened and had just bought a home in the Bronx.

You know that the Yateses (Mae Maxwell) helped the Ingrams to find a new life when they were paroled in Georgia.

Mr. Banks and I are moving along. We are enjoying our home and garden. We have a black dog. Our neighbors are nice. Pres. Evans is the same — a little man. His wife died a year ago.

We are happy to know that you are both well. We saw your pictures in the papers. Chinese dress lovely!

Write when you can.

Lovingly yours,

Gloriana Virginia Perry Banks

June 15, 1960

Mrs. Virginia Banks
Box 2895
Prairie View, Texas

40-10-122

Dear Virginia,

We are about to make another trip so I want to tell you and your husband something of our plans. To my surprise I was invited to Morgan College June 6 to receive an honorary doctorate. This is my ninth very pleasantly received. John Hope Franklin who was the commencement speaker announced that the class of 1935 at Fisk had just endowed a Du Bois lectureship which will be opened this fall if I am available. Meantime we have received our passports and Shirley and I plan to leave for Africa and Europe June 25. We will attend the inauguration of the Republic of Ghana. You see that we are keeping busy.

The translation of the first volume of my Mansart series into Russian has been published. I received a copy yesterday. I am reading proof on the third and last volume and also preparing a volume of extracts from Crisis editorials which may be published in Germany.

Love from Shirley and I to you both. I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40-10-15

April 13, 1960

My dear Judy,

Enclosed is the text of the poem which I read at the end of my speech.

I hope all is well. I remember you with great pleasure.

Love from Shirley,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Judith Baxandall
1024 Clymer Place
Madison 5, Wisconsin

WEBD/r
enc.

October 7, 1960

Professor John D. Bernal
Birkbeck College Research Laboratory
21 Torrington Square, W.C. 1
London, England

My dear Professor Bernal:

I am enclosing a statement of the matter of the "Encyclopedia Africana" concerning which I spoke to you while in London. Would you kindly, at your convenience, look this statement over and send me a reply which I can use to 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York.

I remember very pleasantly our meeting together.

My wife joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-90

3108 Adams Street, N.E.
Washington 18, D.C.
April 3, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am a graduate student in African Studies at Howard University. I am planning to go to Russia May 22nd for 31 days on a tour conducted by Professor Bernard Kalben. I would like to meet my Russian opposite number, a student in African Studies, while in Moscow. Could you advise me of the proper person to contact in order to do this?

40-10-16

My special field of study has been associations formed by the Africans in Kenya in recent years. The research I have conducted has lead me to conclude that the Mau Mau Association was not an African association, but rather more British Colonist. Read as this nation is in the flesh I believe it is how scholars in more modern lands analyze it. My husband reads Russian and could translate any Kenya material I could add to my research materials in Russia.

Thanking you most kindly for any person you can put me on to. for enlarging my knowledge of Africa, I am yours.

With Great Respect,

Barbette Blackington

40-10-17

April 15, 1960

Mrs. Barbette Blackington
3108 Adams Street, N.E.
Washington 18, D.C.

40-10-18

My dear Mrs. Blackington:

Replying to your letter of April 8, I would suggest that you write:

Mrs. Alice Bobrysheva
10 Kropotkina Street
Moscow, USSR

She will be able to give you the information you need.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

HARRY BLOCH, M. D.
140 GREENWAY NORTH
FOREST HILLS 75, N. Y.

BO 3-5384

February 26, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In one of your published papers, you refer to a book published in England concerning children and world war II. The author was a woman. I would be very grateful to you for the title, author and publisher of this volume.

Yours respectfully,
Harry Bloch, M.D.

42-9B-8

March 14, 1960

Dr. Harry Bloch
140 Greenway North
Forest Hills 75, New York

My dear Dr. Block:

I regret to say that I do not recall the book which you mention in your letter of February 26th. If I do find the title I shall be glad to write you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

42-92-9

With kindest regards to
you and Mrs. Du Bois

Dorothy Rose Blumberg

40-10-219

January 20, 1960

Dear Alysha:

We have received your Christmas cards and thank you, your husband and the children very much. I am writing first for one thing. Months ago I sent your husband a copy of a play, "The Black Man and the Moon." I have never heard anything from him about it and I am wondering if he ever received it. Ask him to drop me word.

I am in reasonably good health and remember last Christmas in the USSR with great pleasure.

Shirley joins me in love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Alice V. Bobrusheva
Soviet Peace Committee
10 Kropotkina Street
Moscow, USSR

Bobryshera

B

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.
April 6, 1960

39-11-69

Dear Alice:

It was most interesting to receive your letter of March 18th and to learn about you and your husband and the children. I received the Information Bulletin which your organization sends out and I correspond now and then with the Peace Institute in Vienna.

We have been lecturing and travelling in spite of our effort not to overdo. I wish you could come and see our parlor with its Chinese~~ions~~ decorations and Russian magazines. I am sure you would enjoy it.

Thank your husband for putting my play in the hands of the Arts Publishing House. The only worry which I had about it was its loss. I was afraid perhaps it never reached Mr. Ovidius. I have some doubts of my own as to its dramatic value.

We had a very interesting time in Canada, being welcomed into the country instead of being excluded as we were a few years ago.

I am quite homesick for Moscow, but a ~~l~~ittle afraid that I shall not get there soon again if ever. At any rate our warmest love and greetings to you and the family, and Shirley promises to add to this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Alice Bobryshera
10 Kropotkina St.
Moscow, USSR

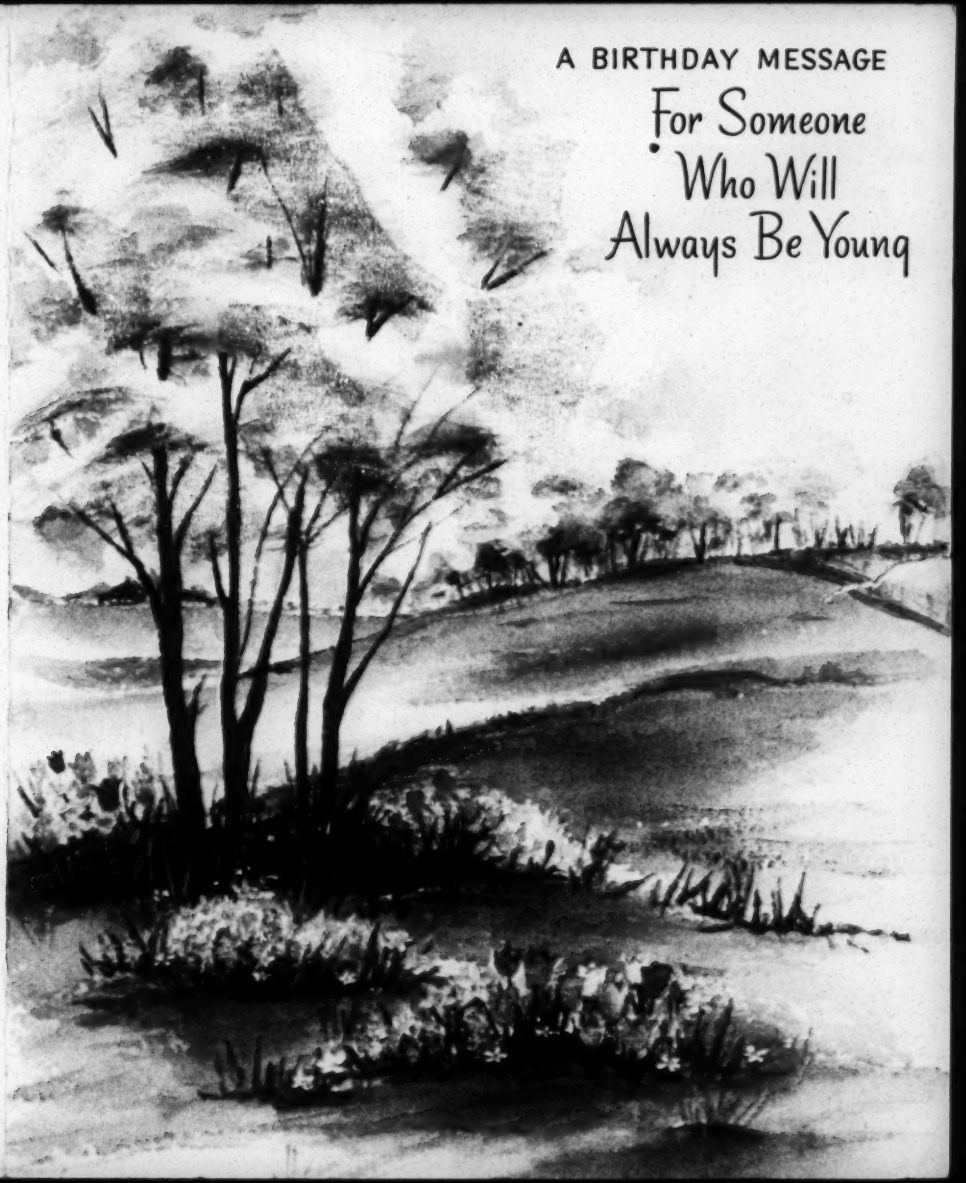
Your birthdays do not make you old,
Instead, they just impart
More charm, more graciousness to you,
For you're so young in heart;
So may this day become you
Like the ones you've had before--
And may the year to follow it
Hold many joys in store.

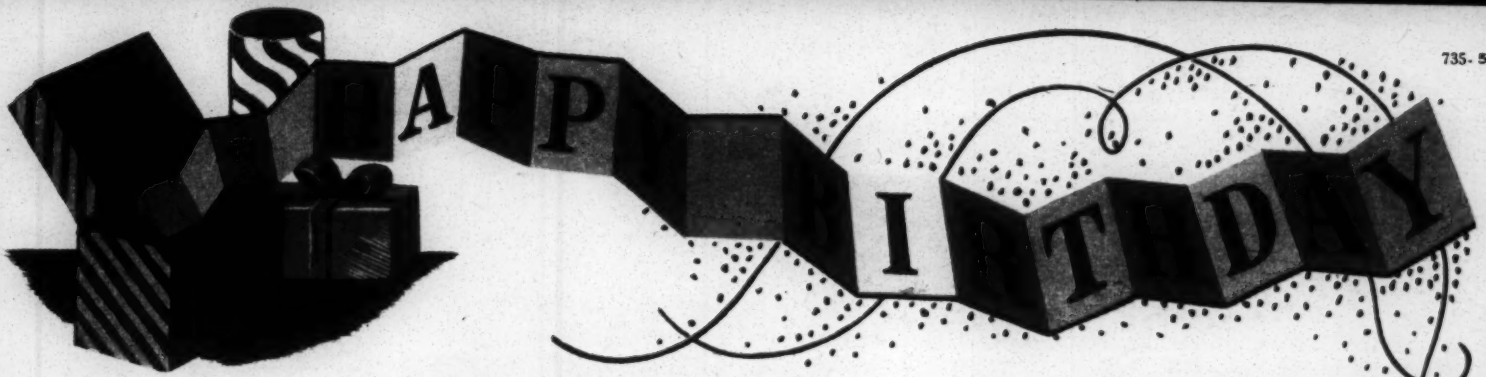
With Peace in our time.

Lillyan Bochner.

Coutts
Hallmark

25 B 255-9
COPYRIGHT CANADA





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1960 FEB 23 PM 1

CT NHA341 BDA PD=NASHVILLE TENN 23 1153AMC.

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

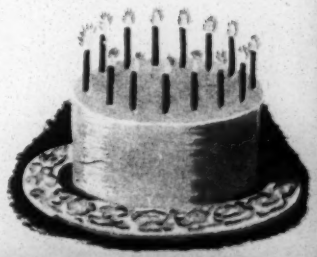
31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

=WARMEST GREETINGS ON YOUR NINETY SECOND BIRTHDAY=

ARNA BONTEMPS LIBRARIAN FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8 TENN.

BY WESTERN UNION



To Boro Photo
147 Montague St.
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

11/7/60

Please copy these pages in the following books:

THE BLACK FLAME, Book II

pages 323, 324, 325

THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO

pages 393, 394, 395, 396

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE

pages 194, 195

THE NEGRO

pages 9, 10, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK

pages 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214

THE WORLD AND AFRICA

pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE

pages 180, 181

THE CRISIS

Vol. 5 - pages 290, 291
Vol. 7 - " 82
Vol. 10 - " 136
Vol. 15 - " 60
Vol. 18 - " 20, 21
Vol. 21 - " 54
Vol. 23 - " 54, 56, 201, 202

42/68/10

BORO PHOTO

Copy continued :

✓ DARKWATER

pages 53, 54, 55

✓ ORDEAL OF MANSART

pages 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

✓ DARK PRINCESS

pages 3, 4

✓ DUSK OF DAWN

pages 325, 326

42/68/11

109/

V.15 - 144.
'23

Dr. Du Bois

about 488 days

171

424

425 Cuno

63 Bk

488

[Boro photo] 12/8/60

From: W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

To: Boro Photo
147 Montague St.
Brooklyn, 1, N.Y.

Please copy these pages in the following volumes:

THE CRISIS

Vol. 24 - pages 247, 250, 252

Vol. 26 - " 153, 154

Vol. 27 - " 105, 249, 250

Vol. 28 - " 57, 105, 248, 250, 252

Vol. 29 - " 200

Vol. 31 - " 8, 10, 112, 270

Vol. 35 - " 169, 239

Vol. 36 - " 387, 394

Vol. 37 - " 101

Vol. 38 - " 138, 314

Vol. 39 - " 122, 123, 124, 191

QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE - Chapter XXIV, pages 253-264

Ch XXIV p. 253-264

42/6B/9

1 Rule.
29 p.
40

December 14, 1960

Boro Photo
147 Montague Street
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for $10.04 for the photostats sent me December 9.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

HD 9/13

October 7, 1960

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P.
8 Hillside Gardens
London, N.6, England

My dear Mr. Brockway:

My stay in England was cut short by a mild stroke of apoplexy so that we had to rush home before we had a chance to see you. I am getting along very well now and I venture to call to your attention a plan which I am trying to carry out.

Will you read this at your convenience and give me a word of advice? I will be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-130

House of Commons,

LONDON S.W.1.

19th October 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Shirley Graham,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. I am very sorry to hear that you had a mild stroke whilst in England, and I do hope that you have completely recovered now. It was wonderful to find you in Lagos for the Nigerian Independence Celebrations. I am amazed by your physical and mental energy at your age. It is marvellous.

I am much attracted by your idea of an Encyclopedia Africana. I shall, of course, be ready to help in any way I can. I should have thought the best initial action would be to write to every kind of organisation associated with Africa, as well as to the Cultural Ministries in African states or to the national movements where independence has not yet been gained, and ask them to suggest Africans, and giving particulars of their educational and scientific qualifications. In this way you ought to be able to get a considerable list of possible contributors, whom you might sift and co-ordinate. In America you have the Committee of African Affairs. In this country you have the Movement for Colonial Freedom, 374 Grays Inn Road, London W.C.1. - The Fabian Commonwealth Bureau, 11 Dartmouth Street, London S.W.1. - The Committee of African Organisations, ~~200 Gower Street, London, N.W.1.~~ All these organisations could help in this way. In addition to the above, I suggest that you should get someone to go to the best library in America and make a survey of books about Africa. You would then get good names for different subjects.

contributors and Africa Bureau, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1

I am not writing to you about the technical process of deciding on the contents. You have all the ability to work this out yourself.

With affectionate greetings as ever.

Fenner

Fenner Brockway.

27-290-102

First fold here

To open cut here

Sender's name and address: Mr. Fenner Brockway M.P.

House of Commons,

LONDON S.W.1.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Second fold here

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

Shirley Graham,

31 Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1,

New York, U.S.A.

[Brooklyn Heights Ass'n]

The Brooklyn Heights Association Inc.

76 MONTAGUE ST. FOUNDED IN 1910

Number 26 BULLETIN October 1960

4/9/16

THE SCHULMAN REPORT. In our February 1960 Bulletin we mentioned that we had received the survey report, prepared by Mr. S. J. Schulman of the Westchester County Planning Commission under engagement by the Association, supplying a number of important Heights statistics, such as population, land use, and trends of various factors, all of which facts are needed for intelligent decisions by the Board on the position to be taken by the Association on matters concerning the Heights, among them those emanating from the City Planning Commission and the Housing and Redevelopment Board.

This report contains much interesting information some of which we thought would also interest our members, hence we quote a portion of the report that summarizes the studies made:

"While the prime motivation for these investigations was that of the proposed new zoning resolution and its possible effects on the area's future, it was recognized that the Heights is becoming increasingly subject to other forces of change - conversion, rebuilding, deterioration, redevelopment, intensifications of land use, increased (and changed) traffic flows, etc. - and that it behooves all of the residents to have an informed and responsible set of policies to serve as a basis for arriving at a community consensus regarding the desirable nature of the future physical character of the area. These policies should serve as a basis for representations to the appropriate City agencies - primarily the City Planning Commission and the Borough President - in connection with specific matters, such as proposed housing and redevelopment projects, rezoning, and the provision of needed community facilties. In turn, these policies should derive from a careful evaluation of the area and its potential for the future. The purpose of this evaluation is to set the limits of likely variability for future development, and thus to assure that any proposed development policies arrived at by the Association will be within the realm of possibility. Restated, these policies should steer a course that is founded on realism and pointed toward idealism."

"In pursuing these studies, the author has been impressed above all by the fact that Brooklyn Heights is a unique and even anomalous phenomenon in today's pattern of metropolitan living: It is possessed of a geographic situation that provides both convenience to the heart of a great city and protection from encroachment; its historical and esthetic character, reflected both in individual structures and in the overall design composite, has been remarkably well adapted to modern living without sacrificing its physical charm; its population is comprised of the whole spectrum from neophyte professionals to growing families to retired oldsters, united by a recognition of and love for the area's qualities. Truly, in a period of mass produced living - stereotyped 20-story buildings surrounded by neatly arranged green spaces, all served by glittering shopping areas - this is unique. But this is not to imply that eventually all must eventually succumb to the leveling influences that operate so inexorably. Certainly there is a demand for the kind of living provided by the Heights. The problem is one of reconciling the pressures for change within the Heights with the very understandable desire to preserve its intrinsic qualities."

Population information: The special census of 1957 is probably 5% low.

AGE GROUPS	CENSUS 1950	1957
Total	24,125	23,661
0-4	1,168	1,137
5-9	731	739
10-14	688	726
15-19	858	893
20-24	1,696	1,298
25-29	2,211	2,130
30-34	1,905	2,076
35-39	2,174	1,893
40-44	2,296	1,979
45-49	2,369	1,936
50-54	2,286	2,226
55-59	1,787	1,976
60-64	1,403	1,817
65-69	1,099	1,296
70-74	699	766
75-84	659	666
85-	96	107
Median age yrs.	41.4	42.4

Population of "Health Area 23" which includes the Heights.

AGE GROUPS	ALL CLASSES 1950	1957
Total	30,795	29,094
0-4 yrs.	1,677	1,586
5-9 "	1,144	1,168
10-14 "	1,082	1,111

	WHITE 1950	1957
Total	30,025	28,497
0-4 yrs.	1,620	1,530
5-9 "	1,097	1,126
10-14 "	1,037	1,082

	NON WHITE 1950	1957
Total	770	597
0-4 yrs.	57	56
5-9 "	47	42
10-14 "	45	29

Vital statistics are as follows:

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE
1950	477	341	136
1951	498	367	131
1952	467	391	76
1953	471	377	94
1954	478	338	140
1955	502	361	141
1956	453	344	109
1957	467	358	109
1958	504		

Land use of the Heights (River to Fulton, Court Street & Atlantic Avenue) as of 1956 census:

Category	Area	%
Total	234.2 acres	100.0
Streets	92.5	39.5
Vacant	6.4	2.7
Parking Lot	3.0	1.3
Park & Outdoor Recrn.	9.6	4.1
1-Family, detached	0.1	-
1-Family, attached	5.2	2.2
2-Family	4.7	2.0
Walk-up multiple dw'g	41.4	17.7
Elevator	14.3	6.1
Commercial	4.4	1.9
Office	8.5	3.6
Light industry	8.1	3.5
Warehouse & Storage	9.9	4.2
Auto repair & Service	2.4	1.0
Heavy industry	0.2	0.1
Institutional	14.0	6.0
Tranportation	9.5	4.1

Summary of major land use catogories

	Area	Percent
Residential, Park, Institutional	89.3 acres	38.1
Non-residential	46.0	19.7
Streets	92.5	39.5
Vacant	6.4	2.7

Dwelling units by occupancy and tenure shows the following:

Total	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Others Vac.	Etc.
8,827	588	7,821	145	273

All Dwelling Units by condition & plumbing reveals:

Total Reports	No Bath or Dilap.	No Run. Water or Dilap.
8,049	830	479

Housing. "The last comprehensive set of housing data were collected by the 1950 Census of Housing. Nine years out of date by now, their validity is subject to serious question. However, it is significant to note from the table summarizing these data that in 1950 over 10% of the 8827 dwelling units in the area were deficient in some major respect: no bath or dilapidated. In addition, 6% exceeded usually accepted occupancy standards of no more than 1.5 persons per room. Average rent ($71.30) and average value of one-family dwellings (19,600) were considerably above city averages. Finally, in 1950 there were 588 owner-occupied dwellings, equivalent to 7% of the total."

"The data on total population and occupied dwelling units combined indicate an average household size in 1950 of 2.89, considerably less than the city average of 3.35."

"Since 1950, available data indicate that there have been 250 dwelling units added to the area's supply of housing, and at the same time 331 units have been subtracted (primarily by demolition and conversion to non-residential uses."

8/6/58

-----O-----

P.S. 8 School population

YEAR	GRADES K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951	49	41	47	50	51	45	49	74	63
1952	66	52	30	47	47	49	39	83	63
1953	40	59	45	29	34	34	49	70	53
1954	45	33	51	48	23	37	33	73	48
1955	29	44	27	49	50	27	30	57	56
1956	34	41	39	29	61	42	29	58	56
1957	41	52	41	32	41	59	38	59	43
1958	50	48	47	50	45	48	48	-	-

-----O-----

Zoning and Rezoning. Our Bulletin #19-April 1959-contained a 10 page supplement including 2 maps, which represents a full discussion of this problem, hence we shall omit that part of the report here.

Development Proposals. At the time the report was written there were two under consideration, Cadman Plaza, and the triangle bounded by Clinton, Fulton and Pierrepont Sts. The Housing and Redevelopment Board has at last come to a final decision on the Cadman Plaza project which was fully reported on in N.Y. papers and the Brooklyn Heights Press a few weeks ago. so will not be further commented on here. On the triangle project, a plan was developed by the Borough President's office which the Board considered and on which it passed an approving resolution.

CADMAN PLAZA. The City Housing and Redevelopment Board has reached a final decision on this project. It will consist of both cooperative and rental apartments and will include the Church of the Neighbor property on Monroe Place with adjoining property on the south side of Clark Street and property facing Fulton and Clinton Streets. Thus we have at least secured part of what the Association has fought for over the last three years.

Our Committee is still at work, however, to make sure the cooperative apartments will be of the nature the Association desired. 280 persons have deposited $50.00 each as an indication to show their interest in buying one of the 400 apartments which will become available, it was reported at the October Board meeting. These people are now forming an organization. The Brooklyn Heights Association will send a letter, reiterating its position, to the Housing and Redevelopment Board.

GRACE COURT GARDENS. It has been reported that the houses Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Remsen Street were sold last May and that the new owner proposes to separate 80 foot deep rear parts of the lots facing Grace Court for the purpose of building a 7 story apartment house thereon. This according to the investigation of our Committee would make the houses on Remsen Street occupy more of their remaining property than permissible under the zoning law. A letter calling attention to this situation has been sent by the Association to Borough Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. Saltzman. There is much community opposition to the destruction of the gardens and the Association has appointed a special committee to determine what action the Association should take.

NOTES ON THE OCT. 18 BOARD MEETING

Golden Jubilee Celebration Financial Report. The net cost of the celebration and events, total expenses less contributions received toward them and commissions on paintings sold at the art exhibit, was $210.15. The Board had originally appropriated $500.00 for this purpose, only about 40% of which was spent. The Committee which conducted the jubilee events is deserving of a hearty vote of thanks from the membership for the excellence of events and the economy of its plans.

The Cleanliness Committee is planning another clean-up campaign.

The Housing Violations Committee reported that Mr. Jarber, recently in jail for violations, has promised to dispose of his houses on Joralemon Street so that they may be rehabilitated. He is reported to have offered to give them to the Government, also that the government has been reluctant to accept them. With reference to the Tucker houses, the Committee reported that 88 Joralemon Street is now empty and that a violation for overcrowding has been filed against his Garden Place house.

The Smoke Committee asked that we again appeal for cooperation from members in reporting violations. If you observe heavy smoke for 5 minutes or more, or coarse fly ash from incinerators, note the time and place and telephone the information promptly to the Association office, ULster 8-9193, for transmission to the Air Pollution Department, or call the Department direct. (WOrth 4-0495)

The Noise Committee referred to complaints received on 4:30 A.M. pick up of garbage at Clinton and Atlantic Avenues which is being investigated. It also suggests that our members buy plastic cans when they replace what they have now. They are substantially noiseless and very satisfactory otherwise.

Historic Preservation. A special committee to study the subject has been set up. Some enabling legislation is needed to give Cities, etc. more power to act.

The Urban Renewal Committee is making a study in cooperation with the Cobble Hill Association and other interested bodies, of the Atlantic Avenue area.

The Zoning Committee expects the new comprehensive zoning resolution just approved by the Planning Commission to be adopted by the Board of Estimate. It will not take effect until a year after adoption, but there is a movement in favor of permitting building operations to comply with it before legally required. Mr. Arden H. Rathkopf, Chairman of the zoning Committee, attended the hearing on September 12th on the new proposed city wide zoning ordinance and voiced the Association approval of the revised version.

THE BULLETIN. From May 1959 to June 1960 we sent out with our dues bills a questionnaire to secure membership viewpoints with reference to our Bulletin. Four of its questions are amenable to tabulation of replies as they called for yes-no answers. Not all members replied, in fact only about one in four, but the 274 questionnaires returned have now been tabulated with the following results:

	Yes	No
Do you like the Bulletin?	273	1
Is the information it brings of interest?	265	0
Does it contain all you want?	200	12
Does it contain superfluous material?	5	170

Many of those answering included complimentary comments. This clearly indicates that by and large your Publicity Committee is on the right track with the Bulletin. Suggestions for improving or adding to the Bulletin included reporting on the history of the Association and what it had done in the past, as this was thought helpful in assisting members in soliciting others to join, as well as increase Association appreciation among its members. We have now in our office a limited number of mimeographed copies of an historical article on the Association which enumerates its past accomplishments. Your Publicity Committee has given some thought to publishing it, probably in installments, as an addendum to the Bulletin, and may do so.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE LAST BULLETIN TO OCTOBER 15TH.

Clark St. #15 - Mrs. E. Adolph Sack, Jr., #36- Mr. & Mrs. Harold D. Jones.
Clinton St. #166 - George New.
Columbia Hts. #184 - Rev. Harry Kruner, #200 - Wilson Lehr.
Cranberry St. #80 - Michael Schure.
Henry St. #226 - Hyman Charniak, #272 - Eda Williams.
Hicks St. #94 - George A. Weiss, #145 - Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis, #265 - Adel Azouni.
Middagh St. #33 - Charles Schucker.
Monroe Pl. #30 - Clay Lancaster.
Montague St. #66 - Fred Schneider.
Pineapple St. #10 - Dr. Frederick W. Ness.
Remsen St. #92 - Mr. & Mrs. William R. Luney.
Sidney Pl. #52 - Mr. & Mrs. Basil Pollitt.
State St. #169 - Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Green.
Willow St. #24 - Dr. & Mrs. Martin Goldwasser.

NEW COMMERCIAL MEMBERS.

Atlantic Ave. #951 - Frank E. Fairchild, Jr.
Montague St. #112 - Merkel, Inc., #115 - Old Mexico Restaurant, #155 - Alfred Foffe.

THE ELECTION. Once more we are in the throes of a presidential election. We cannot decide how you should vote but can and do exhort you to vote - Campaigns are expensive - particularly for the local candidates - so won't you make a contribution to the party of your choice for campaign expenses? Every dollar helps!

Cut this out and place it or paste where convenient for immediate use.

EMERGENCY CALLS

POLICE - Dial Operator and say "I want a policeman - Emergency"
or
(If telephone operator is slow in answering) Dial ST. 3-6200
PUBLIC AMUBULANCE - Same as above.
FIRE - Dial Operator and say "I want to report a fire"
or
(If telephone operator is slow in answering) Dial MA. 2-1800

The numbers given are for Police and Fire Dept. Central Offices, each of which covers the entire borough, but nevertheless would provide the fastest response. The individual Police precinct numbers, to be used for investigations, etc., may be found in the telephone directory.

The Brooklyn Heights Association Commercial and other Organizational Members - corrected to October 1, 1960. Please preserve for future reference.

The Merchants and Service establishments listed herein are those who support your Civic Organization and therefore deserve your favorable consideration when you buy or require service.

DIRECTORY

ANTIQUES-DECORATING
Diana Foster - 62 Hicks
Lamplighters Antiques - 198 Fulton

APARTMENT HOUSES
184 Columbia Heights, Inc.
160 Henry St. Corp. - 20 Broad St.
One Pierrepont Street Corp.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT
Heights Operating Company, Inc.
210 East 68th St., N.Y.C.
277 Henry Street Corp.
c/o Jean Perrin, 266 Henry
298 Hicks Street Corp.
c/o J. L. Romano, 140 Riverside Dr.
Remsen Management Corp. - 16 Court

ARCHITECT
Karl E. Blomberg - 16 Court

ART GALLERIES
Brooklyn Arts Gallery Inc.
146 Montague
Hicks Street Gallery - 48 Hicks

ARTIST
Juan De'Prey - 44 Hicks

ATTORNEY
Judge & Collins - 189 Montague

AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER
Jack J. Duberstein - 20 Clinton

BAKER
Ebinger Baking Co. - 129 Montague

BANKS
Bankers Trust Co. - 191 Montague
Brooklyn Savings - Clinton & Pierrepont
Chemical Corn Exchange - 50 Court
The First National City - 181 Montague
Fulton Savings - 395 Jay
Manufacturers Trust Co. - 177 Montague
South Brooklyn Savings - 130 Court

BARBER SHOPS
Halm & Adler - 114 Clark
OK Barber Shop - 32 Court

BEAUTY SHOP
Dolores Beauty Salon - 148 Montague

BOOK SHOP
Womrath's - 144 Montague

BUSINESS MACHINES
International Business Machines Corp.
186 Joralemon

CAMERA & PHOTO SHOPS
Boro Hall Camera - 163 Joralemon
Boro Photo - 147 Montague

CHURCHES
Church of the Holy Trinity
Mr. LeRoy Peterson, Rep. -
157 Montague
First Unitarian Church
Rev. Donald McKinney - 50 Monroe
German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church
Rev. Karl Lotz - 125-131 Henry
Grace Church
Rev. David T. Atwater - 50 Grace Ct.
Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims
Rev. Harry Kruner - Orange & Hicks
St. Charles Borromeo
Rev. Charles E. Diviney - 21 Sidney

CLUBS & OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
B'nai B'rith Brooklyn Heights Chapter & Lodge
c/o Ben Kolchinsky - 200 Clinton
Brooklyn Woman's Club - 114 Pierrepont
Kings County Republican Club
100 Prospect Place
Heights Casino - 75 Montague
The Heights Players, Inc.
c/o Roland T. Morel - 52 Remsen
The Norwegian Club, Inc.
117 Columbia Heights

continued on next page

CLUBS & OTHER ORGANIZATIONS - CONT'D

South Brooklyn Neighborhood House
Dir. Richard F. Kelly - 62 Joralemon
Tai Look Merchants Association
74 Hicks

CONFECTIONERY SHOP

Harry Shrift - 56 Court

DANCE CENTER & STUDIO SHOP

Paul Meunier - 140 Montague

DELICATESSENS & GROCERIES

Harry's - 153 Joralemon
Lassen & Hennig's - 107 Montague
Montague - 119 Montague
Plymouth Food Center - 90 Henry
Arthur Rick - 292 Henry
Schlemmer's - 47 Hicks
David Semple & Co. - 252 Fulton
(see also Supermarkets)

DRESS & SPECIALTY SHOPS

Madrienne - 140 Montague
Nettie's Inc. - 124 Montague

DRY CLEANERS & TAILORS

Berger Service - 76 Clark
Rand Stores, Inc. - 114 Montague
Tiffany Cleaners - 196 Henry
Vahrens Custom Tailor - 179 Joralemon

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & REPAIRS

Herman Jensen & Son - 60 Henry

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

McGowans - 129 Pierrepont

FLORISTS

E. Frank - 152 Montague
James Weir, Inc. - 160 Montague

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Jere J. Cronin, Inc. - 115 Atlantic
Frank E. Fairchild, Jr. - 951 Atlantic

GARAGES

Clinton Garage Inc. - 10 Clinton
Lovelane Automotive Corp. - 10 Love La.

GIFT SHOP

Woman's Exchange - 76 Montague

GREETING CARDS

Card Bazaar, Inc. - 74 Clark

HOTELS

Bossert - 98 Montague
Franklin Arms - 66 Orange
Margaret - 97 Columbia Hts.
Pierrepont - 55 Pierrepont
St. George - 51 Clark
Towers - 25 Clark

INSURANCE

Benedict & Benedict - 153 Pierrepont
Consolidated Mutual - 100 Clinton
Tuttle, Pendleton & Gelston, Inc.
161 Remsen

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Cape Upholsterers - 136 Montague
Mrs. Ronald Hart - 146 Montague
Noto - 111 Montague

JANITOR SUPPLIES

Boro Janitors Supply Co., Inc.
226-228 Fulton

Laundry

Laundabrite - 132 Montague

LETTER & MIMEO SERVICE

Boro Hall Mimeo Service - 129 Montague
Mary Jane Crew - 129 Pierrepont

LIQUOR SHOPS

Cranlyn Wine & Liquor - 80 Henry
G. Marcolini, Wines & Liquors
35 Cranberry
Towne Liquor Store, Inc. - 72 Clark
William H. Van Vleck, Inc.
124 Montague

MEAT MARKETS

Bon-Ton - 131 Montague
Montague - 124 Montague
Sal's - 46 Henry

NEWSPAPER

Brooklyn Heights Press - 99A Henry

OFFICIAL BODY

The Port of New York Authority
111 Eighth Ave., N.Y.C.

OPTICIAN

J. H. Penny, Inc. - 144 Joralemon

PET SHOP

Boro Pet Center - 78 Henry

4/9/22

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER
E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
25 Columbia Hts.

PHARMACIES
Davidson & Bulkley - 153 Montague
Heydenreich Brothers, Inc.
169 Atlantic
Kleinman's - 109 Montague
Parker Drugs Corp. - 80 Clark
Parrish - 72 Henry
Plymouth - 84 Montague
Spector Brothers - 127 Montague
St. George Chemists - 73 Clark

PICTURE FRAMES & PICTURES
Pincus - 138 Montague

PRINT SHOP
Interboro - 99 Henry

Public Utility
N.Y. Telephone Co. - 101 Willoughby St.

REAL ESTATE
Cary, Harmon Corp. - 146 Montague
Chauncey Real Estate Co. - 158 Remsen
Cruikshank Company - 48 Wall St.
John F. James & Sons - 166 Montague
Arthur Ohringer - 130 W. 42 St., N.Y.C.
135 Willow Corp. - 885 Flatbush Ave.
Wood Harmon Corp. - 160 Broadway, N.Y.C.

RESTAURANTS
Foffe's - 155 Montague
Heights - 110 Montague
Joe's - 44 Court
The Old Heights House - 50 Clinton
Old Mexico - 115 Montague
Pam-Pam - 129 Montague
St. George - 51 Clark
Sunny's - 128 Montague

SCHOOLS
Brooklyn Friends - 112 Schermerhorn
The Packer Collegiate Institute
170 Joralemon

SERVICE STATION
Fulton Service Station - 14 Fulton

SOCIAL SERVICE
Junior League of Brooklyn, Inc.
76 Montague
Talbot Perkins Adoption Service
108 Willow

STATIONERY
Brooklyn Heights - 101 Montague

STOCK BROKERS
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
189 Montague

SUPER MARKETS
Bohack Co., Inc. - Love Lane & Henry
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
173 Atlantic
Key Food - 102 Montague
Merkels Inc. - 112 Montague
Peter Reeves Stores - 125 Montague

TOBACCONIST
Samuel L. Cohn - 154 Montague

TRAVEL AGENCIES
Brooklyn's Travel Bureau
80 Livingston
Hull Travel Service - 51 Clark
Stewart-Steele Travel Service
138 Montague

VARIETY STORES
S & H - 5 & 10 Center - 134 Montague
Variety Mart - 136 Montague

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Brooklyn Heights Association
OFFICERS - 1960-61

William R. Fisher	President
Stewart W. Richards	1st Vice Pres.
Lewis W. Francis, Jr.	2nd Vice Pres.
Malcolm M. Chesney, Jr.	3rd Vice Pres.
Paul B. Woodfin	Treasurer
Doris Nugent	Secretary
Mary B. Vitale	Executive Secretary

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Mrs. Covington Hardee	Cleanliness
Fred V. Bruch	Education
Arthur B. Hooker	Housing Violations
Doris Nugent	Membership
Frederick C. Bertsch, Jr.	Noise
Mrs. E. Adolph Sack, Jr.	Planting
G. Monroe Morley	Police
F. W. Nitardy	Publicity
Robert C. Carey	Recreation
Brevard K. Titter	Smoke
Preston B. O'Sullivan	Traffic
Elise W. Stutzer	Trees
William H. Hall	Urban Renewal
Arden H. Rathkopf	Zoning

10/9/23

[B'KLYN HEIGHTS ASSOC.]

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

76 MONTAGUE STREET

BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

Telephone ULster 8-9193

4D 9/12

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MRS. COVINGTON HARDEE — Cleanliness
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F. W. NITARDY — Publicity
ROBERT C. CAREY — Recreation
BREVARD K. TITTER — Smoke
PRESTON B. O'SULLIVAN — Traffic
MISS ELISE W. STUTZER — Trees
WILLIAM A. HALL — Urban Renewal
ARDEN H. RATHKOPF — Zoning

Dear Neighbor:

The properties known as Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Remsen Street, which extend from Remsen Street through to Grace Court were purchased in May by the Remsen Street Corporation. The Grace Court section of these properties constitute part of the beautiful Grace Court Gardens, which for more than 100 years have existed as a spot of particular beauty in Brooklyn Heights.

An application has now been filed by the new owner to sever the Grace Court frontage of these properties, a plot of 76 feet along Grace Court running to a depth of 80 feet therefrom, and to erect thereon a seven story self-service elevator apartment house, containing 33 apartments, with a total of 107 1/2 rooms.

We need not point out to you what this will mean in the way of destroying a landmark in Brooklyn Heights, and the effect which it will ultimately have upon the balance of the Gardens on Grace Court. The Brooklyn Heights Association is of the opinion that legal grounds exist to prevent the spoliation of this block of gardens. We ask your help in two ways:

(1) that you write to Mr. Henry Saltzman, the Borough Superintendent of the Department of Housing & Buildings, protesting against the granting of such a permit, not only on aesthetic grounds, but on the basis that this will leave the Remsen Street houses with insufficient open area, pointing out that each of these properties has always been considered

(1) continued
and used as a separate lot extending from Remsen Street through to Grace Court.

(2) that you contribute, to the extent that you think is warranted, to the common cost of attempting to preserve these gardens.

While the Brooklyn Heights Association will take the initiative in this matter, it cannot rely entirely upon volunteer efforts of its members in procuring the necessary evidence and carrying on the necessary legal proceedings both before the Board of Standards and Appeals and, to the extent necessary, in the courts. Any monies which are not necessarily expended will be returned pro-rata.

This is a matter which is of concern to all residents in the Heights and we earnestly ask your cooperation and support.

Very truly yours,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

By William N Fisher
President

[BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOC.]

40/10/29

October 15, 1960

Mr. William R. Fisher
President,
Brooklyn Heights Association
76 Montague Street
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

I am enclosing a letter which I am sending by this mail to Henry Saltzman, Borough Superintendent of the Department of Housing and Buildings of Brooklyn. We shall be glad to do anything we can to help the Brooklyn Heights Association fight this invasion of our street.

Enclosed is a contribution of ten dollars ($10) and we shall be glad to give further help as needed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Shirley Graham Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc. -2

64-6-44

October 21, 1960

Brooklyn Heights Association
76 Montague Street
Brooklyn 1, New York

Gentlemen:

May I bring to the attention of your directors these thoughts concerning the gardens on Grace Court.

There is a regular rhythm growing up in United States cities and especially in large cities like New York with regard to open spaces and gardens. Wherever there is a chance in private yards or public places for air, flowers, trees and grass there is a tendency for these to grow old and disappear wither in the name of progress or because people think nothing can be done.

For one hundred years or more there have been beautiful gardens on Grace Court filled with flowers, trees, shrubbery and grass. Lately they have begun to decline because those who own or rent them cannot afford to buy the technical knowledge and help to keep them up, whereupon most of the people of Brooklyn Heights are disposed to give up and say it is inevitable that these gardens should disappear and be replaced by apartments. In accord with such logic our cities are progressively losing their beauty and becoming thickly studded warrens with a minimum of air and foliage. We seem to forget that there are parts of the world that are fighting this tendency with something better. London is becoming a beautiful city because the city authorities have bought wholly or in part the former private gardens and turned them into public parks. These gardens might have been sold at fabulous prices for stores and apartments, but London thought it a better investment to fill her crowded areas with wide and beautiful parks and to do away with her slums.

Peking has built long, wide boulevards and cleared away slums and shops to make room for them. Today there is a chance for Brooklyn Heights to do something similar. The gardens on Grace Court could be turned into a public park -- the flowers, trees and shrubs preserved, the air kept pure and the cost would be in the long run more than met by the increased value of the surrounding property, not to mention the better health for adults and more space for children.

A small park like this would need care and protection. All this

would increase public expense, but what are public monies for if not to make a better, healthier city?

Is it not clear that it would be a better investment to save and improve Grace Court Gardens than to ruin them with crowded, unsightly apartments?

40-6-60

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Brooklyn Heights Assn]

The Brooklyn Heights Association Inc.

76 MONTAGUE ST. FOUNDED IN 1910

Number 27 BULLETIN December 1960

HD 6/10 H

NOTES ON NOVEMBER 15 BOARD MEETING

Opera Work Shop. President Fisher introduced Mr. George O'Farrell manager of the Brooklyn Heights Opera Co., who spoke about its purpose, work, organization and performances given in Cadman Plaza. He solicited Association member support.

Treasurer's Report shows the cash position of the Association is about $400.00 better this year than at the same time last year. Membership dues receipts for 1960 to October 31st indicate the following:

From Active (regular)	members	57 %
" Sustaining	"	24 %
" Donor	"	9 %
" Commercial A	"	2 %
" " B	"	6 %
" " C	"	2 %

Board Vacancy. A special nominating committee consisting of Lewis Francis, Jr., Fred Bruch and Ted Reid was appointed to suggest a nominee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Diane Margolis.

Walt Whitman Memorial Plaque placed by the Authors Club in 1931 on a building wall at Cranberry and Fulton Streets was reported in danger of being lost. The Association will take steps to see that this fine sculptured bronze plaque is removed, and, if possible, placed in the custody of the Long Island Historical Society before the building is demolished for the Cadman Plaza Project and then replaced in a suitable location when that project is finished.

Grace Court Gardens. The Board voted unanimously to support legal action to be taken by the tenants of the affected Remsen Street houses. It will also take up with the Park Department the preservation of the magnificent elm tree, which is likely to be lost if an apartment is built there.

Committee Reports

Cleanliness. President Fisher reported for Joan Hardee, Chairman, that a 3-week campaign will start on December 3rd on which day the sidewalks of Montague Street will be swept from Fulton Street to the Promenade by volunteers which will include Boy and Girl Scouts as well as children from the South Brooklyn Neighborhood House. The campaign will include attention to illegal parking during street cleaning hours, curbing dogs and emphasize persuasion of residents to deposit litter in street corner baskets instead of dropping it on the sidewalk as many do at present. The committee plans on a publicity campaign through posters and Press. The Board appropriated $50.00 for committee expense.

Historical Preservation. Otis Pearsall reported for Mr. North that the Committee, which includes Judge Leonard Moore, Clay Lancaster and Haughton Bell, has evolved a plan of action including State legislation and six or seven subcommittees. The work will extend over 2-3 years.

Membership. 29 new members have been obtained since the last report, however 24 were lost through moving from the Heights and death, and 15 were dropped for non-payment of dues. In accordance with last month's Board approval, preparation for a new mail campaign starting soon after January 1 is proceeding on schedule.

It was suggested that consideration be given to dropping the name "Active" from our ordinary, or regular, membership classification as this is sometimes interpreted by prospective members as meaning they must agree to give time to the Association,

which is not the case. The matter of selecting a suitable substitute, if one is desired, was left to the Chairmen of the Membership and Publicity Committees for report at the next meeting. The necessary by-law change will be voted on at the January meeting of the Board.

Recreation. Mr. Carey reported that the equipping of one of the large triangles adjacent to Brooklyn Bridge and the Brooklyn Queens Expressway by the Park Department as a softball field as promised in 1956 has apparently been forgotten. The matter will again be taken up with the Park Department.

Traffic. Mr. O'Sullivan's Committee plans to see if it can not arrange for a "No Standing" period at meters on Montague Street do that the street next to the curb will be open for sweeping at a certain hour on certain days each week. This is part of a multi-point program directed mainly at the parking problem and correcting some of the worst conditions.

The Esplanade. Miss Stutzer, Chairman of the Tree Committee reported that repair, painting and replanting work required on the Esplanade, has after much effort on her part been promised. A tree planting campaign is again planned for the next planting season in Spring and will get underway early in the year.

Urban Renewal. Mr. Hall, Chairman, reported that the DARE group has submitted plans including rehabilitation projects in the Atlantic Avenue area of the Heights. His committee will study these plans. He also reported that on the Cadman Plaza Project the City Planning Commission approved the committee's request that the commercial property part of the project be a part of the cooperative housing property so that any financial benefit secured from the rental of stores etc. will go to the apartment residents as charge reductions rather than accrue to the benefit of the builder or sponsor.

Zoning. Mr. Arden Rathkopf, Chairman, reported that he believes the new Zoning Resolution now before the Board of Estimate will be adopted by that Board. It will not take effect till one year after adoption. It has the approval of our Zoning Committee and the Association.

NEW MAIL MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN. As mentioned above, the Membership Committee is at work on a new campaign to start early in January. Letters will be sent to from 6,000 to 7,000 residents of the Heights (names taken from the latest voting list) inviting them to join the Association. As you have noted, there is a constant attrition of members due to people moving away from the Heights and other causes. Even with our present membership of over 1,200 we are not as strong financially or in membership weight in dealing with City authorities as is desirable for most effective service to our community; hence it is necessary to have periodic campaigns to provide new members for making good such losses as those referred to above and to provide for continuous growth of the Association. Please assist the Membership Committee in this campaign by now talking to your friends and neighbors about the importance of the Association to the Heights and its preservation as a fine place to live and do business, so that they will be receptive to our invitation when it arrives. Rendering this service to the Association is really rendering a service to yourself and your community.

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN. The Bulletin is open to our Membership as a discussion forum on problems affecting, and ideas benefitting, the Heights. We invite members to write to the Association at 76 Montague Street and the Publicity Committee will publish such letters in full or in part, as in the Committee's judgment is justified by the subject.

THE CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN started by the Cleanliness Committee on December 3 has gotten off to an auspicious start and should bring gratifying results.

ART EXHIBIT. The Board has decided in view of the interest shown last May, to again have an Art Show on the week end preceeding our annual meeting, sometime in May 1961.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

76 MONTAGUE STREET

December 5, 1960

Dear Member:

Re: Grace Court Gardens

On behalf of the Association, we wish to thank very much the many of you who have shown, through contributions and otherwise, an interest in the preservation of the Grace Court gardens, particularly those to the rear of 40, 42 and 44 Remsen Street that are now threatened by the construction of an apartment house.

40/9/11

The response to our October appeal was large and most encouraging. Over $600 has been received by the Association and deposited in a special account for the defense of the gardens. Mr. Saltzman of the Building Department tells us that he received well over 100 letters and is doubtless now fully aware of the strong public feeling for the preservation of the gardens.

We should like to take this opportunity to report on the status of the various measures that have been undertaken by the Association.

Building Department

We have challenged directly the approval of the building plans as filed with the Building Department. Our contention is that the plans conflict with the zoning regulations because, by severing the proposed building site, insufficient open space will be left for the Remsen Street dwellings. We intend pressing this point, if necessary, beyond the Building Department and in the Board of Standards and Appeals and the courts.

The building plans were filed early in October and were not approved as late as December 5th. Our efforts in this regard have, at least, gained some valuable time.

Law Suit By Tenants Against The Owner

A second and separate measure was undertaken by the Association during the week of November 21st by commencement of an action against the owner in Supreme Court, Kings County. This suit was instituted, with the encouragement and support of the Association, by tenants of the Remsen Street buildings. Its objective is to secure an injunction against the construction of the proposed building and any other buildings that would interfere with the rights of the tenants to the use of the gardens and to the light and air they provide. Such an injunction, if obtained, would run for the duration of the leases of the tenants, which means 1-1/2 to 2 years. The decision to institute this law suit was made at a meeting of the tenants and the Association on November 3, 1960. Mr. Rathkopf is attorney for the tenants in the action.

Grace Church

The Association is working closely with Grace Church in this matter, and in collaboration with the Association members of Grace Church, at the request of their Rector, Mr. David Atwater, have written to Borough President Cashmore, calling his attention to the present threat to the gardens and making known the strong sentiment in favor of the preservation of the gardens.

Park Department

At our behest, the Park Department has undertaken to do all possible to preserve the elm tree that stands on the sidewalk adjacent to the proposed building site and across from Grace Church. We are advised that the Department is making arrangements to meet with the owner in this regard.

We have investigated the possibility of the City's taking the entire Grace Court garden area for a park and find this to be very unlikely in view of the cost and of the small size. The Association, therefore, will not pursue this solution and has taken no position as to the desirability of converting the garden area into a public park.

The owners of other Remsen Street properties with gardens and of properties that will be affected by any construction on the gardens are being and will be consulted by the Association in the area where their aid is needed.

The measures currently under way, of course, are designed largely to gain the time in which to find and develop a permanent solution. On solution may be the proposed new zoning ordinance for the City. If enacted, as now seems likely, the new ordinance will become effective in about a year and one-half, and since it will be much more restrictive as to bulk and density in favor of light and air, it may give us the desired protection for the gardens.

There will, naturally, be expenses connected with the efforts of the Association. We cannot say now how much they will run. Costs will depend in large measure upon the course of the proceedings directed against the building plans and of the tenants' law suit. However, in order that the Association will be in a position to move ahead and act promptly, we ask for contribution of funds from interested residents of the Heights, as well as Association members. Kindly send your contribution to the Association office at 76 Montague Street. Checks should be made payable to Brooklyn Heights Association. Please specify by a note with your contribution that it is intended for the defense of the gardens.

Sincerely,

William R. Fisher

William R. Fisher, President

Arden H. Rathkopf

Arden H. Rathkopf, Chairman

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A STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP ROSTER was planned to be included with this issue, but because of lack of space will have to be included with the February issue.

THE JARBER HOUSES. Mr. Hooker Chairman of the Housing Violations Committee reported at the December Board meeting that it appeared the 17 Willow Place house would be sold and that those on Joralemon Street are also scheduled to be sold.

JOSEPH PENNEL ETCHINGS OF HEIGHTS SCENES. Joseph Pennell, born July 4, 1860 in Philadelphia, one of the worlds great artists, lived at the Hotel Margaret on Columbia Heights from 1921-1926. While there he did a series of etchings of Heights scenes and views as seen from the Heights. Thirteen of these have been reproduced in about 8 by 9 1/2 inch size on 13 leaves of a 1961 calender by the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. The Ass'n. is investigating the possibility of securing a copy for each of our members.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND MEMBERS.

May 26, 1960

40-9-62

Mr. Van Wyck Brooks
Bridgewater
Connecticut

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I am sending you by this mail the second book of my trilogy. It is marred, I regret, by inexcusable typographical errors, but I think the main story can be followed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

June 5th 1960

VAN WYCK BROOKS
BRIDGEWATER, CONNECTICUT

40-9-324

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

It is very kind of you to send me a copy of Mansart Builds a School. I shall certainly read it as soon as I can get out from under the necessary reading. You have chosen such a good form to tell the story of your life. I am doing the same thing but it is less interesting for me as a writing autobiography.

With my best regards to Shirley Graham, - it was such a pleasure to see you both the other day, -

Yours sincerely

Van Wyck Brooks

Tel. GRamercy 7-9259

B

[ELEANOR BROWN]

BOB BROWN

BOOKS—OUT OF PRINT—RARE and UNUSUAL
Specializing in Food, Drink and Off Beat

37 West 8th Street, N. Y. City 11, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1960

39-46-158

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am very eager to publish your poem, "I Sing To China," in book form. Will you be interested in this idea? If so, could you let me have one or two prose articles on China to make the book long enough.

I have just published the enclosed book by Mike Gold, "Life of John Brown." If possible, I would like a sentence or two from you about this book to use in promoting it.

I shall be interested to hear from you soon. With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Parker Brown

B
BOB
BROWN
K
S

EB A

B

January 15, 1960

Mrs. Eleanor Parker Brown
37 West 8th Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Mrs. Brown:

39-46-159

I would be very glad to have you publish my poem, "I Sing to China" in book form. You might add to it my article on China from my unpublished autobiography. It is nine typewritten pages letter size.

Anything that Mike Gold writes is worth reading, andd his life of John Brown is up to his high standard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

41-18-63

[Brown]

Dear Dr. Dubois:

"Tom Brown", an 89 year old, Black American, sent you a brief note sometime ago. Why? Because "Tom's" maternal ancestors were born in New England, as yours.

"Tom's" grandmother was born and reared in the town of "Exeter", New Hampshire.

"Tom" himself was born in Boston, on Beacon Hill; he is an alumnus of "Exeter",

41-18-64

"Brown University" and "Harvard".

"Tom" never distinguished himself in any field of activity.

Although, in 1957 Mr. Hugh Dalat, at the "Hotel Vendome" center, Hotel Vendome gave "Tom" an "award of achievement".

"Tom" lives alone, and has food, shelter and health.

"Far from the maddening crowds of noble strife".

He hopes to hear from you, at your convenience, as he remembers you and "Clement G. Morgan", of the early days.

41-18-65

With kind regards, he wishes you health and happiness.

Cordially yours

Thomas Dalton Brown

Jan 15/65

"Tom" recently received information from "Brown University" Providence Rhode Island.

That "Tom" is the 14th oldest living "Brown"

January 20, 1960

Dr. T. D. Brown
22 Symphony Road
Boston, Massachussetts

41-18-60

My dear Mr. Brown:

I have received your letters and am glad to know of your career. You of course realise that I cannot correspond with all the people who kindly write me.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

556 FEB 19 '60

NLM

Box 522
South Lyon, Michigan
February 13, 1960

N.A.A.C.P. Headquarters
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Sirs,

I am working with Dr. Geoffrey J. Martin, Fellow of the African Studies Association, on intensive research dealing with Pan-Africanism. We are especially interested in the 20th Century African Conferences.

40-10-8

Our list of references and the materials we have available seems to be rather limited, so consequently we felt contacting your office for aid might be advisable.

Initially we would like to locate and contact W.E.B. DuBois. We are certain that he can aid us in this, what we feel, a worthwhile project.

Any help you can give us in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours

Richard G. Bucksar

Richard G. Bucksar

March 14, 1960

Mr. Richard G. Bucksar
Box 522
South Lyon, Michigan

My dear Mr. Bucksar:

Your letter to the NAACP headquarters February 13th has been referred to me.

The Pan-African Congresses under my direction met first in Paris in 1919 and then later in Paris, London and New York. What was really the 6th Pan-African Congress, but was called the All-African Congress met in Accra, Ghana in 1958. Since then there have been meetings of various groups of African peoples in Tunis and Cairo.

The whole history of the Pan-African movement has not been written but you will find some outlines of it in my DUSK OF DAWN published by Harcourt, Brace in 1940.

I should be glad to know something of the African Studies Association.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL LIBRARY]

FŐVÁROSI SZABÓ ERVIN KÖNYVTÁR
Budapest, VIII., Szabó Ervin-tér 1

40-9-292

Budapest, the 13th of July 1960.

Dear Sir,

The Budapest Municipal Library is preparing the publication of an album of memorial writings on the 50th anniversary of Leo Tolstoy's death. This album would include both articles and recollections of living representatives of world literature. Therefore we would ask you to answer the following questions:

What effect had Tolstoy's oeuvre or certain works upon your literary development?

Is there any among his works that you especially appreciate and still read and reread?

We thank you in advance for your kindness and we promise to send you a copy of our publication.

Yours sincerely

Gyrőler Gyula

director.

Our address:

Fővárosi Könyvtár
BUDAPEST, VIII. Szabó Ervin tér 1.
H U N G A R Y .

23. — Könyvtári levélpapir — 1000 db 957 8. — Ujpesti Nyomda — 3947

[BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL LIBRARY]

Budapest, the 10th of October, 1960.

40/10/49

Dear Sir,

we have the honour to inform you that the preparations of the Tolstoy Memorial Album of Budapest Municipal Library awakened international interest. Nevertheless, to our great regret we are still missing your reply to ou letter in which we asked you to answer two questions:

1. What influence had Tolstoy upon your literary development?

2. Are there in his oeuvre certain works which you keep especially in high esteem and which you read and reread?

Since we are afraid that, when our letter arrived, you were away on holidays, we herewith repeat our questions asking you to answer them by return of post. Otherwise we should to our greatest regret be unable to include your very precious informations in our volume.

It would be all the more important to have your contribution to our Album because up to now, from Japan to America, from Iceland to India, more than twenty writers, artists and scientists have taken part in this modern symposion in connection with Tolstoy's living influence.

Awaiting your kind reply, we are, Dear Sir,

yours sincerely

(RÉVÉSZ FERENC)
Director

Our adress:
Fővárosi Könyvtár,
BUDAPEST. VIII.
Szabó Ervin tér 1.
HUNGARY

Sent copy of piece
sent S. Smirnova
Literary Gazette
Moscow

(BULGARIA)

40-9-58

On the occasion of the National Holiday

The Liberation Day of Bulgaria

the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

to the United Nations

and Mrs. Tchobanov

request the honour of the company of

Prof. & Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois

at a reception

on Thursday, the eighth of September, 1960

6:30 to 8:30

R.S.V.P.

Regent 7-4790

22 East 73rd Street

New York 21, N.Y.

[Bulgaria] 9/9/60

40-9-53

On the Occasion of the Anniversary of
the Liberation Day of Bulgaria
The Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria
to the United States
Ambassador and Mrs. Voutov
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Friday, the Ninth of September
Nineteen hundred and sixty
from six to eight o'clock

at 1629 Van Buren Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

R.S.V.P.
Dupont 7-7069

Bulgaria

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE BULGARIE
RADIODIFFUSION BULGARE
Telegr.: Bulgarradio
Tel.: 7-21-01, 7-18-71

SOFIA, le March 10, 1960
Bd. Dr. Tzankoff 4

40-9-60

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to inform you that in connection with the forthcoming Summit Meeting between N.S.Khrushchev, D. Eisenhower, H. Macmillan and Ch. de Gaulle which starts on May 16 in Paris, Radio Sofia (People's Republic of Bulgaria) is organizing an International Enquiry. Prominent public figures, publicists, writers, scientists and other cultural workers as well as trade unionists from all over the world have been invited to take part.

Bearing in mind your concern in the efforts of peaceloving mankind to improve the international climate, we take the liberty of addressing to you the following questions:

1. What do you think about the forthcoming high level talks and what results do you expect from them ?

2. What hopes do you have about the solution of the problem of universal and complete disarmament in particular ?

We hope that you will respond to Radio Sofia's invitation and send us your answers to the above questions at your earliest convenience. Yours and the other statements will be broadcast by Radio Sofia in Bulgarian and in several foreign languages in the period April 1 - May 15.

Hoping that you correctly estimate the importance of the forthcoming meeting, in anticipation of your reply,

I remain,
Respectfully yours:

В Иванов.

V. Ivanov
HEAD OF THE BULGARIAN RADIO

п-ца 1 май-237-15000-59

April 4, 1960

Mr. V. Ivanov
Radiodiffusion Bulgare
Sofia
People's Republic of Bulgaria

40-9-61

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 10th, may I say for your radio:

1. I have high hopes for the forthcoming high level talks and expect some definite approach to rearmament among all the nations of the world.

2. Universal and complete disarmament seems difficult to come at present, but nevertheless it must come if civilization progresses and I believe it will.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Sent to Mr. R. Nikolov
Legation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria
2100 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Bulgaria

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE BULGARIE
RADIODIFFUSION BULGARE
Telegr.: Bulgarradio
Tel.: 7-21-01, 7-18-71

SOFIA, le April 29 1960
Bd. Dr. Tzankoff 4

40-9-59

Dear Sir,

I would like to thank you very much for being so kind as to take part in Radio Sofia's International Inquiry on the occasion of the forthcoming Summit Conference.

Your comments will be broadcast in our Home Service as well as in all the foreign language transmissions of Radio Sofia.

Thanking you once again for your letter,

I remain

Yours sincerely:

В Иванов.

V. Ivanov

HEAD OF THE BULGARIAN RADIO

Dr.W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

п-ца 1 май-237-15000-59 в

[Burnham]

Dear Doctor & Shirley, [1960?]

Thank you for your kind and loving message. My children will always respect and treasure the friends their father made.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Burnham

171 Maple St

Brookline 26

40-10-10

Pages Partly Illegible

TRANSCRIPTION

[Burnham]

[1960]

Dear Doctor & Shirley,

Thank you for your kind and loving message. My children will always respect and treasure the friends their father made.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy

[in another hand]

Burnham
171 Maple St
Brooklyn 28

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

[BURNHAM COMM.]

March 11, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grance Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

40-10-64

The committee of Friends of Louis E. Burnham would like you to make the principal address at a memorial meeting to be held April 28 at the New York Center, 227 West 46th Street, in mid-Manhattan. We have asked Paul Robeson for a taped message from abroad, and are asking a variety of speakers including John Abt, James Jackson, Jim Aronson, Alpheus Hunton, Rose Russell, George Murphy, C. B. Baldwin, L. D. Reddick, Asbury Howard, Lorraine Hansberry, Alice Childress and Goldie Watson.

I am enclosing an envelope for your reply which we all hope will be yes. If so, the program committee will be in touch with you directly on the details of the meeting, the length and position of your address, and so forth.

Lou's death, coming with no warning at all and in the midst of a Lincoln's Birthday lecture, was a dreadful shock and a great tragedy. Yet we hope the memorial meeting may stress the work in which he was so gallantly engaged, rather than the grief we all feel at losing him.

I hope you have had a great rest.

Sincerely,

John T. McManus

[BURNHAM COMM.]

40-10-65

March 14, 1960

Mr. John T. McManus
National Guardian
197 East Fourth Street
New York 9, New York

My dear Mr. McManus:

I shall be glad to speak briefly on Louis Burnham, April 28th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Burnham]

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

March 21, 1960

40-10-12

Louis Burnham died at the age of 44 on February 12 from a heart attack which seized him while he was addressing an audience in New York on Negro History. May I call to your attention the enclosed details of a fund which is being set up to insure the upbringing and education of his four children. I had known Louis Burnham for twenty years. I met him when he was a young man working hard and tirelessly in the South to build up self-knowledge and political effectiveness among Negroes. He was the Southern Director of the Progressive Party Campaign of 1948. For several years he edited FREEDOM under the patronage of Paul Robeson and at the time of his death he was one of the editors of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. We were all thrilled at the increasing power of his writing.

The fund for his children's future will be organized from contributions from the great number of people of limited means whose love and respect he had earned. But also the fund should have the generous support of those who are able to contribute much more.

I have been asked to send this letter to friends and acquaintances and I hope that you may be moved to give to this effort.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Burnham]

April 4, 1960

Louis Burnham died at the age of 44 on February 12 from a heart attack which seized him while he was addressing an audience in New York on Negro History. May I call to your attention the enclosed details of a fund which is being set up to insure the upbringing and education of his four children.

40-10-14

I had known Louis Burnham for twenty years. I met him when he was a young man working hard and tirelessly in the South to build up self-knowledge and political effectiveness among Negroes. He was the Southern Director of the Progressive Party Campaign of 1948. For several years he edited FREEDOM under the patronage of Paul Robeson and at the time of his death he was one of the editors of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. We were all thrilled at the increasing power of his writing.

One friend has already contributed $1,000 to the fund. I am sure you will give or pledge as generously as you can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL
GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

[1960?]
[Burnham]

James Aronson, *editor*
John T. McManus, *general manager*

I recommend to your attention the enclosed details of the Fund being set up to ensure the upbringing and education of the four [redacted] children of Louis Burnham, who died at the age of 44 on Febraary 12 from a heart attack which seized him while he was addressing an audience in New York on Negro History.

40-10-11

At the time of his death Louis was an editor of the National Guardian. Before that he edited Freedom for several years. He spent his early youth working tirelessly in the south to build political effectiveness among Negroes, and he was the southern director of the Progressive Party campaign of 1948.

The Fund for his children's future will surely be helped with contributions within the limited means of the great numbers of people whose love and respect he had well earned in all these efforts, but to accomplish its purpose the Fund should have support within the means of those of us who may be able to contribute much more.

My wife and I have pledged $..... as the sum within our present means. I hope you may feel moved to do similarly.

The friends of

LOUIS E. BURNHAM

invite you to attend a

MEMORIAL MEETING

in tribute to his life and work

Thursday, April 28, 1960 at 8:15 p.m.

New York Center

227 West 46 Street, New York City

4/10/28

B

[BURNHAM]

LOUIS E. BURNHAM MEMORIAL MEETING

New York Center, 227 W. 46 St., NYC - Thurs., Apr. 28, 1960

8:10-8:15	Music	5 min
8:16-8:21	James Aronson - Opening Remarks	5 min
8:21-8:22	Introduction of Dr. James Jackson	1 min
8:22-8:27	Dr. James Jackson	5 min
8:27-8:28	Introduction of Message from John Abt	1 min
8:28-8:31	Message from John Abt	3 min
8:31-8:32	Introduction of Rose Russell	1 min
8:32-8:35	Rose Russell, Legis. Dir., Teachers Union	3 min
8:35-8:36	Intro. of Asbury Howard, V.P., Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, Bessemer, Ala.	1 min
8:36-8:46	Asbury Howard	10 min
8:46-8:48	Fund Remarks by James Aronson	2 min
8:48-8:58	Nadyne Brewer, Soprano, accompanied by Carroll Hollister, piano	10 min
9:00-9:01	Intro. of co-Chairman, George B. Murphy	1 min
9:02-9:07	George Murphy	5 min
9:07-9:08	Introduction of Dr. DuBois	1 min
9:08-9:13	Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	5 min
9:13-9:14	Introduction of Dr. W. A. Hunton	1 min
9:14-9:21	Dr. Hunton	7 min
9:21-9:22	Introduction of 1st Youth Speaker	1 min
9:22-9:25	Fred Jerome	3 min
9:25-9:26	Introduction of 2nd Youth Speaker	1 min
9:26-9:29	Phyllis Strong	3 min
9:29-9:30	Intro. of Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, S.C. NAACP	1 min
9:30-9:40	Mrs. Modjeska Simkins	10 min
9:41-10 PM	Intro. of Message from Paul Robeson Message - Tape Recording	10 min

40/10/85

40-9-290

Mrs. Louise Burnham
253 West 139th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Aug. 1st, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many kind things that you have done and mentioned about my son, Louis at his Memorial service.

Due to the shock of his death, I was away in a rest home at the time of the memorial service

Since I am somewhat better at this time, I am now taking the opportunity to express my deepest thanks.

Hoping that this finds you and your wife in the best of health, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Louise Burnham

(BURNS FRIENDSHIP CLUB)

November 2,1960

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

this letter is coming to you from the Pushkin School Robert Burns Frienship Club.Our Club was established almost a year ago.We meet every 25th and devote our meetings to the education of friendly international feelings in the hearts of our junior and senior schoolchildren.This noble aim is being achieved by studying the civilization,songs,poems,saying of the other peoples of the globe irrespective of their nationality,skin colour,believes and traditions.

40-10-116

We are happy to congratulate you as an ardent supporter and fighter for peace and friendship among peoples which is the way (and the only one) to prevent the destruction of our planet. We are happy that you carry the honourable Lenin prize banner and wish you many,many years of fruitful life and work for the benefit of humanity.

We are also happy to inform you that your book devoted to the life and activities of John Brown has recently been translated and published in the Russian language and is now on sale.

We would be very glad to hear from you and receive your portrait,and,if possible,your John Brown's biography and other negro folk material which would help us in our noble task of international education.

The best and most friendly wishes to you,

Wishing you good health,

On behalf of the Robert Burns Friendship Club

The Club's manager

Feldman Gabriel

C

August 9, 1960

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I have admired and respected you for a number of years and it is with deep appreciation that I am beginning a term paper "An Important Educator of Real and Lasting Importance." I have chosen you as my subject.

40-10-155

I would appreciate your giving me first hand a brief summary of your philosophical and educational aims. I have a good source of information and material from the library to supplement your works that I have at home. Realizing that you are a busy person, and if you could spare nothing more than an autograph I would appreciate this.

The course that I am enrolled in (in a center at Wayne State University) The History and Philosophy of Education is of two week duration August 8 th. 19. Thus unfortunately necessitates an early reply.

Thank you for any help you may have time to give me.

Sincerely

Patricia Cadwell

Mrs. Patricia Cadwell - 5258 Allendale Avenue
Detroit 4, Mich.

October 5, 1960

Mrs. Patricia Cadwell
5258 Allendale Avenue
Detroit 4, Michigan

40-10-156

My dear Mrs. Cadwell:

Dr. Du Bois recently returned from several months abroad and has just seen your letter. It is too late now unfortunately to be of any help for your paper, but he has asked me to write you to say that he hopes you were able to get the material you needed from his writings already published.

Very sincerely yours,

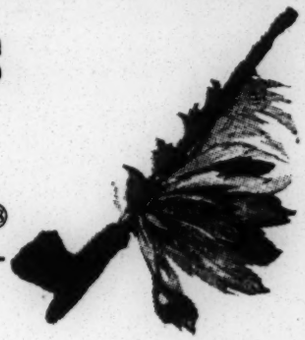
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Canadian Peace Congress]

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN: Dr. James G. Endicott VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Eva Sanderson

P.O. BOX 218, ☆ STATION Q ☆ TORONTO 7 ☆ LENNOX 6-2754



January 8th, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York,
U.S.A.

40-10-171

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Canadian Peace Congress is planning a large public meeting in Toronto on Sunday, February 7th. It will be held in a hall holding about 3,000 people. It is several years since we have dared to plan a meeting of this size, and we hope to make it an effective expression of popular opinion in favour of international peace through negotiation and disarmament.

I am writing to ask whether it would be possible for you to consider coming to Toronto to be a principal speaker at this meeting. I know that you have been deeply impressed and encouraged by the progress which you saw in the Socialist countries, China in particular, during your visit, and possibly you might be willing to accept the opportunity of saying something about your impressions to a Canadian audience. Our main purpose is to emphasize the need for peace so that each country and social system can plan its own future freed from the oppressive brake and dangers of the arms race.

Naturally we would expect Mrs. DuBois to accompany you, and we would certainly welcome both of you to Canada with the greatest pleasure.

I hope I may hear from you soon. With our best wishes for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

James G. Endicott

JAMES G. ENDICOTT

Canadian Peace Congress

January 26, 1960

Mrs. Mary Endicott
232 Wychwood Avenue
Toronto 10, Ontario
Canada

40-10-182

Dear Madame:

My custom in meetings like your Congress is to write out my words and commit them partially to memory; then I read my manuscript slowly and clearly. This with entrance and exit occupies most of a half hour and leaves the audience willing to hear more, which is the time to stop. I will send you the paper in a few days. The subject is "Murder and Destruction For Human Uplift."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1960 FEB 1 PM 2 21

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[CANADIAN PEACE CONGR., FEB, 1960]

SY TNA341 15=CNT FD TORONTO ONT 1 159PME=

=DOCTOR DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY

=SO DISAPPOINTED YOU ARE UNABLE TO COME A MESSAGE FROM YOU WOULD BE BEST CONSULATION=

ENDICOTT.

40-10-181

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS]

February 1, 1960

Dr. James Endicott
232 Wychwood Avenue
Toronto 10, Ontario
Canada

40-10-179

Dear Dr. Endicott:

Kindly convey to your meeting next Sunday this message:

I am deeply disappointed not to be with you and to say a word. The ability today of an American to travel even in his own country is subject to such amazing and puzzling restrictions that freedom of speech seems about to disappear. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of thinking people in the United States as in Canada are beginning to tire of their slavery and to grow in their determination to speak for World Peace and Human Equality.

I and my wife, Shirley Graham, send you the most sincere greetings and hope that in future we may be able to cooperate in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

—Globe and Mail, Harold Robinson.

Peace rally drew nearly 2,000 persons to Massey Hall last night to hear propaganda and music. Shown are some of the stars of the evening, from left: W. E. B. Dubois, 92-year-old sociologist from United States, who was barred at the border when he attempted to enter Canada for a similar rally in 1952; Ann Casson, daughter of Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, whose stage roles have included Joan in Shaw's Saint Joan; Douglas Campbell, Miss Casson's husband, who played Othello in the Stratford Shakespearean Festival; a Ukrainian mandolin player; and artist and author Rockwell Kent, a fellow traveler from United States. Rally lauded Soviet peace role. —*See also Page 5.*

42-9B-37

Page 1, Globe + Mail, Toronto, Feb. 8, 1960

42-9B-38

Part of audience of 2,000 listens and looks intently, especially man in second row, at Massey Hall peace rally last night.

Police Arrest 27 At Bootleg Joint For Teen-Agers

A raid by Metro morality officers on an East Toronto house early Saturday broke up a bootlegging operation which catered to teen-agers.

Of the 27 persons arrested, police said 20 were minors. There were 10 teen-age girls and 10 teen-age boys nabbed when police rushed into the De Grassi St. house.

Police, who said that none of the found-ins was under 17 years of age, said that three of the youths were drunk.

The raiding team of Sgt. George Goff and Detectives Fred Holdsworth and Joseph Kostiuk took almost an hour transporting the prisoners to jail. They seized 60 pints of beer.

Gary Hawn, 21, his wife Sylvia, 20, and Barry Hodgson, 21, all of De Grassi St., have been charged with keeping liquor for sale, two counts each of supplying liquor to minors and one count each of permitting drunkenness.

Stephen Whitham, 20, of Hubert Ave., Scarboro, has been charged with selling liquor, keeping liquor for sale, and [illegible] while a minor.

Rally's Accolade of Peace Awarded to Soviet, China

Against a background of strumming mandolins and a Ukrainian male choir, a Massey Hall peace rally audience of about 2,000 listened last night to peace theme variations from an artist, a missionary and a sociologist. Each one cited the Soviet Union or China as the most active peace-seeking nations of the world.

No dissenting voice was raised during the 2½-hour rally sponsored jointly by the Canadian Peace Congress and the Toronto Association for Peace.

In the platform party of 10 were the three main speakers: James G. Endicott, a Christian missionary in China for 21 years and now chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress; artist Rockwell Kent, chairman of the American-Soviet Friendship Society, and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, a historian and sociologist who was refused entry into Canada to address a similar rally in 1952.

Mr. Endicott, who declared in 1952 that he had evidence that the United States used germ warfare against the Chinese, declared last night that U.S. troops were now being used to lead commando-type raids on the mainland of China.

The ex-missionary, who resigned from the United Church in 1946, said he believed the Communists would be used by God for peace "whether they believe it or not."

He said he was greatly perturbed that in North America there was no sign of a spirit of reconciliation with a quarter of the human race living in China. He claimed External Affairs Minister Green had received a "blinding dose of the China lobby."

During the meeting, liberally punctuated with standing ovations and outbursts of handclapping, messages of support were received from various peace committees, including that of the Chinese People's Republic. Individual greetings came from cellist Pablo Casals and Dr. Willard Uphaus, now serving a prison sentence in the United States for contempt of court in refusing to reveal the names of his associates in the World Fellowship of Faith.

Dollars fluttered in even more thickly than notes from well-wishers. The collection total was announced as $1,574.

Dr. Dubois, who is 92, told the audience: "It is impossible to teach war and murder to youth and then expect them to react with peace and love.

"I have known the people of the Soviet Union for 33 years and I do not think there is a nation on earth which wants war less than they do."

As the last speaker returned to his seat, a man stood up at the back of the hall and shouted something about being allowed to speak.

Anticipating trouble, the chairman replied that time would not permit and that the man could register his disapproval if he wished.

"I just wanted to move a vote of thanks to the speakers," said the man in the audience.

Union, Firms Will Promote Canadian Hats

One-Armed Man Beaten, Robbed By 3 Thieves

A one-armed Sherbourne St. resident was knocked to the ground twice, kicked, beaten [illegible]

[CANADIAN PEACE CONG.]

February 10, 1960

40-10-180

Dr. James Endicott
232 Wychwood Avenue
Toronto 10, Ontario
Canada

My dear Dr. Endicott:

We reached home after a very pleasant trip and after picking up the articles which we were seeking in Detroit. I am a little tired, but not too much so and we certainly enjoyed the trip and your kind hospitality.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you and Mrs. Endicott and all the kind friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

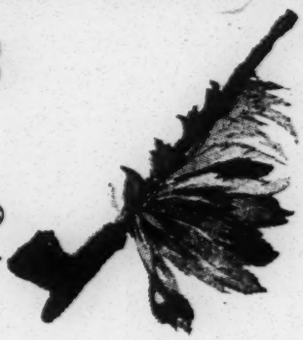
WEBD/r

[CAN PEACE CONF]

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN: Dr. James G. Endicott VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Eva Sanderson

P.O. BOX 218, ☆ STATION Q ☆ TORONTO 7 ☆ LENNOX 6-2754



Feb 14th 1960

40-10-152

Dear Dr Du Bois,

It was so wonderful to have you both with us & we were glad to hear that the trip hadn't tired you unduly.

If we had had a little longer notice that you were going to be able to come, we might have arranged for better publicity & for a larger audience to hear your wife, but we won't complain, it was such a victory to have the permission for your visit granted.

The Rally has been a real inspiration to all our peace workers. We are sending out a full report, including the complete text of your speech, to all our peace committees & supporters.

Dr Endicott wanted very much to thank you personally but as you know he has had to rush off to Moscow. He has asked me, his secretary, to express our sincere thanks to you both.

Yours sincerely
Jacqueline Dineen

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN: Dr. James G. Endicott VICE-CHAIRMAN: *Mrs. Eva Sanderson*

P.O. BOX 218, ☆ STATION Q ☆ TORONTO 7 ☆ LENNOX 6-2754

April 3, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Grace Court,
Brooklyn,
New York.

40-10-133

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We received a copy of your article "The African People and World Peace" from the International Institute for Peace. (That may not be the exact title as I do not have it by me, but the first few pages refer to the difficulty you had in finding the history of the African people until you met Frank Boas).

We wanted to order about 2 doz. copies but the International Institute edition is not easy to read, it is mimeographed and stapled. It occurs to me that you may have published your article in a more attractive form, if so could you please send us a sample and quote a price?

Yours for peace,

Jacqueline Dineen

(Mrs) Jacqueline Dineen.
Secy.

[CANADIAN PEACE CONG.]

April 6, 1960

Mrs. Jacqueline Dineen
Canadian Peace Congress
P.O. Box 218
Toronto 7, Canada

40-10-134

My dear Mrs. Dineen:

I am sending you herewith a copy of my article as written in English which you are at liberty to use in any way you can. I do not have any copy of the French edition except the one which appeared in the publication of the International Institute for Peace.

It is possible of course that Mr. Vigne has published this pamphlet also in English, but I do not have a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN: Dr. James G. Endicott VICE-CHAIRMAN: *Mrs. Eva Sanderson*

P.O. BOX 218, ☆ STATION Q ☆ TORONTO 7 ☆ LENNOX 6-2754

40-10-153

April 21, 1960

Dr. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your letter and material. What we were really hoping was that you would have a printed pamphlet. We are ordering 20 copies of your article from the International Institute in English. It is in a mimeographed form and stapled that while it is good for our own supporters it will not do for mass sale and distribution.

If you do print material on South Africa would you kindly sent us a smaple copy as we could probably use it.

There is to be a mass rally in Massey Hall this Sunday by the Committee for Concern for South Africa. The idea has now become quite popular and respectable. While I am happy to see these people acting I can't help but remember that one of the commt. a prominent newspapter man only a few weeks ago refused our own Mrs. Eva Sanderson's request that he write a column on the terrible conditions in South Africa. His excuse was that he could not write about the internal affairs of another country. Since one of the staff of his own newspaper has been imprisioned he has written that very article and sounded very virtuous in doing so!

Yours for peace,

Jacqueline Dineen

(Mrs) Jacqueline Dineen,
Secy.

309 West 104th Street
New York 25
Feb. 3, 1960

My dear Dr. Dubois:

We have just heard for the second time on the air your voice, with its "Statement of Faith." It is a great speech, logical, illuminating, and passionate - it conveys the image of a great rock standing in the midst of swirling elements, patient and noble, and confident of survival. Immensely reassuring to all watchers from the troubled sea and land. Your travels were undertaken in the interest of all of us, and it is for us to thank you.

40-10-177

We, my wife and I, have the advantage of many of your listeners in that we have met you personally. The fact intensified the experience of hearing you, made of it an artistic, even dramatic event, pervaded by personality, character, and charm. My friend the great actor-teacher Michael Chekov once said: I cannot hope to convey to you the immense <u>difficulty</u> of the act of thinking! You, Dr, Dubois, having performed the labor, give us the effortless and inevitable results.

Please also convey our greetings to Mrs. Polo! She also spun for us a wonderful set of Variations on your simple and mighty Theme. To both of you again, our thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Morris Carnovsky

Morris Carnovsky

P.S. If it were not too much trouble for you, I should be most grateful to receive a copy of your speeches. Or to be directed where I might find them.

40-10-178

February 10, 1960

My dear Mr. Carnovsky:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 3rd. Curiously enough I do not know just what I said in that Statement of Faith which you heard. It was dictated several months ago on the Pacific Coast and we were quite surprised to learn that it had been on the air.

If I succeed in getting a copy sometime I shall be glad to let you have it.

We have just returned from Canada where we spoke to a Peace Meeting with some 2,000 persons listening.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Mr. Morris Carnovsky
309 West 104th Street
New York 25, N.Y.

January 20, 1960

Mr. Glenn Carrington
375 Hancock Street
Brooklyn, New York

40-11-173

My dear Mr. Carrington:

Miss Lowe tells me that you have a copy of my JOHN BROWN which you are willing to loan to me. I will be very glad if you would.

Also as Miss Lowe told you I shall be only too glad to buy it.

May I hear from you at your convenience?

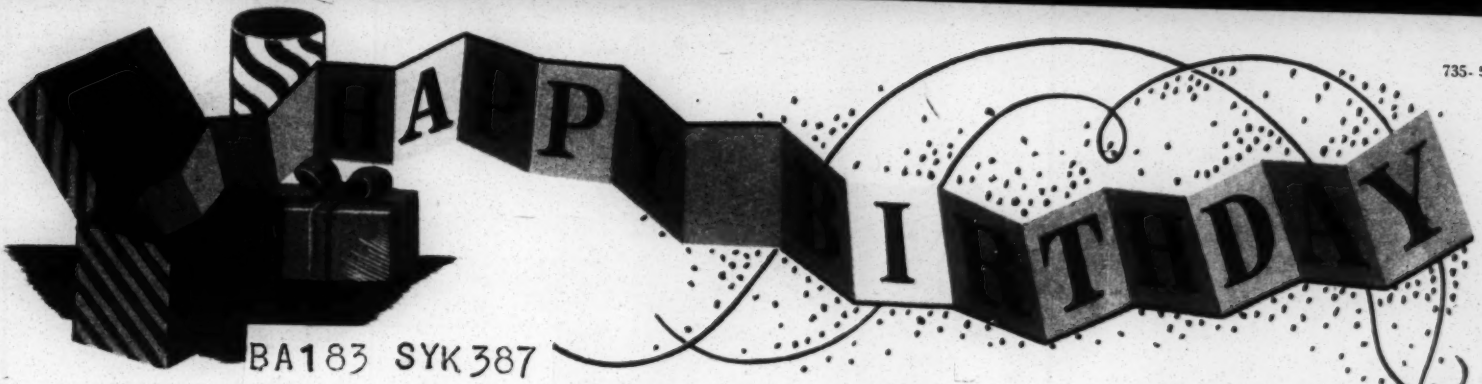
Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-196-4

735-59



BA183 SYK387

SY VXD075 BDA PD=K BROOKLYN NY 23 300PME=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BKLYN NY=

1960 FEB 23 PM 3 29

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS AND HAPPY RETURNS FROM ONE WHOM YOU HAVE HELPED AND INSPIRED MANY YEARS=

GLENN CARRINGTON.

BY WESTERN UNION

May 26, 1960

Center Book Service
206 West 15 Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

40-10-154

I used to buy books through you and you allowed me a discount. I was out of the country last year and so have not been in touch with you. If I can still trade on the same terms I should like to order the following:

K. H. White - VIEW FROM THE 4TH FLOOR, published by Sloane this year

Will you see also if you can get hold of a book published in Edinburgh in 1958: ON THE LIFE OF JOSEPH BOOTH by Shepperson and Thomas.

And, Castellot -THE QUEEN OF FRANCE (Marie Antoinette) published by Harper and Brothers, I think in 1959.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

December 5, 1960

Center Book Service
206 West 15 Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me the enclosed book at your usual discount.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

40/10/84

December 9, 1960

40/10/86

Center Book Service
206 West 15 Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills published by Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[ENC. ?]

P.S.

Also order from Barnes and Noble, 105 Fifth Avenue, the following books if they have them. They are numbered according to their catalog 411-B, 1960-61.

144	THE SEMINOLES	$1
191	THE NEGRO SINGS A NEW HEAVEN	1.50
285	THADDEUS STEVENS	2
301	ALABAMA FOLK PLAYS	1
333	BOOKER T. WASHINGTON by Mathews	1
515	THE DESOLATE SOUTH by Trowbridge	4
555	THE UNCIVIL WAR	2
566	LINCOLN IN CARICATURE	1.50

I have attached the price given in their sale catalog.

4/10/61

40/10/83

December 5, 1960

Chemical Corn Exchange Bank
20th Street at 5th Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please deposit the enclosed check for $232.34 to my account at your bank and send me a deposit slip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

S

CHICAGO SMITH ACT FAMILIES COMMITTEE

Affiliated to Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights

189 West Madison Street, Suite 811
Chicago 2, Illinois. DE 2-7142

Secretary - LILLIAN GREEN

40/10/107

May 6, 1960

Dear Friend:

We are appealing to you in behalf of three U. S. political prisoners and their families. These are the prisoners of the first post-war Smith Act trial, Henry Winston, Gil Green and Robert Thompson.

Henry Winston is blind and paralyzed as the result of brutal and discriminatory denial of timely medical aid by federal prison authorities. The intervention of his attorney and protests of public spirited citizens forced his removal to Montefiore Hospital, New York, where a noted brain surgeon was able to save his life.

Though his partial recovery from paraysis depends upon specialized medical treatment, this did not deter the government from seeking his immediate return to the penitentiary. An urgent appeal to the courts won a stay and Winston is now in custody at Staten Island where he can receive treatment.

But the parole or executive clemency to which he is rightfully entitled is still denied,despite the tragic circumstances for him, his wife and two children. There can be little doubt that the near-murder-through -neglect was due to two facts -- that Winston is both a Negro and a Communist. The government's tardy and reluctant concessions,though perhaps saving his life,only postpone his eventual return to the penitentiary.

As Norman Thomas stated in a letter to the New York Times: "This is an extraordinary act of inhumanity which has no explanation except a built-in refusal in Washington to give to Communists the humanitarian considerations extended to all other prisoners, including gangsters."

Surely every American with a heart and a conscience shares a responsibility to assure payment of the mounting costs--totalling thousands of dollars--for past, present and future medical treatment for Winston.

Additional funds are needed to guarantee that the single thread with the outside world permitted the Smith Act prisoners is kept intact:- the two-hour-per-month visits with their families; the books, magazines and newspapers which they may receive. Robert Thompson, one of the U.S. heroes of World War II, also faces serious health problems resulting from a lethal blow on the head from a fanatical fellow prisoner some years ago.

By agreement with the three families concerned, your contributions will be administered by the Chicago Smith Act Families Committee, Mrs. Florence Green, treasurer, through a special fund set aside solely for these welfare purposes.

Will you give now as generously as you can?

Sincerely yours,

Helen Alfred - Mary Baird

Helen Alfred

Mary Baird

Charlotta A. Bass

Charlotta A. Bass

Peggy Dennis

Peggy Dennis

Shirley G. DuBois

Shirley Graham DuBois

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Vivian Hallinan

Vivian Hallinan

Sally Kent

Sally Kent

Meridel LeSueur

Meridel LeSueur

Geraldyne Lightfoot

Geraldyne Lightfoot

Edith Marzani

Edith Marzani

Helen K Nearing

Helen Nearing

Annette T. Rubinstein

Annette T. Rubinstein

(continued next page)

P.S. Won't you also join Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas Rev. Elder Hawkins, Dean Arthur L. Swift, Rev.A.J.Muste and other distinguished citizens in writing for executive clemency or parole for Henry Winston -- and for Robert Thompson and Gil Green?

For executive clemency write to:

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House,
Washington, D.C.

For parole write to:

Mr. George J. Reed, Chairman
U.S. Board of Parole
101 Indiana Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

[CHINA]

中華人民共和國駐英國代辦處
Office of the Chargé d'Affaires
of the People's Republic of China, London

49 Portland Place,
London, W.1.
Tel: LANgham 8951/5

18-6-01

No. W55/60

March 9, ~~January 21~~, 1960.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois,

We have been asked by the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China to present to you a commemorative volume of "The Tenth Anniversary of the People's Republic of China".

We hope you will accept it and read it with interest.

Yours sincerely,

(Chin Chia-lin)
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

The book has been posted to you under separate cover.

April 6, 1960

Mr. Huan Hsiang
49 Portland Place
London, W. 1
England

40-10-132

My dear Mr. Hsiang:

We have received the volume on the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China from the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration.

I want to thank you for forwarding it and ask you to give the Committee our most sincere thanks and to tell them how much we are enjoying looking through this beautiful and impressive book.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[CHINA]

中華人民共和國駐英國代辦處
Office of the Charge d'Affaires
of the People's Republic of China, London

49 Portland Place,
London, W.1.
Tel: LANgham 8376

40-6-82

No. W417/60

May 30, 1960.

Mrs. W.E.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for your letter and the enclosed articles of Dr.Du Bois. They are very fine articles representing the true voice of the American people. It gives me great pleasure to hear that voice again. My sincere respects to the grand old man and my best wishes to you both.

Yours sincerely,

(Huan Hsiang)

[CHINA]

中華人民共和國駐英國代辦處
Office of the Chargé d'Affaires
of the People's Republic of China, London

49 Portland Place,
London, W.1.
Tel: LANgham 8951/5

September 27, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U.S.A.

46-6-04

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have just returned from a holiday in Switzerland. I understand that you were in London in mid-September and Mrs. Du Bois has called on my office. It was very unfortunate that I was away at that time and thus missed a good opportunity of meeting you both.

I look forward to the time when you will be in London again. Perhaps we will have better luck then and can dine together and have a pleasant meeting.

With best wishes for Mrs. Du Bois and your good self,

Yours very sincerely,

(Huan Hsiang)

Do not record

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. Huan Hsiang
40 Portland Place
London, W. 1,
England

Sir:

I am enclosing a letter which I am sending to Kuo Mo Jo concerning an "Encyclopedia Africana". Will you be so kind as to send it to him? You know that mail to China directly from the United States is apt to go astray.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

87-30-134

Do not record

51 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. Huan Hsiang
40 Portland Place
London, W.1
England

Sir:

I am enclosing a letter for His Excellency Chou En Lai.

Will you be so kind as to send it to him?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-136

中華人民共和國駐英國代辦處
Office of the Chargé d'Affaires
of the People's Republic of China, London

49 Portland Place,
London, W.1.
Tel: LAN*gham* 8951

Do not record

No. W872/60 October 21, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of October 10th. I shall forward the two enclosed letters for Premier Chou En-lai and Mr.Kuo Mo-jo as soon as possible.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Huan Hsiang)

27-30-132

[CHOU EN LAI]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 12, 1960

His Excellency, Chou En Lai
Prime Minister of the Republic of China
Peking,
China

Dear Sir:

Wy wife and I want to greet you again and tell you how vividly and pleasantly we remember our beautiful visit to your great land and how much we have heard of the progress you are making amid all the differences that surround you.

I am venturing to bring to your attention a plan which I am trying to send to the scholars of the world. I would like very much to have your advice and cooperation. I have written Mr. Kuo Mo Jo and I would like to have any other names of persons to whom I might write.

With best regards and every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-133

855 West End Ave.
New York 25, N.Y.
May 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A valiant person from South Africa sent an account of the events that we have read about.

This person begged that a copy be sent to you. It's not glorious typing but I haven't tampered with the contents.

This person, part of the underground is brave and courageous. At some point, I may be able to give identity to the intelligence and integrity of this individual but the moment requires caution.

My best to you and Shirley.

Alice Citron

40-10-144

May 12, 1960

40-10-145

Miss Alice Citron
855 West End Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Alice:

Thank you so much for the document from South Africa. It is of great interest.

You must come over and see us sometime.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

39-11-73

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 12, 1960

Dr. C. Belfield-Clarke
Belfield House
New Barnett, Nerts
England

Dear Dr. Belfield-Clarke:

We had to rush home from London before we could get in touch with you. I had a mild stroke of apoplexy and we left by super-jet on the 12th. The doctor here encourages me to believe that rest and care will restore me in time. At present I am feeling fairly well.

We were both very sorry not to have seen you and Pat before leaving and write to thank you for your kindness while we were in Ghana.

Let us hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
November 5, 1960

40-9-63

Dr. Belfield-Clarke
Belfield House
New Barnett, Herts
England

Dear Dr. Clarke:

Shirley and I are off again. We leave for Nigeria Saturday, November 12 and shall stay about a week. We've been invited to attend the inauguration of the new Governor-General.

I am recovering fairly well and the doctor sees no reason why I should not make the trip if I limit my activity. I would like to have, however, that specific formularia which you gave me in Ghana.

Will you send me a prescription in care of the Secretary of the Prime Minister, Lagos, Nigeria.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41/196/15

M. Clarke
1557 Oriole Lane
L.A. 46, Calif.

[CLIFTON]

2408 McLean
Detroit 12, Mich.
March 8, 1960

Mr. P. L. Prattis
2628 Centre ave
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Dear Sir;

I would like very much to Buy this Book Name Africa And The World By Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. I been unable to find any store that sells it. Would appreciate if you can tell me where to Get it

Thank you
Your truly
Mrs. M. L. Clifton

40-10-126

40-10-127

March 14, 1960

Mrs. M. L. Clifton
2408 McLean
Detroit 12, Michigan

My dear Mrs. Clifton:

The book by me, THE WORLD AND AFRICA was published by Viking Press some years ago and is now out of print. You can only find it by trying in second hand book stores or in libraries.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Cobbs
1407 Nadeau Dr Los Angeles

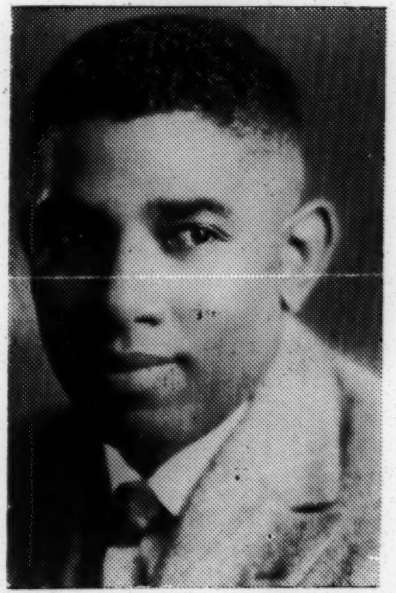
[COBBS]

Obsequies

Of

DR. PETER PRICE COBBS

1892-1960



Thursday, February 4, 1960 - 10:30 a.m.

LEWIS METROPOLITAN CME CHURCH

49th and Western

Los Angeles, California

REV. ISAIAH SCIPIO, Officiant

Active Pallbearers

MR. W. B. ADAMS
MR. F. T. BRAWLEY
MR. THOMAS COLE
MR. FRANK GODDEN
DR. FREDERICK HARRIS
MR. EDWARD HAWKINS
DR. ROLAND NICKENS
MR. LOUIS WINDSOR

Honorary Pallbearers

Golden West Lodge No. 86, I.B.P.O.E. of W.
Charles Drew Medical Society
Steward Bd. No. 1, Lewis Metropolitan CME Church
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association
Los Amigos Club
Tuskegee Alumni Club

■

Interment

Rosedale Cemetery

■

Conner-Johnson Co., Inc.
Morticians in charge

Order of Service

Viewing of remains

Processional.....Mrs. Virginia Richmond

Song ..... Choir

Scripture

Prayer

Resolution .....Percy A. Simond, Exalted Ruler,
Golden West Lodge No. 86, I.B.P.O.E. of W.

Remarks:
Dr. G. L. Hays, Presiding Elder
Dr. Howard Allen, Representing medical profession

Acknowledgement of Cards, Telegrams,
Communications and Condolences.....
Mrs. Lillian J. Fentress

Obituary.....Mrs. Georgia Allen

Solo.....Mrs. Marjorie Cranford

Eulogy.....Rev. Isaiah Scipio

February 10, 1960

Mrs. P. P. Cobbs
1407 Nadeau Drive
Los Angeles, California

40-10-125

My dear Mrs. Cobbs:

My wife and I have just heard with great distress of the death of your husband. It comes to me as a great personal loss as I have come in the last few years to know him and to appreciate his unselfish and splendid character.

We grieve with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-10-151

May 16, 1960

Mrs. John Codman
74½ Pinckney Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mrs. Codman:

May I express my deep condolence on the death of my classmate, George Wheelwright, whom I learned was your father.

He was one of the few persons in my class whom I felt that I knew.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40/9/67.

June 15, 1960

Columbia Record Club
Terre Haute
Indiana

Dear Sirs:

I am going to be out of the country in Europe between June 25 and October 1. Please do not send any more cards or notices until after October 1.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 14, 1960

Columbia Record Club
Terre Haute
Indiana

Gentlemen:

I do not wish to receive any records this month and am enclosing the card so marked. Also I wish to terminate my contract with you for the year 1960. Will you kindly let me know if I have any unfulfilled obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

40/9/6

(COLUMBIA UNIV.)

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE
104 BUTLER LIBRARY

June 15, 1960

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I had a pleasant phone conversation with Mrs. DuBois today, confirming what Mr. Ingersoll, alas, had told me: that you have concluded to end the highly interesting series of interviews you have had with him.

40-10-124

I could well understand why you should feel compelled to do so. I do wish to say, however, that we are deeply grateful to you for the cooperation you have given us and that we would be more than pleased to resume the interviews in the fall or later, in the event that you should for any reason change your mind.

As you will note from the catalogue we sent you last February, some of our more distinguished contributors have carried on at considerable length in order to give a full recital of their lives. We would be honored to add your name to this category.

Thanking you again, I am,

Cordially yours,

Louis M. Starr

Louis M. Starr
Director

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

LMS: ebm

January 12, 1960

Professor V. Chkhikvadze
Conference of African Peoples
Tunis, Tunisia
North Africa

39-46-3

My dear Professor Chkhikvadze:

I am sending you this copy of a message for the Conference and I have also sent a copy to Mr. Vigne in Vienna.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBDr
enc.

[CONGRES NATIONAL DU MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX]

■ Qu'est-ce que le Mouvement de la Paix ?

■ Ce qu'il entend devenir, face aux exigences nouvelles

A 11616/82

Document édité pour la préparation du Congrès National du Mouvement de la Paix

PARIS - SALLE-PLEYEL 7 et 8 MAI 1960

L'unité française est nécessaire pour que la France tienne son rang dans la construction de la paix.

A ceux qui doutent de notre sincérité, je demande: quelles garanties désirez-vous ? La pente vers la catastrophe et la guerre est rapide. Faites-nous connaître vos appréhensions, vos craintes, vos exigences ; ne vous dérobez pas devant notre appel. Nos pensées sont honnêtes ; elles tiennent dans cette intention : nous croyons que, dans ce moment décisif, le peuple français doit et peut donner un exemple, en exprimant et en prouvant, dans une coexistence fraternelle des opinions et des tendances, sa volonté de vivre en paix avec tous et de rechercher dans des accords internationaux la garantie de sa sécurité et de son indépendance.

Yves FARGE

(Conseil National 13-7-1952.)

Il n'est pas possible à un peuple seul ni à un individu isolé de se prémunir contre la guerre.

C'est l'action commune des peuples de toutes les nations qui permettra d'atteindre ce but.

(Congrès constitutif du Mouvement de la Paix. — Paris, Avril 1949.)

C'est parce que je sais tout ce que la Science peut apporter au monde, que je continuerai mes efforts pour qu'elle serve le bonheur des hommes, qu'ils soient blancs, noirs, ou jaunes, et non pour leur anéantissement.

(3 Mai 1952).

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE

Supplément gratuit au nº 131 (mars) du mensuel

COMBAT POUR LA PAIX (Mensuel)

35, Rue de Clichy - PARIS-9e

Abonnement un an : 5 NF — Le numéro : 0,50 NF

QU'EST-CE QUE LE MOUVEMENT DE LA PAIX ?

LE Mouvement français de la Paix *a maintenant onze années d'existence.*

Il est né au moment où la politique de guerre froide commençait. Des citoyens français désireux de parer au danger d'un nouveau conflit mondial, et conscient des raisons qui étaient à la base de la faiblesse des tentatives antérieures, prirent alors l'initiative de se rassembler et d'agir en vue d'organiser l'action des peuples eux-mêmes contre la guerre.

Dès lors, le Mouvement *a conduit un effort constant en faveur de la politique de négociation contre la politique de force. Il a mené des luttes actives contre la menace atomique, contre la course aux armements et contre la division du monde en blocs militaires hostiles.*

Dès les premiers jours il a préconisé le désarmement général et contrôlé. Et il a fait de ce mot d'ordre sa raison d'être.

Pour atteindre ces objectifs pacifiques, le Mouvement de la Paix *en a toujours appelé à l'opinion publique française la plus large. Il l'a fait en liaison avec le* Conseil Mondial de la Paix, *qui s'efforce d'impulser et de coordonner l'activité de chaque mouvement national en vue d'obtenir des actions populaires universelles contre la guerre.*

Chaque Mouvement, *compte tenu de la situation dans son propre pays, détermine lui-même ses objectifs et ses formes d'action.*

L'adhésion au Conseil Mondial de la Paix *donne une portée plus vaste et une efficacité plus grande à l'action du* Mouvement français ; *elle en fait une partie d'un effort qui se poursuit dans le monde entier : sur tous les continents, en* Afrique, *en* Asie *comme en* Amérique, *et dans tous les pays, socialistes aussi bien que capitalistes. Le* Conseil Mondial de la Paix *étant le seul à pouvoir prétendre à cette universalité.*

EN France, *deux hommes ont beaucoup contribué à la création et au développement du* Mouvement de la Paix.

Leurs efforts ont non seulement aidé au succès du Mouvement français de la Paix, *mais ont permis en outre un développement certain du* Mouvement Mondial *lui-même.*

Dès le début, ils ont su définir une conception du Mouvement *qui s'est avérée conforme aux besoins.*

FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, *le savant qui mit son autorité au service de la paix mondiale, fut l'un des premiers à en appeler aux peuples contre la menace atomique.*

Homme de science, soucieux de ses responsabilités devant les hommes, citoyen exemplaire préoccupé du rôle de la France *dans le monde il ne cessa de démontrer, que pour être promis au succès, l'effort pacifique devrait être l'œuvre de tous les hommes, de tous les peuples.*

Il fit du Mouvement de la Paix *un mouvement de masse.*

YVES FARGE, *démocrate et résistant pour qui l'unité populaire était indispensable à la sauvegarde des intérêts vitaux du pays, voulut un mouvement démocratique servant à la fois la cause de la paix mondiale et celle de l'indépendance politique de la nation.*

CE *mouvement dispose déjà d'une riche expérience de onze années.*

Il a fait du désarmement, qui est à l'ordre du jour de l'O.N.U., son objectif essentiel.

Il a contribué à alerter le monde sur la menace atomique.

Il a conduit des campagnes mémorables contre le réarmement allemand.

Il a lutté, et luttera jusqu'au succès, pour la reconnaissance de plein droit de la République populaire de Chine *par la* France *et sa participation au règlement des grands problèmes mondiaux.*

Il s'est toujours engagé à fond dans l'action contre les guerres coloniales, prônant la négociation par opposition à la force, le respect de l'aspiration à l'indépendance des peuple coloniaux et la sauvegarde des intérêts réciproques mis en cause.

Il a aidé effectivement à l'œuvre de détente internationale qui commence.

C'est ainsi que depuis quelques mois, des hommes d'Etat représentant des pays de régimes sociaux différents se rencontrent, et qu'une Conférence au Sommet va se tenir à Paris. Des peuples hier colonisés ou dépendants, acquièrent le droit de vivre libres. Un monde sans guerre apparait comme possible.

Les efforts incessants du Mouvement de la Paix *ont certainement contribué à l'apparition de ces premiers résultats dont tous les hommes de bonne foi se réjouissent profondément.*

Mais les responsabilités du Mouvement *n'ont pas diminué pour autant, au contraire.*

C'est pour lui le moment d'intervenir plus vigoureusement que jamais, pour le règlement pacifique de problèmes en suspens et dont il faut imposer la solution sous peine de graves préjudices pour les peuples et pour le peuple français en particulier.

Jamais l'effort commun de tous les hommes, de toutes les forces pacifiques, n'a été plus nécessaire et son efficacité plus évidente.

Contre le péril nucléaire et pour le désarmement complet

2 *La paix mondiale n'est pas assurée. Il existe dans le monde des coalitions militaires puissantes qui s'affrontent. L'entassement des stocks d'armes thermo-nucléaires et des fusées, introduit la méfiance dans les rapports entre Etats. Le monde vit sous la menace d'une horrible catastrophe guerrière.*

Dans notre pays les Pouvoirs publics tentent de justifier l'entrée récente de la France dans la course aux armement atomiques, en déclarant qu'elle est nécessaire à la sécurité et à l'autorité de la France dans le monde. Car c'est de la mise sur pied d'une armée atomique française qu'il s'agit et non pas simplement de s'ouvrir un accès au club atomique.

Cette entreprise n'assurera pas la sécurité de notre patrie et elle ne la grandit pas.

C'est le contraire qui est vrai puisque l'armement atomique nous désigne aux coups, en cas de guerre, sans donner au pays une protection efficace en raison des moyens limités dont la France dispose. L'explosion atomique de Reggane *a déjà diminué l'autorité morale de la France ; elle lui a valu la réprobation de millions d'hommes qui pensaient pouvoir légitimement attendre autre chose de notre pays, quand le désarmement général et complet est à l'ordre du jour de l'O.N.U.*

Par contre, dans le domaine de la recherche nucléaire à des fins pacifiques, la France *occupe une place notable. Il ne tient qu'à elle de voir cette place grandir encore. Mais il faut choisir, car la* France *ne peut, en cette matière, faire deux choses à la fois.*

Le choix est simple :

- *— ou bien sacrifier à des fins dévastatrices, sans garantie de protection réelle, un travail précieux et long, des matières premières, rares et des milliards trop nombreux pour fabriquer des armes monstrueuses ;*
- *— ou bien donner des moyens à la recherche scientifique et à ses applications pacifiques et lutter pour le désarmement complet, pour l'interdiction générale des armes atomiques.*

*En 1946, devant l'*O.N.U., Frédéric Joliot-Curie *avait montré que le bon chemin pour aller vers la sécurité, la puissance et l'autorité était pour la* France, *compte tenu de ses moyens limités et de ses intérêts politiques, de s'orienter exclusivement vers l'utilisation pacifique de l'énergie atomique.*

Jamais la France *n'aurait dû renier la parole donnée. Pour son compte, le Mouvement de la Paix entend y rester fidèle.*

C'est pourquoi il continuera à lutter pour l'arrêt des expériences, l'interdiction des armes atomiques, et la destruction partout des stocks existants.

Le désarmement complet de toutes les grandes puissances reste son objectif premier et un objectif qui peut être atteint aujourd'hui puisqu'il correspond à une nécessité vitale pour le monde moderne.

C'est dans cette voie qu'il faut rechercher l'égalité avec d'autres et non dans une course vaine à l'arme atomique.

CE QU'IL ENTEND DEVENIR

COMPTE TENU de sa propre expérience, de la situation nouvelle heureusement modifiée et de ses buts, comment concevoir aujourd'hui l'activité du Mouvement *et ses formes d'organisation ?*

En agissant pour que l'opinion publique fasse prévaloir ses aspirations auprès des gouvernants et leur inspire des actes conformes, le Mouvement de la Paix *s'est affirmé comme un mouvement de masse. Mais il est nécessaire que son audience s'étende encore à d'autres catégories de citoyens, à tous les milieux sociaux.*

Le Mouvement *a donc pour principe, un effort constant en vue de rassembler, malgré la différence des opinions politiques, des origines sociales et des intérêts matériels, tous ceux qui peuvent agir en faveur de la sauvegarde de la paix et du désarmement général.*

Cependant, dans un pays comme le nôtre, l'entreprise se heurte inévitablement aux obstacles que les préventions politiques et sociales et des préjugés tenaces engendrent.

POUR tenter de surmonter ces obstacles, le Mouvement de la Paix *a admis qu'il ne pouvait pas être un cartel de forces politiques séparées les unes des autres, ou bien la simple conséquence d'accords conclus entre partis politiques.*

Car l'addition de forces organisées ayant des buts identiques ou proches serait insuffisante pour susciter et alimenter le vaste courant d'opinion que la défense de la paix mondiale requiert.

Le Mouvement de la Paix *doit donc être indépendant des formations politiques. Et pour l'être réellement il doit pouvoir disposer de ses propres organisations de base, de ses propres moyens d'action et d'une direction procédant de ses bases mêmes. Ce qui est le cas en* France.

Ainsi le Mouvement de la Paix *est devenu ce lieu de rencontre où il est possible à chacun, sans rien renier de ses opinions ou croyances, d'apporter son aide au développement de l'action unie en faveur de la paix.*

Mais il reste encore à préciser cette conception de manière à ouvrir plus largement les rangs du Mouvement, à la faire entrer réellement dans la pratique par l'intermédiaire des comités de paix.

A cet effet, le Conseil National *considère que le* Mouvement de la Paix *ne peut pas être un mouvement d'opposition à une forme de gouvernement ou à un régime donné en fonction de leur contenu politique ou de leur nature.*

Il doit soutenir toute initiative de paix de quelque gouvernement ou de quelque pays qu'elle émane et orienter son activité en fonction des intérêts concordants du pays et de la paix.

Pas plus qu'un mouvement d'opposition démocratique, le Mouvement de la Paix *ne peut-être un mouvement de lutte sociale. Peut-il, cependant, rester indifférent devant les problèmes qui affectent la vie quotidienne et les intérêts des masses populaires et qui suscitent des réponses diverses selon les groupements sociaux qui forment la nation ?*

Sous quelles formes doit-il en tenir compte dans l'appréciation des faits et pour l'élaboration de sa pensée directrice ?

POUR y atteindre, le Mouvement de la Paix *recherche systématiquement l'accord en son sein sur toutes les grandes questions qui touchent à la paix. Dès lors, il ne lui suffit pas de garantir à tous la liberté de discussion, il doit encore donner la preuve constante, qu'il tient compte du point de vue de tous, qu'il sait faire place aux préoccupations de tous.*

Mais comment l'expliquer et le prouver à tous ceux qui considèrent avec intérêt notre entreprise sans s'y mêler encore, à tous ceux qui veulent agir pour la paix et qui nous ignorent ?

Le Mouvement *ne prétend pas au monopole de l'action pour la Paix. Il s'est efforcé dans le passé, sans toujours y parvenir, de rechercher les voies de l'acord en vue de l'action pour des objectifs identiques ou voisins, avec toutes les organisations et mouvements pacifistes, avec tous les courants de la pensée pacifique et humanitaire.*

Il entend persévérer dans cette voie, mais là encore, des obstacles subsistent. Comment les surmonter ?

Le Conseil National *pense qu'il conviendrait, en même temps, de définir des moyens aptes à établir une coopération active avec les organisations politiques, syndicales ou culturelles, poursuivant, sur certains points, des objectifs communs. Il réaffirme, conformément à ses décisions antérieures, qu'il réalisera, pour son compte, les transformations et les adaptations qui faciliteront l'action commune.*

La représentation de la *France* au sein du *Conseil Mondial de la Paix* est de 25 membres :

MM. Louis ARAGON, Emmanuel d'ASTIER, Pierre BIQUARD, Pasteur Francis BOSC, Michel BRUGUIER, Laurent CASANOVA, Robert CHAMBEIRON, Jacques CHATAGNER, doyen Albert CHATELET, Pierre COT, Gustave COTELLE, Mmes Eugénie COTTON, Y. FARGE, Germaine GUILLE.

MM. Marc JACQUIER, Jean LAFFITTE, Mme Hélène LANGEVIN-JOLIOT, MM. Jean-Pierre MAY, Jacques MADAULE, Jacques MITTERRAND, Mme Madeleine MORET, MM. Elie ROUBY, Jean-Paul SARTRE, André SOUQUIERE, VERCORS, Fernand VIGNE.

SES BUTS

DENONCER partout les forces de guerre : celles qui s'opposent à la détente internationale, qui alimentent la course aux armements et entretiennent la guerre froide entre pays de régimes sociaux et politiques différents ; lutter toujours concrètement contre la propagande de méfiance et de guerre entre les peuples, contre tout acte de force sont les deux sources de vie du Mouvement de la Paix.

Ce dessein général s'applique, aujourd'hui à une situation politique française et internationale caractérisée fortement par des problèmes qui requièrent des solutions urgentes.

La Paix en Algérie

1 *La guerre d'*Algérie *est dans sa sixième année. Les derniers événements ont, hélas, encore une fois prouvé qu'elle constitue une menace permanente pour les intérêts essentiels du pays, ses libertés et son avenir. Il faut en finir le plus rapidement possible. Pour cela le peuple français doit se faire entendre, réclamer la paix immédiate.*

Il ne doit pas accepter les équivoques et les contres-vérités. Il a pour devoir de s'opposer à tout retour en arrière sur le droit reconnu aux Algériens de se déterminer librement.

Six années d'une guerre vaine pour la France *montrent à tous qu'il ne saurait y avoir de paix imposée par la victoire des armes et qu'il serait illusoire d'attendre la reddition des combattants Algériens.*

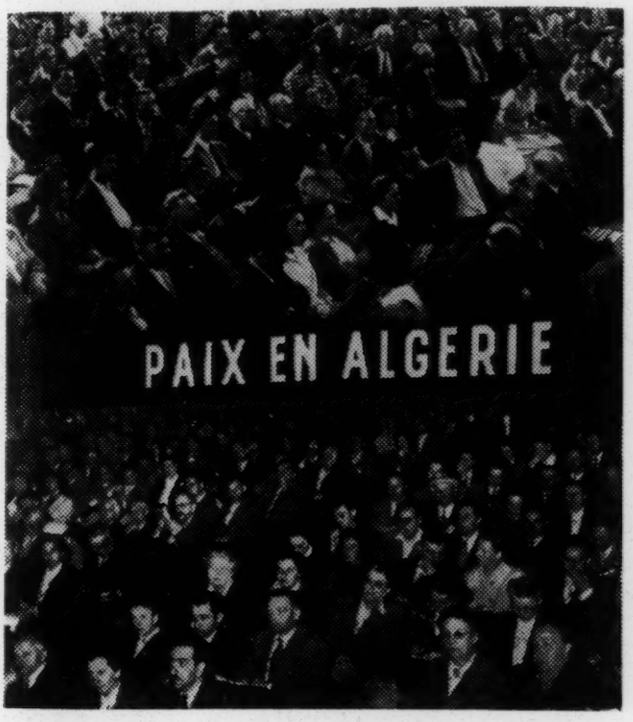
*Puisqu'il est admis désormais, de part et d'autre, que l'avenir de l'*Algérie *et la nature de ses rapport avec la France seront fixés par une libre consultation des Algériens eux-mêmes, la poursuite de la guerre ne se justifie plus parce qu'elle tend à remettre en cause les principes acceptés.*

La route de la paix passe donc nécessairement par la discussion franche avec les représentants des Algériens combattants.

Le retour à la paix requiert l'établissement de garanties sérieuses pour tous les Algériens, et d'abord pour les combattants eux-mêmes, quant au libre exercice du droit qui leur a été reconnu.

Le Mouvement de la paix *réaffirme que la fin de la guerre d'*Algérie *pourrait intervenir immédiatement sur cette base et que le devoir des gouvernants français est de tout faire pour qu'il en soit ainsi.*

*C'est une exigence du pays comme en témoigne l'attitude du peuple français face à l'émeute d'*Alger *et le succès de la grève unanime du 1er février.*



La France *a tout à gagner dans l'application loyale du principe d'autodétermination en Algérie et partout où des peuples, hier soumis au colonialisme, aspirent à une vie nationale libre.*

Présidence du *Mouvement de la Paix* français :
Mme *Yves FARGE*, MM. *Emmanuel d'ASTIER, Laurent CASANOVA, Pierre COT, Jacques MADAULE.*
Secrétariat national : Me *Marc JACQUIER*, MM. *André SOUQUIERE, Jean VERLHAC, Fernand VIGNE.*

Construire la Paix en Europe et dans le Monde

3 *La grande cause du bonheur des peuples et de l'avenir de l'humanité exige d'autres efforts. Le monde d'aujourd'hui n'est plus celui d'il y a dix ans: monde divisé en deux camps hostiles, dominé par la méfiance et la peur, menacé par la guerre totale. Les armes se sont tues en* Corée *et au* Viet-Nam. *La guerre est apparue sous son vrai jour : celui de la dévastation atomique déchaînée sur les hommes. La politique d'intimidation a dû céder devant la volonté de paix des peuples plus exigeants parce que mieux renseignés sur les dangers qu'ils courent.*

La guerre froide a reculé. Un climat nouveau s'est instauré dans les relations internationales. Entre l'Est et l'Ouest les conflits qui subsistent ne paraissent plus insolubles. La détente internationale a commencé.

Il faut en finir une bonne fois avec la guerre froide et les pratiques de la force, s'engager résolument dans la voie de la négociation entre les grandes puissances jusqu'ici opposées afin de garantir au monde une paix durable.

Les rencontres qui ont lieu depuis plusieurs mois entre les représentants de pays socialistes et capitalistes, l'intervention de représentants de grands pays d'Asie, prouvent que cette exigence des peuples est aujourd'hui ressentie partout.

En Europe cependant, le gouvernement de la République Fédérale Allemande *y fait obstinément obstacle.*

Le Chancelier Adenauer *qualifie d'utopique la recherche de la détente internationale, il se prononce contre toute modification du statut actuel de l'Allemagne et refuse d'admettre le tracé des frontières que la défaite hitlérienne a consacré.*

Cette attitude permet aux impérialistes allemands de maintenir leurs revendications territoriales et aux militaristes de poursuivre leur réarmement jusque et y compris les armes atomiques. Elle leur donne les moyens de tourner les barrières qui s'opposent à leur néfaste progression et de manœuvrer dans le dos de leurs alliés imprudents afin d'installer leur propre dispositif militaire avec la complicité de l'Espagne franquiste.

Elle leur facilite le développement d'une politique de répression policière contre les hommes de paix en Allemagne de l'Ouest et d'une propagande haineuse contre la République Démocratique Allemande *qui se prononce pour la détente internationale et l'unité allemande au service de la paix.*

Cette attitude comporte de graves dangers pour les intérêts nationaux de la France. *Il ne faut pas composer avec elle, chercher à se la concilier mais s'y opposer résolument.*

La réconciliation franco-allemande est nécessaire mais elle ne peut exister réellement que dans la sécurité garantie à tous les voisins de l'Allemagne sans exception et par l'amitié avec les forces démocratiques allemandes qui ont banni toute ambition de reconquête et tout esprit hitlérien.

Alors pourrait être entreprise plus facilement, en Europe et dans le monde, la grande œuvre de construction de la paix, à laquelle toutes les nations doivent participer dans un esprit d'amitié et de très large coopération.

Aux hommes de bonne volonté

LORSQUE nous énonçons en ces termes les objectifs du Mouvement et quand nous disons l'esprit qui l'anime, nous savons bien qu'il nous faudra compter encore avec l'incrédulité des uns et les obstacles sérieux que les partisans de la force et de la politique de domination susciteront.

Et cependant, quelles que soient les difficultés que l'entreprise connaîtra, nous sommes convaincus qu'il est possible de la mener à bien.

Nous sommes persuadés qu'elle répond aux devoirs actuels du civisme français, qu'elle s'accorde avec les nécessités du monde moderne et donc qu'elle peut être réalisée, l'expérience aidant.

Au moment où se pose devant les hommes la question de bannir la guerre des rapports entre les nations et de construire la paix, quand s'ouvre cette audacieuse perspective dont on ne pouvait rêver, hier encore, que comme d'un but lointain, inaccessible aux hommes de notre temps, le Mouvement de la Paix *en appelle à l'enthousiasme vivifiant et créateur des masses populaires.*

Il offre aux hommes de bonne volonté les moyens d'agir ensemble et de manière efficace pour ce monde nouveau où des peuples égaux et libres coopéreront au bien de tous.

I.R.B., 60, r. R.-Boulanger, Paris-10e

February 18, 1960

40/10/89

Consolidated Tours, Inc.
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Att: Mrs. Aptheker

My dear Mrs. Aptheker:

Enclosed is the amount of our indebtedness to date: $451.

Yours with thanks,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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enc. (WEB ck # 9118)

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[ALICE CRAWFORD
1960?]

C

Thank You!

Dear Folks: It was a great pleasure to have you both with us, in our family gathering, last Saturday.

You made a gracious host cousin Wm.

Your gift to us was breath-taking, serviceable and unusual We needed it last Saturday to

make those turkeys co-
operate.

Thanks again for your
presence and your gift.

Love
Alice + Fred

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31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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LIKE OLD WINE

[CUMMINGS]

YOU
GET
SWEETER
WITH
AGE...

Sadie, Stanley &
Peter V. Cummings

[Curtis] April 17, 1960

40-10-140

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Greetings from the Mid-West—

This is Mabel Byrd Curtis writing you and trying to find you at home when I am in N.Y.

I will be in N.Y. during

the first week in May — Conference at the Museum of Modern Art.

Please let me know if I can see you. I would be so happy — It has been years since we talked.

Best regards to Lola

Love —

Mabel Byrd Curtis
4-21 Mc-Pherson
St Louis
Missouri

[Curtis]

April 20, 1960

40-10-141

My dear Mabel:

It was nice hearing from you. We shall be in town most of May, although there is one rather important occasion when we shall have to be out of town in Washington for a few days.

Let us know then more precisely when you are going to be here as we should so like to have you visit us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mabel Byrd Curtis
4421 McPherson 8
St. Louis
Missouri

(CURTIS)

The PEOPLE'S ART CENTER
3657 Grandel Square
St. Louis 8, Mo.

April 25, 60

Dear Dr. Thos DuBois,

As my schedule now stands I will be on N.Y. on May 4th. If this date is suitable, I will be glad to see you any time - day or evening. I will be in N.Y. the rest of the week so I can make arrangements.

I am looking forward to seeing you both.

As ever

Mabel B. Curtis.

40-10-142

April 27, 1960

Mrs. Mabel B. Curtis
The People's Art Center
3657 Grandel Square
St. Louis 8, Missouri

40-10-143

My dear Mabel:

I have your letter of April 25th. Can you manage to have dinner with us May 5th? At any rate when you get to town May 4th, telephone us immediately. MAin 4-2929.

It is barely possible that something might interfere with the May 5th date, but I think it unlikely. At any rate we can make final arrangements when you phone.

We will be so glad to see you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

C

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October, 9, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois

The affairs at the U.N. have brought again to mind the Pan-African Congresses that you with your foresight (orgs) organized almost 40 years ago. If in your wisdom, the various governments including ours had followed through and developed your directives, there would have been a more - much more - easy transition from colonialism to free states.

Please forgive me for not writing to thank Shirley and you for your gracious reception of me. I valued the afternoon spent with you - more than I can say. And Thomas and Robert were so impressed when I recounted our visit.

How are you? Do keep well -

My love to you

Mabel Byrd Curtis

(CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

CZECHOSLOVAK
AMBASSADOR

June 11th, 1960

Professor W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York

40-10-234

Dear Professor Du Bois,

As I told you yesterday when I visited you in Brooklyn, the Minister of Education of the Czechoslovak Republic, Mr. František Kahuda invites you to attend the Czechoslovak National Spartakiade to be held from June 23rd to July 3rd, 1960 in Prague as his guest.

As promised I am sending enclosed some literature about the festival. As soon as you will be able to decide, mail your passports to our Embassy and we will send you visas by the return of mail.

Yours very sincerely

Dr. Miloslav Růžek

[CZECHOSLOVAKIA]

PHONE NORTH 7-3300

VELVYSLANECTVÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY
CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

PŘI ODPOVĚDI UVEĎTE Č.
IN REPLY REFER TO NO.

June 14th, 1960.

North 7-3302 -

Professor W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
31,Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Referring to my letter of yesterday I would like to inform you that Mr. Kahuda´s invitation includes travelling expenses. I would be very grateful to you if you could let me know the name of the air company where it is possible to get the necessary reservation. We would prefer Air France but it is not clear whether it is possible there.

Yours sincerely

Dr.Miloslav Růžek,
Ambassador of Czechoslovakia.

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[CZECHOSLOVAKIA]

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Dr. Miloslav Ruzek
Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic
2349 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

My dear Dr. Ruzek:

A word more concerning our plans. We leave here the 25th and arrive in Prague as I have told you the 26th. We would like to spend five days there and at 5 p.m. on the 30th take a plane for Rome and Ghana. We are inquiring intc reservations. It is possible that on our return from Ghana we can again stop in Prague, but that is not certain. I thought that perhaps you would like to know about these plans.

We are under a great obligation for your kindness and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[CZECHOSLOVAKIA]

SPEECH BY ANTONIN NOVOTNY
PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
AT THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 26 SEPTEMBER 1960

Mr. President, Delegates,

All of us sitting in this hall are unquestionably aware of the importance of this year's General Assembly session. On the initiative of the Soviet Union, many countries decided to send their highest representatives to the 15h UN General Assembly. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic gave its full support to the proposal that heads of States or of Governments attend this session.

We came because the people urgently demand that truly effective measures to ensure peace and peaceful coexistence be taken. The fundamental mission of the United Nations is to make effective contribution towards promoting peaceful cooperation between nations. However, in order to have this mission fulfilled successfully, it is imperative, precisely at this time, to approach the discussions with the greatest seriousness and with the emphasis placed on the rejection of any attempt whatsoever which would oppose peaceful understanding.

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The cardinal problem of the world today is to ensure lasting peace for the people, that they live in peace and devote themselves to peaceful work for their own good. The need for peaceful coexistence and elimination of forcible methods of resolving disagreements between countries is becoming increasingly more evident. This is necessitated notably by the degree of social development which mankind has reached. It is necessitated by the revolutionary changes which technology has undergone in the post-war period, military technology in particular. These changes are of such a nature that every aggressive plan or intent, every attempt at smashing endeavours to avert war, assume the character of a crime. We are of the opinion that in our time we cannot for one moment passively reconcile ourselves with a situation where the danger of destructive war has not been stamped out. There can be no compromise with any act which frustrates negotiations on an equal basis, prevents the sound solution of controversial issues and aggravates tension.

We understand, of course, that finding the road towards lasting peace is not easy, that it is a task complex and difficult. To create a world without arms and armies, to eliminate wars from the lives of humanity, to seek a way to peaceful understanding, to establish new relations between nations is quite a new problem which never before faced the people so urgently. It is not surprising that mankind is arriving at its solution with such difficulty.

The basic condition for success in seeking ways of achieving lasting peace is good will on the part of all those who decide war or peace. The absolute majority of the people is absolutely for peace, for doing away with war as a means of settling disagreements. This in itself is a great thing. The will to safeguard peace by deed must also be demonstrated by all responsible statesmen in whom nations have placed their fate.

Thus far, there is much evidence indicating that the obstacles barring successful negotiations and agreement are numerous. Some, to be sure, see obstacles where there are none. Peaceful coexistence

between different State or social systems in individual countries certainly cannot be viewed as an obstacle. How any nation manages its life is completely its own affair. We consider it an inalienable right for every nation to preserve or change its state and social systems whether those beyond its borders like it or not.

Historical developments have brought the nations to vital cross-roads: to remain under the old social order - capitalism, or to take another road, a new social order - socialism. One thousand million have chosen this road. They are successfully advancing and demonstrating the great advantages of socialism. A number of nations are just now embarking the path of independent States and shaping their future State and social order. A number of nations still remain on the old path. Is this a reason for plunging mankind into an atomic war? We are deeply convinced that it is not.

Developments have shown that both social systems - socialist and capitalist - can live side by side in peace and compete in peace. There is no other alternative if we are to save humanity from war. For this reason, the necessity for peaceful coexistence and competition between countries with different social orders must be recognised.

The people of our country and their Government sincerely hope that this session of the General Assembly will help to make way for further strengthening of peace and removing the obstacles preventing the development of peaceful coexistence between nations. As a result of the changes in the balance of forces in the world and as a result of the work of the people for peace, a gradual process of lessening of international tension was instituted a few years ago. Such an atmosphere is needed for fruitful discussions and settlement of the major international problems.

Our country, too, played its share in the development of this salutary process. Peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation between nations are the basic lines of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which is supported by all the people. In accordance with their will, the principles of peace and peaceful coexistence were incorporated this year in the new Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

We support at the United Nations all the constructive peace proposals submitted by other States, notably the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of peaceful cooperation, maintains friendly bilaterally advantageous relations with a wide number of countries with different social orders on all continents. As a country deeply interested in peaceful building and normal international relations, we welcomed all talks between the East and the West which took place in the past. We welcomed the confirmation that forcible methods of settling international controversies be eliminated through negotiations at top level between the Soviet Union and, progressively, Great Britain, the United States and France. We awaited with enthusiasm such an event which the May Summit Meeting in Paris could have been under more favourable circumstances.

It is common knowledge that the aggressive forces of world imperialism are blocking negotiations, supporting the arms race and maintaining hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. On the eve of the Paris conference, these forces committed an especially condemnable provocation. To our people it was incomprehensible that precisely at the time the Summit Conference was being prepared, as a matter of fact a few days before it was to have opened, the United States sent a spy plane over the Soviet Union; at that very same time it proclaimed the so-called "captive nations' week", which was an outrageous affront to all the people of the socialist countries; at that time it extended the embargo against the socialist countries for another two years and, finally, on the eve of the conference it announced an alert from Paris for all its troops. What kind of talks could there be? Under what atmosphere were they to be held? No doubt to stress the "position of strength", i.e. American strength, to introduce a climate of concentrated threats and pressure.

Whoever thought in this vein must have been asleep and not awakened to the fact that the other side had long since cast off its pinafores, that it could not be intimidated. Indeed, it is widely known that the other side, the Soviet Union - is a country with a highly developed economy, science and technology.

Similar threats by force are well-known from history, particularly from the imperialist and militarist policy of Germany, commencing with Frederick the Great, followed by Bismark and ending with Hitler.

We cannot foretell how it will be in the future for we do not know how things will turn out with their promising pupil Adenauer. To approach the Paris talks from such a position, naturally, means nothing more nor less than approaching them with the firm intention of wrecking them.

The General Assembly and its offices will, no doubt, deal with these events and consequences arising from various aspects. This session, on the initiative of the Soviet Union will debate the point "Threat to World Peace Caused by Aggressive Acts of the United States of America against the USSR". We fully approve of the discussion on this point and our delegation, in this context, will point out the long years of systematic violation of Czechoslovak air space by military planes of the United States and the German Federal Republic.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the strict respect for all the generally recognised principles of international law and provisions of the UN Charter as one of the vital questions. Under other circumstances it would seem peculiar that fifteen years after the founding of the United Nations Organisation its Charter should be recalled. However, it happened that the Government of the United States through its top representatives, including the President of the United States, announced in connection with the shooting down of its spy plane over the territory of the Soviet Union that it does not feel duty bound to respect the sovereignty of other countries and that it intends to treat it as it sees fit.

However, respect for the sovereignty of a country is the basis of international law and a basic requisite of the UN Charter.

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Fortunately, we are not living in that time when the mighty of this world were transforming whole continents into colonies deprived of their rights. We are living in the second half of the 20th century, where the peace-loving people have the means to defend their sovereignty lawfully and prevent aggression. The only principle underlying discussion is absolute equality of rights. It is one of the elementary and generally recognised principles of international relations.

Therefore, we consider as one of the foremost tasks of this session obtaining that the government of the USA respect the pertinent norms of international law and thus help to revive the necessary conditions for useful negotiation. If the General Assembly is to demonstrate its loyalty to the Charter and discharge its obligations to mankind, then it must manifest greater initiative.

If I speak of elementary principles of international law and principles of common courtesy, without which normal international relations are not possible, then I cannot ignore the unprecedented decision of the US Government which restricted the movements of N.S.Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and several other statesmen in New York City, where UN headquarters are located.

In the name of the Czechoslovak delegation, I emphatically protest against this act of the Government of the United States, which thus manifested not only an absolute lack of good will in seeking understanding but at the same time grossly violated its obligations towards the United Nations Organisation.

Among the Slavic countries, as elsewhere, it is an old custom to receive guests and visitors with sincerity and respect. We show respect to all regardless of their attitude towards us. Of course, I do not know whether the "friendly" reception which we received here and the "courtesy" shown to us were the expression of the much-praised American "freedom" and "democracy". Maybe we are backward in this respect and unable to appreciate this modern form of "free friendship" applied to us. In any event, it made a deep impression on us and we will speak at home of this type of "friendship" which we call rude and inexcusable. Not to permit the Czechsolovak Amabassador to the United States to be at the airport when the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by the President of the Republic, whom the Ambassador represents, arrives is, in in my opinion, an insult which exceeds all bounds. That such matters are decided by the police department is outrageous.

We feel that under such circumstances where free representatives of UN members states find it difficult to work and where their movements are often decided by the police department the grave question arises of whether it will continue to be feasible to have the headquarters of this important world organisation remain in the United States. We share the feelings of the Soviet delegation that under such circumstances it would be better to move UN headquarters to another country.

A number of statements by American government officials demonstrate the pressing need to have all states and the United States Government, in particular, state whether they support peaceful coexistence. For example, Mr. Dillon, Assistant Secretary of

State, said on April 20 1960, shortly before the Summit Conference in Paris, that the conception of transient and inconvenient coexistence should be thrown into the junk pile. For Mr. Dillon and those whose interests he expresses, coexistence, meaning to coexist in peace, is inconvenient. Are we to think that all activity of the United Nations Organisation, which is working for peaceful coexistence, is inconvenient for him, that in this manner he judges its efforts and its unanimously adopted resolutions? If not peaceful coexistence, then what further, war? Everyone says: No! We do not want war! And we proclaim that we do not want war and are fighting for peace.

We repeat to those above-mentioned US officials and those of other countries: We do not want war, we are seeking possibilities of understanding. Stop speculating on reversals in our country, stop speculating on the defeat and destruction of socialism. Socialism is now the thought and conviction of hundreds of millions of people which no policy of "from a position of strength" can remove and usher out of the world.

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What is the situation like? Czechoslovakia, like other States, has been the object for a number of years of constant interference to her internal affairs by Government circles of the United States. This interference is conducted with the futile desire that a reversal of internal conditions take place, that the capitalist social system, which our people consciously overthrew, be restored.

For this purpose, the Government of the United States openly states, from time to time, that it will devote millions of dollars. It supports various campaigns which are hostile to us, such as the previously mentioned "captive nations' week" and similar. I would like to address my next remarks to these politicians: You must understand once and for all that the conception of freedom which you loudly proclaim and which you measure by your yardstick is incomprehensible to our people and categorically rejected. Our freedom is measured by other yardsticks, the interest in development of the entire socialist society and, subsequently, the full development of man without the predatory marks of capitalist society.

I would like to mention still another characteristic example. On May 9, 1960 - the day the United States conveyed its congratulations on the Czechoslovak national holiday, the 15th anniversary of the liberation from the Hitler occupation - Secretary of State Herter, at a press conference, found it necessary to interfere in our internal affairs with blatant slander.

The policy of undermining national sovereignty was graphically illustrated in the recent conspiracy against some of the new States which have liberated themselves from colonial subjugation. The example of the Congo is typical, in that it shows the colonialists' conception of political and economic freedom of States formerly their colonies.

The liberated Republic of the Congo, which set up its Parliament and Government in a democratic manner, was flagrantly

assaulted from the very onset of its independent life. When the colonialists saw that the Congolese people and their representatives were taking their newly acquired independence seriously and that colonialist concessions, obtained in the past by brutal violence, were definitely threatened, they resorted to new violence. In order to maintain their political and economic positions, in order to keep the decisive power in the Congo in the hands of foreign monopolists, they organised a military attack against the infant, independent State, discarding their oft proclaimed principles of "freedom" and "democracy".

The situation went so far that the correct solution by the Security Council was put through by the UN representatives and apparatus in such a manner that it worked against the Government which had appealed for help. UN organs virtually put a halt to the activities of the legitimate Lumumba Government and the Congolese parliament. They supported different separatist groups who had sold out to the colonialists and in this way laid the ground for crippling political and economic life and for the disintegration of Congolese unity. The legal Government became the prisoner of UN troops and was prevented from governing the country.

These are the facts which cannot be denied. No one who shared in this can escape responsibility. Therefore, we agree with the opinions stated here on this question by the President of Ghana and Premier of the Soviet Union. The operation in the Congo, Mr. Secretary General, was an operation of the United States. That is true.Of course, execution of this operation was in your hands and you must bear this in mind. It is now incumbent on the United Nations Organisation through its organs to see that freedom of activity of the legal Lumumba Government and the legal parliament is revived immediately. The Congolese people must be guaranteed the sovereign and inalienable right to decide freely on the fate of their country and to rid themselves of any influence of imperialism and colonialism.

I would like to call attention to another case where we have been witnesses to pressure brought to bear on a valiant people who decided to put an end to exploitation of their country by foreign monopolies and establish complete freedom and independence. I have in mind the Cuban people who in heroic battle drove dictator Batista and his hirelings from the country and are now getting rid of the American monopolies which have brutally exploited the wealth of Cuba and flung the people into poverty. The attempts to bring the Cuban people to their knees, to cripple the economy of the country, to prevent the Government of Fidel Castro from functioning and return Cuba back into the arms of the American monopolies are doomed to failure. These attempts only succeed in unmasking the predatory character of imperialism, which cannot be concealed by the countlessly repeated phrases of "freedom" and "democracy". The heroic struggle of the Cuban people will be entered in the history of the liberation struggle of the Latin American people in gold letters. This struggle enjoys the full support of the Czechoslovak people, who cherish warm feelings for every nation fighting against oppressors and colonialists. We wish the Cuban people and

their Government every success in their efforts to bring about a flowering of the country and strengthening their national independence.

All these acts and subsequent acts against the sovereignty of some countries - perpetrated by any of the imperialist States - are part of a policy which must be vigorously condemned. It is high time that an end be put to the continuing colonial wars, particularly the bloody and unjust war waged against the Algerian people for so many years. It is in the interests of the Algerian and French people to put an end to this bloodshed. We also support the correct and just attitude of the Government of peace-loving Indonesia on the question of West Irian. We are of the conviction that an end must be put to the whole system of colonialism and complete freedom given to all nations.

We stand unequivocally for the proposal "declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations", submitted to our session by the Soviet delegation. I would like to take this occasion to congratulate anew all those nations which have liberated themselves, or are in the process of doing so, from colonial slavery. In the name of the Government and all the people of Czechoslovakia, I wish them complete victory and the greatest success in the development of their countries. I assure them of our sympathy and complete support.

We realise that although winning independence is important, it is just the first step towards the future development of new States. The colonial powers are striving to block the independent development of the new States and to bind them from the very onset with disparate agreements and different political and military ties. We oppose any form of colonialism, be it old or new, which stifles the creative development of nations advancing on the road of freedom and independence. We stand firmly on the side of the new States which have cast off the yoke of colonialism. We feel that all countries should render every possible assistance to them, to help them occupy an honorable place in the world and prevent any form of interference in their internal affairs, which endangers world peace and security.

These new States must be given economic assistance but in a manner conducive to real development of their economy and culture. They must be helped to develop raw materials output and to build factories for processing these raw materials. They must also be helped in developing their agriculture, in broadening education, building schools, hospitals and similar. It would be of no use for them to have assistance which would continue to pour profits into the coffers of the monopolies and would extend the exploitation of their country and impoverishment of their people in other forms.

Imperialist and colonialist countries, whether they like it or not, will have to reconcile themselves to the newly-liberated countries taking the natural and material resources of the country into their own hands, for their own benefit. Czechoslovakia considers selfless assistance to the new States and all the underdeveloped countries as its foremost task. For a number of years, Czechoslovakia has been extending such assistance based on the principles of equality with no political conditions attached to

the mutual advantage of both. The result of such cooperation is firm friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and those of the new, independent States. We attach great importance to the question of the international position and support of the new States. Forthis reason, we have submitted to this session of the General Assembly the proposal "an appeal for maximum support to the endeavours of the newly emerging States to strengthen their independence." We are convinced that our proposal will find understanding and support in the General Assembly.

The time has arrived for peace to be given a firm and solid foundation. And this foundation, above all, is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. We are convinced that implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective control would mean an efflorescence of all civilisation. It would make the colossal funds hitherto earmarked for arms available for the good of nations, to help those countries urgently in need of them, to realise the boldest plans of mankind.

The great initiative with which the Soviet Union and Premier N.S. Khrushchov personally came to the 14th session of the General Assembly last year was a turning point in the disarmament discussions. The proposal of the Soviet Government was received with enthusiasm by broad sections of the public throughout the world and received wide support. It became the basis of the important resolution adopted by the General Assembly on November 20, 1959, which marked general and complete disarmament as the most important problem of our time and which appealed to governments to exert all efforts to obtain constructive solutions.

On the basis of this extraordinarily important document of the UN, the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee met in Geneva this year. Taking part in the work of the committee, together with the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other socialist countries directly and actively, was the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Czechoslovakia approached these discussions with the utmost of respect. We gave our delegation clear-cut directives and charged it with thoroughly obtaining a speedy agreement in harmony with the proposal of the USSR and the UN resolution. The clear text of the General Assembly resolution and unanimous approval it met warranted the assumption that working out a programme of disarmament would run smoothly, without delay. However, the work of the committee testified to the opposite. The chief cause for failure in the work of the committee was the opposition of representatives of the Western countries to constructive solution of the question of disarmament. On one side, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, thoroughly in harmony with the appeal of the 14th session of the General Assembly, worked for obtaining a programme of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and in the shortest period.

It is common knowledge that their delegations demonstrated the maximum amount of good will and patience to achieve agreement. They submitted a number of new, constructive proposals and, as the proposal of June 2, 1960 will show, took into account to a great extent the opinions and standpoints of the Western powers.

However, on the other side, the United States and its allies in contradiction to the UN resolution prevented the achievement of any progress and tried in every way to push through only control over a further continuing armament programme.

Leading American Government officials do not hide the fact that the US Government does not pursue complete and general disarmament but only the introduction of control. President Eisenhower, in his speech on Thursday from this rostrum, found it necessary to take up disarmament in outer space and averting wars on other planets. We understand this standpoint of the US Government which has not advanced as far as the Soviet Union has in space flights.

Everyone knows that the great success of Soviet science and technology in exploration of outer space is aimed at peaceful purposes and serves all mankind. Conversely, it is publicly acknowledged in the US that preparations are under way for launching space vehicles with military espionage tasks.

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We are of the opinion that in the question of war and peace it is most urgent now to deal with the situation here on earth, as last year's General Assembly session clearly demanded in its resolution on general and complete disarmament. We will recall only the question of the wide number of military bases from which bombers take off daily for flights with hydrogen bombs and on which there has been not one word from the American side. Although the President of the United States spoke on the idea of complete disarmament, he shifted its implementation to the future and demanded control of disarmament as the closest measure.

From this we deduce that the Government of the United States is not considering concrete disarmament measures, but is occupied with plans for acquiring military advantages. Its representatives in the Ten-Nation Committee also worked in this manner. The world public with full assurance poses the pressing question: Who needs control without disarmament, making it possible to gather detailed information on the defence capacity of other countries? It is clear that this information can only serve those who are preparing aggression and trying, by surprise attack, to put out of commission the means of defence of the country attacked and ensuring themselves against reprisals.

This is no way to general and complete disarmament, to strengthening international peace and security. On the contrary such proposals can lead to nothing more than increased distrust and aggravation of tension in relations between States. It is not surprising that the work of the Ten-Nation Committee made no progress under such a situation. A situation was created where the five Western delegations tried to drag out the talks artificially and arouse false hopes in the world public that something would be done for disarmament. In reality, these talks were to serve as a smoke-screen covering their feverish arms race.

The socialist countries - among them Czechoslovakia - refused to take part in the deception of the world public. After exhausting all possibilities of forcing the Western delegations to serious negotiations, they decided to discontinue in the commitee negotiations and transfer further talks on disarmament to this General Assembly, that is, the forum which unanimously

supported general and complete disarmament last year.

The United States Government, through the mouth of its representative, announced that such questions could not be resolved at such a broad plenum. We assert that the plenum can resolve such questions. Why could not the plenum decide on general and complete disarmament under international control? Why could not the plenum roughly describe how they visualize disarmament and then charge other UN bodies to draw up methods on how to carry out this task, proceeding from these basic directives.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers serious and effective discussion on the question of disarmament as one of the major tasks of the XVth General Assembly.

We consider the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control as the most burning question of the day. Our delegation will make every effort to help bring about the pertinent decision.

Our great interest in a speedy solution of the question of general and complete disarmament stems from the very essence of our peaceful foreign policy, from our deepest national interests. Militarism and revanchism in the German Federal Republic are once again threatening these interests. We have had bitter experience with German imperialism. Czechoslovakia, with the help of the governments of certain of the Western countries became the first victim of Hitler aggression through Munich which culminated in World War II. This enjoins us to follow with the maximum of vigilance the dangerous developments taking place on our western border, which again threaten security of the European nations and peace in the world.

While we can appraise with the greatest satisfaction developments in the German Democratic Republic, where all the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement were carried out and a truly peace-loving and democratic State has been created, we have every reason to be concerned with the road the other German state, the German Federal Republic, has taken.

It is becoming increasingly more evident that the ruling circles in the German Federal Republic have embarked on the same road German imperialism did at the time of Hitler. The provisions of the Potsdam Agreement, which called for uprooting aggression in German militarism and ensuring peaceful and democratic development in all Germany, have not been carried out. We can see that the very same financial and armaments circles, far more powerful today, who brought the nazi dictator to power are the chief support of re-emerging West German militarism.

Bonn government representatives themselves are giving proof that they do not feel obligated by any international commitments. They are systematically continuing in reviving German militarism and arming the Bundeswehr with the most modern of weapons. This alone is convincing proof of how little the sincerity of the speeches made on thegood intentions of the West German government can be believed.

In 1949 Chancellor Adenauer proclaimed that he was "opposed to the establishment of a new German Army". His present Minister of Defence Strauss said at that time: "Whoever wants to take up arms again should lose his hand".

However, the so-called Paris agreements of 1954 opened the gate for building a West German army and made it possible for West Germany to enter NATO. The Western powers then stated that these agreements were also a guarantee - what a guarantee - of military control over West Germany and that they made it impossible for German aggression to be revived!

In July of 1957 Chancellor Adenauer claimed at Kiel: "We don't want any atomic weapons... We reject quite consciously atomic arming of the Bundeswehr..."

What is left now of those proclamations and assumed contractual obligations? The many emphasised restrictions and control measures now lie in ruins. The truth of the matter is that the West German Bundeswehr is equipped with the most modern planes and different types of rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

However, even this is not enough for West German militarists. In August of this year the General Staff of the Bundeswehr issued a provocative memorandum demanding that West Germany be given nuclear weapons immediately. These demands are made by the very same generals who prepared and conducted invasions of peace-loving countries while members of Hitler's General Staff.

The road of German militarism to preparing war is, accordingly, the same in essence under Adenauer as it was before the first and second World Wars.

It is obvious to all discerning people that these dangerous developments could not have come about if the ruling circles of the NATO member countries, the United States in particular, had not encouraged and supported them.

Indeed, the North Atlantic Pact has become the instrument through which West German militarism is preparing new aggression. With the help of NATO, it is acquiring nuclear weapons, military bases on the territories of other countries and is gradually attaining a free road towards augmenting its armed forces in unrestricted number.

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Those who enthusiastically support present developments in the German Federal Republic and its aggressive policy should not forget that German imperialist aggression can turn against them now as it did in the past. Then, in 1938, this support led to Munich and the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia and opened the way for World War II. Today, of course, a new Munich could not come about in the event of West German imperialist desires - we decidedly would not allow this.

The recent statement by Premier Meyers of North Rhine Westphalia, which contained a demand that the German borders of 1871 be restored, was no accident.

The anti-peace policy of the Bonn Government, supported by the Western powers, is now, unfortunately, bearing grave consequences.

Nazism, whose brutal anti-Semitic provocations were recently denounced by the world public, is again rearing its head. Former Hitlerites, who committed grave crimes and escaped their just due, are now holding top posts in the state apparatus of the Federal Republic. Many of them are the chief representatives of the aggressive policy of German militarism.

The Bonn Government, only under pressure of an outraged world public, was forced to recall war criminal Oberländer from his post as Federal Minister. Oberländer's crimes also touched our people during the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Another outrageous case is that of Globke, Adenauer's closest collaborator. Globke continues to hold the office of State Secretary, although it has been proved that he was directly involved in the mass murders of millions of people - mainly Jews - from different parts of Europe. The so-called Jewish Codex, according to which the Jewish population of Slovakia was to be murdered, was issued with his personal assistance in September 1941 in Slovakia. The Bonn Government has taken no action against many others, although it has received documents testifying to their guilt, in many cases the evidence has come from Czechoslovak authorities.

The dangerous political developments within West Germany also have deplorable influence on the education of West German youth. The textbooks show clearly that the Bonn Government bears responsibility for the psychological preparation of West German youth for war.

A result of this hapless situation and proof of the aggressive plans of West German governmental circles are the openly proclaimed territorial demands and desire for revenge.

Revanchist and revisionist claims on the eastern neighbours of West Germany, on Czechoslovakia prominently, are now publicly voiced by official representatives of the West German Government.

In a telegram on the 10th anniversary of the so-called "transferred persons' charter" early in August last, Chancellor Adenauer said that the "Federal Government endorses the demands of the expellees".

Bavarian Minister Stein said at the beginning of June this year in Munich that West Germany cannot exist without the territory in the East and that it will again be forced to threaten Europe if it does not receive the eastern regions willingly.

Similar statements were made by Bonn Minister Seebohm at various revanchist meetings and directly at the Czechoslovak borders.

40/SH/64

I would like to emphasise here that we are not warning of this danger of German militarism and revanchism because we are afraid for our national independence, nor are we motivated by hatred for the German people. Our Republic has firm and dependable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is a guarantee which ensures the security of our Republic as never before in the past.

We do not intend to organise anti-demonstrations on our part at the borders of the German Federal Republic, nor send various balloons, circulars and the like "in revenge".

We warn of this danger only because we have had ample experience with great German chauvinism and fascism, which is capable of plunging the world into war again as soon as it finds the proper occasion.

Therefore the order of the day for all those who hold world peace dear is to take vigorous steps towards liquidating one of the most dangerous hotbeds of a new war, which is forming in West Germany. An end must also be put to the untenable situation in West Berlin.

The fact that there exists no agreement on disarmament is enabling the West German militarists to amass once again aggressive weapons - land, air and sea - build up an aggressive army and take possession of means which will allow them to make the "first shot".

The protracted open state of the German question, refusal by the Western powers to conclude a peace treaty with the existing two German states and resolve the question of West Berlin, complicates the whole international situation and facilitates manoeuvres of the enemies of disarmament and peace.

The recent proposals by the government of the German Democratic Republic, which were submitted to all member states of the UN for gradual implementation of general and complete disarmament on the territories of both German states, were a great contribution for settling the German problem. We give our full support to these proposals of the government of the German Democratic Republic.

We appeal to the sense of responsibility of all countries, the great powers in particular, and ask that a peace treaty with both German States be concluded at once and that the question of West Berlin be resolved which would thwart the aggressive plans of the West German militarists and would safeguard peace in Europe.

All the speeches which have been made here show that the present situation is an extraordinarily responsible one and places inordinately grave tasks before the United Nations.

However, the United Nations will be able to discharge its duties honourably only if it operates and acts strictly in the spirit of the ideas contained in the Charter. Unfortunately there are not lacking exemples in practice which have had nothing in common with the Charter and which have been based on attempts to misuse the name of the United Nations to push through the unjust policy and selfish aims of some of the great powers. It becomes necessary once again to point out the method whereby the legitimate government of the Chinese People's Republic is denied its right to membership in this Organisation. To this day, the shameful situation exists where people who were driven out of China more than ten years ago, people who represent no one, occupy the seat which is reserved for the government of China in the United Nations.

It is disgraceful that a great power which in population and area ranks among the largest in the world and which is peacefully developing its economy and culture; one whose role in Asia and the world can be denied by no one, does not have its legal representation in this organisation. The absence of representatives of the Chinese people at this session gravely harms the cause of peace and international cooperation.

It is also necessary to settle the question of membership of the Mongolian People's Republic, whose people and government are profoundly peace-loving and fulfil all the requirements of the Charter for admission to the UN. If we are to call the UN a universal organisation, then all nations must be represented in it. The Czechoslovak delegation agrees with the opinion that the UN apparatus must be adjusted to the new membership and the new and complex problems it must solve. For this reason, we support the proposal by Premier of the Soviet Government, N.S.Khrushchov, on the establishment of a three-member collective executive organ of the UN and for carrying out changes in the apparatus of this organisation.

The American representative in his reply on Friday marked criticism of the Secretary-General and UN apparatus; as well as the Soviet proposals for resolving this question, as a crisis in the UN. This attitude is more than strange. The United Nations Organisation does not stand and fall with the Secretary General and the apparatus, who are merely its auxilliary,

administrative and executive organs. The United Nations Organisation is a world international organisation whose members are sovereign states and which is based on firm principles embodied in the Charter. The General Assembly, Security Council and other UN organs discuss and resolve problems of mutual relations and cooperation between nations whereas the task of the apparatus is to fulfil the recommendations and implement measure agreed upon in the UN organs.

We are of the opinion that the proposal presented by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Comrade Khrushchov, on establishing a three-member collective executive organ fully corresponds to the democratic principles on which the UN is based.

It must be taken into view that the composition of this organisation has essentially changed in the past fifteen years. The number of member states has almost tripled. At the same time, three groups of states have become defined. A number of members belong to the so-called Western capitalist system, further there is the group of Socialist states and, finally, a large group of states aligning themselves with the policy of active neutrality. This is the objective situation in the UN. The only realistic approach to settlement of the problem of correct and effective functioning of the UN and its organs is the approach which takes into account this objective situation.

We feel that in the UN the interests of all countries irrespective of to which group they belong - Socialist, capitalist or neutral - should be expressed. We, for example, will never consent to the UN expressing only the interests and will of the capitalist countries of the West. We also know that the representatives of those countries would never consent to the UN expressing the unilateral interests and will of the socialist countries. Therefore such a state must be created which would preclude one-sidedness, where all measures would be debated from all points and where adopted resolutions would not harm any country or group, as happened in the Congo.

Let us say that in the UN general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be decided on, that UN armed forces will be created or other organs with limited operation. And we shall arrive at this state, sooner or later, because we want to prevent war and the people are pushing through disarmament. Does anyone think that Czechoslovakia or any other Socialist country would agree to the present Secretary General solely commanding the UN armed forces? This consent would never come from us. We are no dreamers and do not expect that the United States would agree to having the UN armed forces commanded by a representative of one of the Socialist countries. What remains, then, but to consider a collective and representative organ in which all interested parties would be represented?

This is precisely the type of organ which the Soviet Union has proposed. The neutral nations, as everyone knows, are playing an important role in the present efforts for peaceful coexistence. The demand that these countries be more thoroughly represented in the UN, among others in the proposed three-member secretariat, is a warranted one. The representatives of the neutral countries should also be invited to participate in the discussions on disarmament and the ten-nation committee should be enlarged. Indeed, the neutral countries are also interested in averting war and in disarmament. They know very well that a future war would effect them, that they would not be ring-side spectators. There is no doubt that they have something to say on the question of disarmament and would play a positive role.

If we judge the proposals made by the Premier of the Soviet government on reorganisation of the UN in harmony with the objective conditions with sobriety and prudence, we will see that this is no "declaration of war" on the United Nations, no attempt to break it up, no crisis.

If something is in a crisis then it is the old conception of the US Government stemming from the supposition of some sort of leading role of this country to which others are subordinate. The government of the United States will have to accept the fact that the UN will no longer be its appendage but an international organisation with free and equal members, among them the United States as one of the member states, though a big and important one. It would be well if the government of the United States cast off this obsolete conception in its attitude towards the UN and adopted the new conception corresponding to the new situation.

American representatives must adjust themselves to the fact that not everyone will agree with the principles they proclaim. It does not profit the United States to term anyone who does not agree with its policy a Communist or a Communist satellite. The American representatives must bear in mind that the era of unlimited US political and economic domination over other countries is gone forever. The world and society are developing, more and more new states are emerging and it is logical that they seek their own road in domestic and foreign policy, which conforms to the interests and needs of their people and country. As a result of this, they find themselves in conflict with the interests of the imperialist and colonialist powers. This development cannot be halted by a policy of strength, a policy of economic, political or military pressure.

If we implement the proposals of the USSR for improving the work of the UN, then we shall be strengthening this organisation, increasing its authority and capability of effective action. This will also help the government of the United States to be more respectful of the fact that it is host to the United Nations on its own soil and that it should act towards the delegations accordingly.

The Czechoslovak government has wholehearted interest in having the UN, of which it is one of the co-founders, remain loyal to its noble ideals and bringing these ideals into life. If we call attention here to several serious shortcomings in activities of the Organisation and recommend certain measures, then we do so with the sincere desire that the United Nations play an important role in ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is not a large country. It is, however, a country with a thousand-year tradition, a country which has been significantly recorded in the history of Europe, a country with a high culture and diligent, peace-loving people.

We are proud of the rich, progressive tradition of our country and try to develop it further in the spirit of the ideals of a new era, in the spirit of great humanitarian principles of socialism. In fifteen years of a free life, our people have achieved no small results by their zealous work. We live far better and richer today than ever before. We are contributing towards strengthening peace and friendship between nations with all our strength.

Our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is an independent, sovereign state. Our government in hand with the people decide the internal and foreign policy of the country. We are not under any domination of what the American representatives here have called Soviet imperialism.

Our relationship to the Soviet Union stems from the very essence of our national existence. The Soviet Union rendered us truly historic assistance in our trying times and by defeating the fascist powers prevented Hitler's plan to wipe out the Czech and Slovak people and helped us to regain our freedom and independence. Therefore our fate is inextricably bound to the alliance of socialist states and the independence of our Republic is guaranteed by the allied treaties with the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia will never again be the object of speculation and a toy in the hands of the Western powers as it was in the not too distant past.

Representatives of the capitalist world have only themselves to blame for our people having parted with them forever. It was they who allowed their loyal ally - Czechoslovakia - to be gobbled up by Hitler in 1938 in the assumption that this would appease him and open his way to the East.

The February events in 1948 were not a coup. The people's democratic system had existed from 1945 and had been successfully developing. In February 1948 the people foiled an attempt at a reactionary putsch and drove out those who wanted to pursue the old Munich and collaboration policy, which corresponded to the interests of the capitalists but was in basic conflict with the interests of the people.

Those few thousand people who do not like conditions in the country, some of whom have fled the borders and are now living - among other countries - right here in the United States, have long since outplayed their role and are through as far as our people are concerned.

We view the West's reliance on them as a form of diversion, even though a somewhat peculiar form. We have no objections to your continuing if it so amuses you.

We view the tens of millions of dollars you spend yearly on their subversive activity and campaigns of slander against our country as money thrown down the drain.

At the close of my speech, I would like to assure you that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue along the road of peace and progress. We will support every display of initiative and every measure which helps to develop the policy of peaceful coexistence and lasting world peace.

(Officially translated in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)

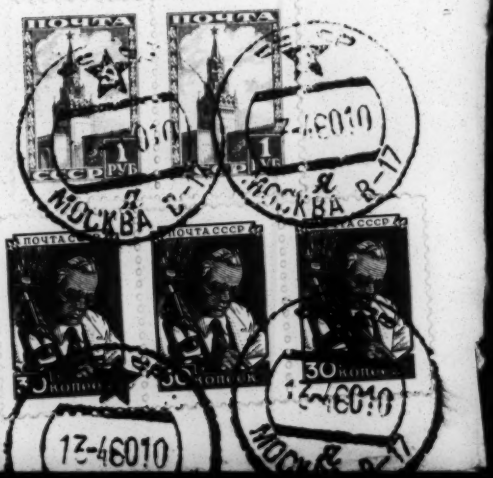
Заказное

АВИА
PAR AVION

Г-ну У.Е.Б.Дюбуа
[Dangoulov]
Бруклин
США

Mr.W.E.Burghart Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2
N.Y.
U S A

Moscow
Leninski Prospect 74, kv.58
S.A.Dangoulov



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[1960]

1

Mr.W.E.Burghart Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2
N.Y.
U S A

40-9-83

Dear Mr. Dubois!

I take the liberty of approaching you with a request to render me assistance in a matter of vital importance to me now.

I am about to complete a small collection of stories under the general title "Lenin talks with America". In each story I depict as a central character one of the Americans whom Lenin met and talked with: Bill Hoywood, Robert Minor, Bessy Betty, Colonel Raymond Robins, Lincoln Steffens. I have naturally made ample use of all material available to me in the Soviet and American press. But unfortunately what I found there proved to be not enough for a work of literature: information I gathered lacked human touch, vivid personal characteristics.

In view of this friends here advised me to approach you with the following very urgent request: would you do me a great favour of sharing with me your recollections of those Americans of your acquaintance whom Lenin met and spoke to. I would be extremely grateful for anything you may choose to tell me in any form convenient to you - a short letter enumerating facts or quoting thing said; an excerpt from your own or someone else's diary; a photograph, a newspaper clipping - just anything which will help me visualize these people - or one of them - as living human beings with their likings and phobias with very small details of their everyday behaviour.

1924

I sincerely hope that the work I have undertaken will serve the noble cause of improving American-Soviet relations and this encourages me to believe it worthy of your support and friendly assistance.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

S. Dangoulov

S.Dangoulov

My address is: Moscow
Leninski Prospect 74, kv.58
S.A.Dangoulov

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York, U.S.A.
April 20, 1960

Mr. S. Dangoulov
Leninski Prospect 74, kv.58
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Dangoulov:

48-b-04

I have your letter without date which reached me April 17th. I am afraid I cannot be of much assistance to you. The reason is this. I never met Bill Haywood, Robert Minor, Bessie Betty or Colonel Raymond Robins. Of course I knew about Haywood and Robins and I published poems by Robert Minor and his wife in my magazine THE CRISIS.

I met Lincoln Steffins, but I did not know him well. The reason for this is the peculiar class structure in the United States. Negroes were counted outside the body of citizens so that although I belong to the most exploited class of American citizens, the white exploited classes did not recognise common cause with us. We did not know their problems intimately and they did not know ours. The trade unions up until 1945 largely excluded Negro workers and even to this day some of the most important unions still exclude persons of Negro descent.

Up until 1910 my work was in the South, the former center of the slave system and there I worked as teacher and student of social affairs. I then spent 23 years in the North returning to live in the South 1934-1944. I came in close contact with the Negro working classes in the South and knew conditions especially among the farmers and agricultural workers. I had no opportunity to know much about the white workers in the South and in the North my contact was with the intellectual Liberals and not with the working masses. Among the Liberals I met Socialists like Lincoln Steffins, Charles Edward Russell and John Spargo. But most of the Liberals whom I knew belonged to the wealthy class: Villard, whose grandfather was a railroad magnate; Walling, a descendant of Southern slave owners; the Spingarns belonging to a great capitalist family.

With the white workers and their families I had no contact and knew them only by study. Consequently when Marx and Lenin communicated with the American workers they did not reach me. I knew of the Russian Revolution through reading and not through information from American workers until I went to Russia in 1926, again in 1949 and in 1958. Here and in China I learned of Socialism and Communism by actual contact. In the United States, great movements which had to do with the working class did not touch me. I heard of the IWW, but doubt if I ever saw a member. I heard its philosophy expounded but was never asked to join. I believe there were a few Negro members, but I do not think many.

I was tremendously aroused by the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, but I came to their cases as a student and teacher and not from the inside. My contacts were mainly with the white exploiting classes. Here is where I was fighting for the admission of Negroes, when as a matter of fact they recognized the existence of Negroes as subjects of philanthropy or as rival workers who might displace white workers. It is as you see a strangely contradictory situation which brought me to the great fight between the proletarians and the exploiters, not by the usual worker's path, but as one who was protesting from within the influence and control of the exploiting group. It was not until my last trip to Europe

in 1958 that I felt that from my own life and experience I was a member of the working group.

If in this situation you can see any way in which I can help you, I will be only too glad to do so, but I doubt if I can be of any real assistance.

53-6-04

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Letter to Dangler

5/20/60

4-5-11-17

P.S. My wife Study Graham has already sent you an article which treats the subject from a more specific point of view

[DANQUAH]

J. B. DANQUAH
P. O. BOX 15
PHONE Telephone No. 3030
ACCRA
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Ref.014/RG/60 7th January, 1960

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,
New York. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

39-1E-16

Perhaps I missed my chance of ever meeting you in person in 1954. I was in New York doing a fellowship at the United Nations and Dr. Bunche advised me not to call at your house to keep an appointment some African students had arranged for me, but that he would himself invite me to his house to meet you and other leading Negro public men. What happened next after this conversation in his office at U.N. I do not know, but he never asked me to his house, and I lost my greatest chance in life of coming close to you, a leader of thought I have admired all my adult life. Happily I met Mrs du Bois last year at the State House, Accra, at a time I think you were in Russia. I expressed to her my great delight in meeting any one so close to you in the flesh.

But my real purpose in writing to you is to ask you to read over my typescript on the Ghana Sacred Calendar to which I have given the title of "Sacred Days in Ghana".

The book has been under preparation for at least 3 years. The present product is a revision of a version completed in January 1959 and which I submitted to Prof. K.A. Busia for his views. He is now in Holland, and has not seen the final product, but I have made good use of his views, namely to tone down my language and ideas to a level likely to be easily comprehended by the ordinary non-expert reader, and also to go into greater detail as to my reasons for arriving at certain assumptions and hypotheses.

I should be happy to have your views of the manuscript and whether you think it is in a fit state to go to publishers and what publishers you would recommend.

Finally I should be very happy if you would, as a crowning act, write a short preface for the book and recommend its merits, if any.

This book has held up my greater work on the culture and history of ancient and modern Ghana. I feel certain that its publication will prepare the way for yet a greater demand for knowledge about Ghana. Knowing what inspiration you have given to many of us in your books on Africa, your contact with me through this book may make all the difference to the future of Ghana and its history.

2/.....

Let me hear from you as early as you can and if the manuscript does not appeal to you, please return it early. If it appeals to you, do try and find publishers for it in the United States.

With my warm regards and compliments of the season.

Yours very sincerely,

J. J. Daynard

JAK.

P.S. If you decide to have it published will you kindly take steps to get some one to prepare the index. I am quite willing to do it myself but it is better done on receipt of the page proof. Let me hear from you on this too.

39-13-17

181-b-04

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Danquah,

I have your manuscript and shall put it in the hands of the Ghana Ambassador this week. I have not written you about it because I did not know what to do. I have no means of publishing and do not know any publisher here who would be likely to want to publish your manuscript. I was about to write you and ask what to do and am very glad to have gotten your letter as soon as I did.

I and my wife are going to Africa and hope to see you there in July.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E. B. Du Bois

EDARR

158 Waverly Place
New York 14, N.Y.

October 29, 1960

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois,

It was good to see you again after so long a time at the Morris's Friday night. I had wanted to talk with you about some recent developments in the work for peace, but found you had left when I looked for you to do so. So I am sending you the enclosed documents instead. The blue ones relate to my resignation from SANE. The white one defines the stand I took when I appeared before the Senate Internal Security Committee. In my challenge to Senator Dodd, I have tried to put forward a position that I hope will make people think about the nature of the peace-making process and the importance of guarding this process from un-Constitutional and harmful Congressional interference.

40-10-1

Now that I have left SANE, I am working with the N.Y. American Friends Service Committee on a new project to promote neighborhood peace centers - a project called "Acts for Peace". Essentially, it is a project to provide services to individuals to encourage and help them to act for peace on a regular basis, within the limits of their time and talents, so as to increase awareness in the local community that the policies of deterrence give no answer to the realities of the nuclear age and must be replaced by policies derived from non-violent answers to the problems posed by our times.

With best wishes to you both from Sally and myself,

Sincerely,

John Darr

COPY

John W. Darr, Jr.
158 Waverly Place
New York 14, N.Y.

June 30, 1960

Greenwich Village Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy
230 Sullivan Street
New York 12, N.Y.

40|10|2

Dear Co-workers for Peace:

It is with deep regret that I write this letter to tell you that I must, in conscience, withdraw from the work of the Sane Nuclear Policy movement and, therefore, am resigning as a Member-at-Large of the Working Administrative Committee of the Greenwich Village Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

When the National Board of SANE adopted on May 26th the policy of excluding certain individuals from SANE on the basis of political allegiance, I made known my opposition to this policy and my intention to leave SANE if this policy were not changed. Since then, I and others have tried to obtain a rescission or revision of this policy. These efforts, however, have failed. At its June 20th meeting, the National Board reaffirmed this policy by adopting the measures for its implementation.

The accompanying memorandum gives in detail my reasons for deciding to leave SANE. It will suffice to say here that my decision stems from the fact that I cannot work for peace on a basis that denies to anyone else a readiness, equal to my own, to work in good faith with others for the survival of the human race. I believe that, in the nuclear age, fruitful work for peace must start with a recognition of the fact of mutuality of interest in survival above ideological and power rivalries, and that peace itself can be attained only by building patiently upon this reality.

In telling you of my decision to leave SANE, however, I wish to make one thing clear. I have not made this decision in order to protest the decisions of others or to incite others to follow my example. I have made my decision simply because I, as an individual, cannot work for peace on the basis now set for SANE by the National Board. What is true for me may not be true for others. Each person's life has its own integrity and history of moral commitment and purposeful action. I respect the integrity of other persons' lives which can lead them to make decisions I could not make with integrity. I respect their need to test these decisions in action, even though I may oppose them. I therefore am leaving SANE, not with any intention of seeking its destruction, but just because my life has been such that I could not now continue to work in SANE and maintain the integrity of this life.

The fabric of my life has been patterned by a commitment to help bring about a better world by enlarging the community of persons of all backgrounds whose relationships derive meaning from shared purposes and common striving. Since World War II, the focus of this commitment has been in the community of persons sharing common aspirations for survival in the nuclear age and for a more abundant life in peace. This commitment led me to work abroad for two years as a Secretary of the World Council of Peace, the leading body of the world peace movement in which Communists and non-Communists, through a patient application of the principle of unanimity in making decisions, have defined areas of agreement in the work for peace and have carried out programs of common action. I joined in the work of SANE because it too seemed to be based on the search for the fullest expression of a common will for peace. The history of my life, however, would be repudiated and made meaningless if I now accepted to work for peace on the basis of excluding persons, for political reasons, from joint efforts for peace. Moreover, to accept now to work on this basis would be a denial of my own experience and personal knowledge of the fact that there does exist in the world today a mutuality of interest in survival above ideological and power rivalries and that this mutuality of interest can be expressed in mutally-acceptable arrangments to end the threat of nuclear war.

I know that what I believe to be valid for me in terms of the integrity of my life and of my understanding of reality will not be considered by some others to be valid for them, and they will want,

COPY

with equal conscience, to further the work of SANE. I wish them well in their efforts. At the same time, I hope they will ponder what I am trying to say by my action and will come in time to welcome whatever opportunities may arise to express the mutuality in interest in survival upon which rests the hope for peace.

Faithfully yours,

John W. Darr, Jr.

40|10|3

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September 8, 1960

Dr. Walter Lear
Chairman, Administrative Committee of the
Greater New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy
1[illegible] East 45th Street
[illegible] York 17, N.Y.

Dear Walter:

Last June 30th, I wrote the enclosed letter of resignation from my elected post on the Working Administrative Committee of the Greenwich Village Committee for a Sane Nulcear Policy. I withheld the letter at that time because I intended to continue serving as an appointed member of the New York Administrative Committee as long as I felt my participation on this committee might contribute to the search for a resolution of the problems arising from the May 26th policy statement of the National Board, and because I felt it wisest to delay announcement of my resignation from Village Sane until such time as I had reached a final decision about withdrawing from SANE completely.

This time has come. In view of the July 29th letter of the National Co-Chairmen to local Sane Committees and in view of the renewed attack on the work for peace by the Senate Internal Security Committee, I feel I must now withdraw from SANE in order to affirm the principles which, I believe, must be defended and applied in the work for peace if the battle for the survival of the human race is to be won. I have, therefore, sent the letter of resignation to the Village Sane Committee. I am also, by this present letter, formally resigning from the Administrative Committee of the Greater New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and stating my intention to disassociate myself from SANE.

I do not need to tell you and my colleagues on the Administrative Committee and in the Greater New York Committee with what deep regret I take this step. I treasure the associations I have made in SANE, and I trust this action will not end the friendships that have grown out of our common efforts for peace. We shall all, I know, continue these efforts and will, I am sure, find future opportunities to work together again.

Wishing you and all others in New York Sane well in your work for peace and with deep faith in the fulfillment of the promise of peace,

Most sincerely,

John W. Darr, Jr.

MEMORANDUM to the Board of Directors
of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

From: John W. Darr, Jr.

Subject: Thoughts and Proposals As I Leave SANE

Originally drafted: 5/30/60
Final revision: 9/8/60

4/01/04

- - - - -

As one who has worked with New York SANE since its inception and who has served for over two years as a member of its Executive Committee, it has not been easy for me to reach a decision to withdraw from SANE. I feel, however, that I must leave SANE now in order to be able to uphold what I believe to be the most important principle in the work for peace: the principle of all-inclusiveness. It is no longer possible to express this principle by working for peace in SANE, and it is no longer possible to defend this principle from attacks like those of Senator Dodd, while working for peace within the framework of SANE's exclusion policy.

I had intended to remain in SANE a while longer in order to help New York SANE through this transition period of resolving the problems growing out of the National Board's May 26th policy statement. The imminent possibility of my being subpenaed by the Senate Internal Security Committee (evidenced by a U.S. Marshall's note found in my mailbox on return from vacation) makes it imperative, however, that I leave SANE now in order to be able , with consistency, to defend this principle of all-inclusiveness before the Committee if I am called. If called, it is my intention not to claim privilege of Constitutional Amendments (much as I respect the right and duty to do so), but to refuse to answer questions about myself or SANE on the grounds that the Committee has no authority under any Constitutional legislative purpose to conduct an inquiry into the political allegiances of persons working for the survival of the human race since such work, to be successful, must rise above ideological and power rivalries and must involve the cooperation of persons without regard to their political background. I cannot challenge the Committee on these grounds while associated with SANE since SANE's exclusion policy repudiates the basis for such a challenge and gives support to the basis Senator Dodd uses to justify his investigations: namely, that Communists must be barred from working for peace in organizations like SANE.

Of course, I know my challenge of the Dodd Committee, should I have occasion to make it, would be greatly strengthened if I could make it as a member of a SANE that accepted the principle of all-inclusiveness in its work. Yet while the main reason for my leaving SANE at this particular time is to be in a better position to challenge the Dodd Committee, my main concern on leaving SANE is not adressed to a possible challenge of this Committee, but to making as effective witness as I can to a truth I feel must be faced and accepted sooner or later by all who work for peace, if they are to make their maximum contribution to this cause.

A simple statement of this truth is contained in the third paragraph of my letter of resignation from Village SANE (attached): "...I cannot work for peace on a basis that denies to anyone else a readiness, equal to my own, to work in good faith with others for the survival of the human race...In the nuclear age, fruitful work for peace must start with a recognition of the fact of a mutuality of interest in survival above ideological and power rivalries and that peace itself can be attained only by building patiently upon this reality." Clarence Pickett put it in another way in his statement in the Madison Square Garden Meeting journal: "To the divine imperative for brotherhood on earth is now joined the atomic age command of peace or perish." Survival requires brotherhood in the work for peace.

Is this view just sentimental idealism? Is it an oversimplification that ignores the political facts of life or the realities of the Communist movement? I do not think so. Here is why:

There are three major factors in the world today relating to the problems of peace: 1) the existence of weapons powerful enough to

destroy all life on earth; 2) the rivalry of two nuclear-powered social and political systems; and 3) the upsurge of "have-not" peoples. The great hope that none of these factors will result in the end of mankind - whether through an accidental launching of a nuclear holocaust or misjudgment in power politics or a local skirmish setting off world conflict - is a universal concern to ensure the survival of the human race. The application of this concern to the dangers of the arms race can result in arms control and disarmament. Its application to the dangers of "East-West" rivalry can result in negotiated compromises to ease tensions. Its application to the dangers of revolt and revolution can result in international programs to advance freedom and economic progress. And it is out of such application of the universal concern for survival that can come the experience and institutions needed to prepare the way for a world government.

Again it may to asked: Isn't it wishful thinking to count on such developments ever taking place? In my view, either they do take place or the battle for peace will not be won. Certainly, they will not take place if no one works to achieve them; and they will take place only through a process of cooperation among people and governments of differing and even conflicting ideologies.

To say today, in this connection, that survival now requires brotherhood in the work for peace is merely to state the cold, hard fact of the nuclear age that, with the power for mutual destruction in the hands of opposing camps, the terms of peace can no longer be imposed by any power and whatever steps to peace are to be achieved will be achieved by "enemies" finding the way to march together. This way cannot be found in a vacuum. It can only be found in a patient process of common effort and association between "enemies", with mutual forbearance for mistakes made in the course of exploring an unprecedented reality in the human situation. It cannot happen over-night. This road will be built slowly on the basis of countless experiences by ever-growing numbers of people who are working together for this common goal. And it will not happen by itself. Individual people have to do it. Indeed, this is the hardest part of achieving this goal: convincing individuals of conflicting ideologies and interests that they really will have to find a way to work together if there is to be peace. Individuals must work at this task until, finally, through this process of building peace, the way is paved for governments to do likewise. Only as more and more people build this road together will there be created in the world and in nations a climate of mutual trust and common purpose of sufficient vitality to bring real progress in international negotiations for disarmament and to relieve tensions, in United Nations economic development programs and toward world government.

It is the challenge of working for peace on this basis that SANE has refused to accept. Sooner or later it must be accepted in the United States for the climate to be created here that is necessary for our nation to engage itself fully in a common effort with other nations for peace and a better world. In other parts of the world this process of finding a way to march together for peace has been going on for many years, so that the United States is out of step with great parts of mankind. Yet the marchers in other lands know that the road they are traveling cannot end in peace until the peace workers in America too are marching with them. They have long been ready to welcome us.

It is tragic that SANE has not accepted the challenge to lead the effort to build an all-inclusive peace movement here. It was in a good position to do so, for such an effort at this time in our country should be initiated and led by non-Communists.The well-known non-Communist character of the members of the National Board and the autocratic structure of the organization for setting policy and program make ridiculous any charge of Communist control of the movement.

Such an effort should not be confused with the old united fronts in which groups and individuals with differing long-range goals joined forces on behalf of mutually-shared short-range goals, and in the process sometimes misused one another for the sake of their long-range goals. There cannot be any goal of longer range than the goal of safeguarding the survival of the human race. Thus a common effort on behalf of this goal is an effort based, not on a mutually-shared short-range goal, but on a mutually-shared long-range and universally cardinal goal. Any person or group that abused such an effort for the sake

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of sectarian interests would be working against its own basic interest in survival. It is because it is to the interest of all to safeguard the integrity of such an effort, that the principle of unanimity can be effectively applied in such an effort to strengthen unity and to ensure the integrity of all participants. Of course there will be intra-organizational problems to be solved in making such an all-inclusive effort in the United States (as anywhere else), and it will also be necessary to cope with the aftermath of McCarthyism and with the residue from past bad experiences in united front work. These obstacles must be overcome, but are not insurmountable. What is needed is a leadership that is willing to tackle them.

It is understandable why it is more difficult in the United States to feel the new reality of the atomic age and to see the need for making the effort, required by this reality, to build here, as is being built elsewhere, an all-inclusive peace movement. Our nation is so powerful that we can entertain, longer than can others, the illusion of being able to advance the cause of peace on an exclusive basis; or we think we can postpone until a later date, if we think of it at all, taking a serious and realistic look at the process by which solutions we propose for problems of peace might become acceptable to the "enemy" or, if accepted by the "enemy", be made acceptable to an American public which, think, has had nothing in its experience to justify trusting the "enemy" to work in good faith for such solutions.

Promoting sane nuclear policies in the market place of ideas is only one part of the process by which such policies will come to be accepted by governments and put into effect internationally. It is possible to persuade people that nuclear tests must be halted; but unless many of these people have been exposed in some measure to an all-inclusive process in which the universal character of the commitment to this proposal is evidenced and experienced, they will, in their support of this demand, lack the conviction necessary to sustain this demand in the face of appeals by the demand's opponents that the "enemy" cannot be trusted in his commitment to seek this goal.

This, to my mind, is the basic political reason why the National Co-Chairmen are mistaken when they say in their letter of July 29th to local Sane committees that the only way to build a powerful peace movement in the U.S. is on the basis of a policy that makes membership in the Communist Party incompatible with association with SANE. Perhaps an effective public relations operation to promote sane nuclear policies in the current American scene can be mounted on this basis, but not the sort of peace movement that will help the American public to accept the fact that, in the nuclear age, the building of peace requires the cooperation of Communists and cannot be built against them. An enduring movement for peace must take this fact into account and cope with it. This does not require a searching out of Communists to bring them into such a movement, though there may be occasions when talking to Communists as Communists about the work for peace would be desirable. It only requires a movement that is open to all who are ready to work for peace - a movement that can give expression to the new reality of the atomic age.

One does not need to be a Communist or a pro-Communist to advocate such a course. I am not interested in advancing the cause of Communism and I have never sought to do so. My advocacy of an all-inclusive effort for peace stems from my grasp of reality as I see it, and from my desire to contribute as effectively as I can to the fulfillment of the promise of peace and brotherhood.

Nor does my advocacy of such an effort stem from a concern for the civil rights of Communists and non-Communists, though I believe that the defense of these rights will be strengthened by such an effort. I have always felt that the question of an internal witchhunt in SANE is not the fundamental problem facing SANE as a result of its exclusion policy. I accept the fact that the body responsible for the selection of leadership, staff or spokesmen of an organization - whether this body be an electorate in a democratic organization like a trade union, or a leading body in an autocratic organization like SANE - has a right and duty to assure itself that persons filling these posts meet the standards of the organization, and to institute appropriate procedures to carry out this responsibility. What I cannot accept is the framework set by the May 26th policy statement which defines the

nature and scope of the questions to be asked in carrying out such supervision. This framework must, of necessity, turn such supervision into a process that violates the individual's dignity and poisons the atmosphere in which the work for peace is carried on. Within a framework set by the principles of an all-inclusive movement, questions about a person's political past or present allegiances might be of interest to determine the range of political backgrounds represented in the common effort for peace, and such information might be volunteered by those wishing to do so; but such prying into the individuals' privacy of political views and association would violate the basic tenet of such a movement that it seeks to express a concern which is above partisan politics. Moreover, such questioning would be irrelevant for the purpose of supervising personnel since present and past performance within the movement would be the only valid criterion for such evaluation.

Because I am not opposed to the principle of supervision, I have not been among those in New York SANE who were ready to "live with" the May 26th statement, but sought assurances that it would not be effectively implemented. I have sought only a rescission or revision of the exclusion policy; this was the purpose of my memorandum submitted to the sub-committee from National SANE that met with a similar sub-committee, of which I was a member, from New York SANE. Once it was clear that a change of the exclusion policy would not be forthcoming, I resigned from Village SANE and remained, as noted above, on the New York Administrative Committee in order to contribute what I could in the discussions as to how New York SANE should respond to the May 26th statement and to the implementation procedures which followed.

It has been my view that to ~~xxxxxx~~act in a spirit of protest to the Board's exclusion policy would be out of place. Under SANE's organizational structure, local members are committed to accept the Board's leadership in matters of policy. One can properly seek to persuade this leadership concerning a policy, but not protest a policy once it is set. If opposed to a policy, one might regret (as I don't) the structure of SANE as not permitting a democratic overruling of a decision of the Board, but there is no basis to protest against a process of policy-making one has accepted voluntarily. The simple fact is there has been a disagreement of judgment within SANE between persons of integrity and strongly-held views. One cannot protest against the existence of disagreement; one can only be concerned about its consequences.

I have felt it would serve no useful purpose for New York SANE to rebel against National SANE. A peace movement worthy of the name must be based on unity and cooperative relations between the national leadership and local committees.

I have felt that we in New York SANE should act in a way that confroms to and confirms the validity ~~xf~~(under present circumstances) of the type of autocratic structure existing in SANE, so that our actions will be more clearly seen as stemming from the Board's exclusion policy rather than from some defect of organization. To this end, it would be pointless, as well as a contradiction of our respect for the integrity of the national leadership, to search for a compromise in the implementation of the exclusion policy. To this end, too, it would be fruitless to seek to keep a New York organization going on a defective basis (whether as part of SANE or outside it), just for the sake of not giving up what we have so painstakingly built in the last three years. Thus, those of us in New York Sane who seek an all-inclusive peace movement should seek to drive home as effectively as possible the lesson that the work for peace must be built on a recognition of the existence of a mutuality of interest in survival. To do this, we must act in such a way as to make our actions clearly not an operation of sabotage but an expression of our concern for peace, so that we can command the respect of others for the integrity of our position and maintain a basis of mutual trust for future cooperation in the work for peace. In my view, therefore, an individual who cannot in good faith accept the May 26th policy statement and who is not prepared to cooperate in the proceudres to implement it, should withdraw from SANE without protest and in such a way, to the degree that this is possible, as to leave SANE in as strong a position as the circumstances permit to carry on its work on the basis set by the National Board. In this way, mutual respect can be maintained and

whatever lessons are to be learned from this experience will be able to be drawn clearly.

Such is the course I recommend to my colleagues in New York SANE. I have, as well, two recommendations for National SANE to which I hope the Board will give consideration.

4/10/18

PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL SANE

I. One of the harmful consequences, in my view, of SANE's exclusion policy is that it tends to root SANE's work for peace in cold war soil, thereby limiting the response SANE can make to attacks on its peace proposals by a Dr. Teller, or attacks on its organization by a Senator Dodd.

By formally excluding Communists from SANE, you seem to be agreeing with the cold war champions that peace cannot be built with Communists. This position provides the possibility of reducing your debate with a Dr. Teller to a discussion of the best way to meet the Communist menace rather than of the best way to achieve survival. Your advocacy of disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, while of value, is not enough to answer a Dr. Teller and to take the debate out of a cold war context, for such advocacy is weakened by your profession, through the exclusion ban, that Communists cannot be trusted to work in good faith for survival and therefore by an implied denial of any real possibility of the existence of such sincere Communist commitment to peace as would enable mutual cooperation for survival or justify disarmament agreements that are not as impossibly airtight as a Dr. Teller would demand.

So, too, in regard to answering the attacks of a Senator Dodd. As long as the exclusion ban is operative in SANE, Senator Dodd can answer any attack you make on him by saying: "I am only helping you to do what you say you want to do." And under the threat of his saying, "I am prodding you to do what you say must be done but are not yet doing well enough: look at these names of reds in SANE", SANE will hesitate publicly to attack Senator Dodd's investigations until SANE has checked for itself the accused persons and put its house in order. A Senator Dodd, if he wants to, can always keep one step ahead of SANE in such a fight, so as to block a counterattack on him by SANE or to divert SANE from its work for peace.

Is there a way out of this situation for SANE? Is there some step SANE could take now that would clearly set a direction for its work for peace ~~xkxxx~~ to carry it above the cold war conflict? Taking into account the fact that it would be unrealistic to expect the National Board to rescind its May 26th statement, I would propose that the ban on Communists in SANE be conditioned by an official commitment to work to help create a situation in which this ban would be withdrawn. Such a commitment would take the exclusion ban out of its present cold war context and would evidence SANE's recognition and acceptance of the reality of a mutuality of interest in survival as the hope for peace and SANE's intention to work in terms of this reality. Under such a commitment, SANE's organizational policies might be defined as follows: 1) SANE's national leadership seeks not only to promote sane nuclear policies in the arena of public opinion, but also to build a movement of persons of varied backgrounds who are willing to support these policies in good faith; 2) SANE excludes Communists at the present time as not now qualifying to be included among such persons; and 3) SANE affirms the need for ultimately including in the joint effort for peace all persons regardless of political allegiance and is committed to help achieve such an all-inclusive movement for peace. Putting Point 2 within the context of Point 3 makes it clear that SANE's ban on Communists is not a permanent concession to the cold war, but is a temporary measure designed to safeguard the integrity of a SANE which does not intend to root its inegrity in one side of the cold war but in the reality of a desire for survival which is universal.

Some will object to any perspective that would permit Communists to sit in the councils of SANE, comparing the process of peace-making to the collective bargaining procedures between employees and their bosses and claiming that no trade unionist would want a representative of the bosses on his side of the table. Aside from the fact that, in the all-inclusive movement I propose, a person's political allegiances might

never be known and the fact that, as presently constituted, there can be no question of a Communist sitting in the policy-making body of SANE, the basic fallacy of this comparison is that the process of peace-making I propose is centered not in a concern to resolve a conflict of interests but in a concern to express a mutuality of interest. A peace movement whose work is rooted in a conflict-of-interests concept cannot rise above the cold war conflict and, since an end of the cold war is essential for the achievement of peace, will not be adequate to the needs of its task, however much it may do worthy educational and promotional work on behalf of its peace proposals. Of course there are conflicts of interest between groups and nations that must be resolved for peace to be won, but the hope for the peaceful resolution of these conflicts lies in a mutuality of interest in survival. A peace movement adequate to its task must start with this fact and build upon it.

I should, perhaps, make clear at this point that what I am proposing as a perspective for SANE's work in no way should imply that I feel that an all-inclusive peace movement in the United States should be associated with the World Council of Peace and the world peace movement. On the contrary, whatever enterprises a United States peace movement enters into on an international scale will need to be undertakings in which there has been responsible American participation in their initiation and preparation. What is needed, in this regard, in the United States peace movement is not official ties with existing movements elsewhere, but a spirit of good-will and trust that can inspire a response in kind and a perspective of work that will encompass facing the central problem of peace: how to attain cooperative effort, between individuals and nations with conflicting interests, on behalf of the one clear interest they share in common - the survival of the human race.

II. There is a second proposal I would make to the National Board for strengthening SANE's position in the work for peace. I would propose that the Board consider preparing or supporting a test case to challenge the Dodd Committee on the grounds I have indicated above. While SANE's exclusion policy would not permit it to make this challenge itself, it would be to SANE's interest for such a challenge to succeed. I have been given to understand by a lawyer competent in this field that such a test case might well be won in the courts. If so, an important instrument would be provided to help stop such abuse of the investigatory powers of Congressional committees.

CONCLUSION

It may be objected that even if what I propose is desirable, it is not practical to try to put it into effect in the United States, at least not at the present time, or that we do not dare to take the risk that Communists are ready to work in good faith with others for survival.

To this latter objection, I can only reply that we cannot know Communist intentions until we test them in practice and that it is inconsistent of us to ask our government to take risks for peace we do not dare to take ourselves. If experience should prove that Communists are not yet ready to work sincerely for survival, then they must be persuaded to do so if peace is to be won. In any event, it must be kept in mind that the Communist Party, like all other human institutions, is open to change. How it changes will depend on the factors in the environment inducing change. A decisive factor in this regard might well be whether or not responsible peace leaders in the United States are willing to credit Communists with a sincerity in the work for peace equal to their own and are ready to express this fact in their own work for peace.

To the first objection, I would say that if you agree with this analysis of the new reality of the nuclear age and its consequences for the work for peace, then you know that the achievement of peace and of America's effective participation in a world-wide process of cooperative effort for a better world requires the building of an all-inclusive peace movement in the United States. You know, too, that the survival of the human race is what is at stake. Yet a beginning to win others in our country to the concept of an all-inclusive effort for peace must be made before it is too late. The dangers to peace multi-

4/10/10

ply and each new danger arouses on all sides new expressions of positions of strength that create a climate of public opinion making even more difficult the launching of peace initiatives.

Under the leadership of the National Board and through the devoted efforts of its supporters, SANE has made a significant contribution to the cause of peace. I hope it will continue to do so, even if SANE's function is limited to seeking and promoting the wisest policies for nuclear sanity rather than to doing this and, at the same time, to expressing the universal character of the concern for survival which inevitably must find expression for such policies to be carried out. I caanot help but hope, too, that the time will come soon when the leaders and supporters of SANE will gain the additional strength that comes from a commitment to welcome all in the common effort for peace.

John W. Darr, Jr.
158 Waverly Place
New York 14, N.Y.

40/101

September 9, 1960

Board of Directors
National Committee for a Sane Nulcear Policy
17 East 45th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Friends:

The resignation of an officer of a local Sane committee might not normally be brought to the attention of the members of Sane's National Board, but I hope you will make an exception in my case by giving it your attention. I am, fortunately, not exceptional in my commitment to the work for peace, as your own devotion and the devotion of many others to this work amply proves. I am exceptional, however, in my experience in this field of work in that I am the only person in America who can bring to bear, in his judgments about the work for peace in the United States, whatever insights and knowledge are to be gained from two years' service abroad in the leading body of the world peace movement - the World Council of Peace.

I do not ask that you accept the views expressed in the documents attached declaring and interpreting my resignation from SANE; I only ask that you give them serious consideration. I shall be grateful if this request is granted, for I shall then be able to accept more hopefully the conclusion of my efforts to help build the Sane movement.

In withdrawing from SANE, it is my intention to effect this step in such a way, to the degree that this is possible, as to permit those who want to work for peace on the basis set by the Board to do so as effectively as possible. I do not leave SANE feeling abused in any way, and I hope that the National Board does not feel that I or anyone else in SANE has abused them. I feel that we have been caught together in a tragedy in the classic sense. Each of us is doing what our conscience tells us we must do on the basis of the truth as we see it. There does not seem much to be done except to let the tragedy reach its resolution and to hope that in the process new insights into the truth will break through on us all so as to enable us in the future to contribute even more effectively to the work for peace.

I hope that mutual respect between us will continue to exist and grow and that, in the days ahead, we shall find ways to work together for the cause to which we are all so deeply committed. I would not be true to my own sense of reality, however, if I did not say, even while wishing you well in your efforts to build SANE, that I feel you are now building SANE on a weak foundation and that, sooner or later, in order to work soundly and enduringly for peace, you will have to face and express in your work the fact that the hope for preventing another world war lies in the reality of an unprecedented and universal mutuality of interest in survival above ideological and power rivalries and in the cooperative efforts of all who share this interest to secure the translation of this reality into practical arrangements for safeguarding the continued existence of the human race. The expression of this fact requires a peace movement which excludes no one, a priori, from the work for survival.

In conclusion may I say that, if it is felt I can be of service, I shall always be ready and willing to help SANE in any effort it makes to test or to give fuller expression to the mutuality of interest in survival upon which rests, I firmly believe, the hope for peace.

Sincerely,

John W. Darr, Jr.

John W. Darr, Jr.

Darr 10/24/60e

October 7, 1960

Mr. Basil Davidson
c/o Jonathan Cape
30 Bedford Square
London, England

My dear Mr. Davidson:

I was so sorry not to see you when I was in London as we had expected to do. Before I left I got a little let down in health and we had to leave earlier than we intended.

I am enclosing a statement for you to read. Won't you think it over and send me a word of advice.

My wife joins me in best regards to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-92

7 WOODLANDS ROAD
BARNES COMMON
LONDON S W 13

Tel. PROspect 5450

October 27 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois :

Many thanks for your letter, and for asking me to comment on your plans for an African enclycopaedia. Absence in West Africa until two days ago explains why I have not replied before.

Let me say straight away that I think the plan is good and useful, and, of course, the right way to go about it : i.e. the work must be "Africa-based" in more senses than one, and as much as possible should be done by Africans. The difficulties on that side, it seems to me, are two : first, the present shortage of qualified writers and, second, the tendency to reproduce a "European stereotype" of African history and culture (see, for example, the work of Cheik Anta Diop (Senegal) who wishes to prove that the Ancient Egyptians were Negroes, tout court ; and the romanticisation of the Ancient Ghanaian past that now appears in Accra). Therefore I feel sure you are wise to insist that the enclyclopaedia shall be a scientific production and not a matter of propaganda.

27-29A-19

The key, therefore, will lie in the selection of your Editorial Board. Here the difficulty rests in the fact that African scholars are already involved in their own national universities : i.e. Onwuka Dike is bearing heavy administrative responsibilities at Ibadan and - another case - Abdoulaye Li is about to become the Director of the African Institute of the newly-reorganised University of Dakar. This difficulty may be largely overcome by your own presence as director of the plan. But you may find that it would be well to have the Government of Ghana approach other African countries for contributions - and thus for scholarly aid - so as to make the plan a Pan-African one, as it were. (The disadvantage of doing this, however, is that much time could be lost in winning agreement etc). At the same time the plan is such an attractive one from the African standpoint that you would probably have little trouble in persuading men like Dike and Li to work on an editorial board whose functions were clearly defined - and, if possible, limited in scope : i.e. selecting contributors, planning,

and reading contributions. In this respect your idea of a faculty or department for the work at Legon seems excellent : it would mean that co-ordinating and secretarial work could all be centred in one place. I am not sure from your letter how much work you yourself would be prepared to do in the month-by-month, year-by-year, prosecution of this plan. Everyone would hope, of course, that the answer is "very much"! But clearly there would be needed a strong directing and onward-pushing hand at the centre - chairman of the editorial board, or whatever.

On the non-African side the position may be a little better than you suspect. There is growing up a new "school" of interest and study in African civilisation, and I think you would find you could draw on quite a wide field of talent whose contributions would not be marred by traditional prejudice. We have here a number of men like Hodgkin, Mathew, Oliver ; on the French side there are men like Suret-Canale ; there is a promising school of historians and ethnographers in the Soviet Union ; and so on.

In other words, at the centre a strong directing hand, preferably yours. Quite a numerous Editorial Board, consisting of African and non-African scholars. A secretariat at the centre. I should like to stress the importance of the central directing hand, because I think that otherwise there may develop a constiderable and destructive confusion of ideology - and by ideology I mean in this context the basic approach to the work. I take it that you would place Africa in its world context, as a continent among other continents but moulded by its own matrix of pressures - these pressures being of an economic and social order, in the first place; and having little or no relationship to theories of "race" and all the traditional humbug that has muddled us so in the past. I think that most worthwhile scholars would follow you in this, some enthusiastically but some a little... reluctantly : hence the need for firm direction and control of approach.

I dont know if these notes may be of any value : I fear they are merely repeating your own ideas. But I should be very glad to try and answer any specific questions that you thought it worth while putting, and, in general, to make any contribution that I could to a project that should have

7 WOODLANDS ROAD
BARNES COMMON
LONDON S W 13

Tel. PROspect 5450

great force as an intellectual liberator.

A few weeks revisiting some parts of West Africa have brought encouraging evidence that the wind is now blowing towards ideas of economic independence - ideas, necessarily, that must march hand-in-hand with socialist ideas if they are to succeed. So it seems to me that the time will be fine and ripe, a few years from now (but as soon as possible !),for the appearance of an encyclopaedia that could do for Reason in Africa what the ideas of the French Revolution did for Reason in Europe. My own modest efforts in the field of African history have been largely aimed at disabusing my countrymen (and any other non-Africans who chanced to read my work) of the imperialist myths and legends of the past and recent past ; but maybe they also help to provide a cultural basis for self-confidence in Africa, too. But this, of course, would be the great task of your Encyclopaedia Africana.

with our good wishes to Mrs Du Bois and yourself :

yours sincerely,

Basil Davidson

Basil Davidson

27-29A-20

P

January 13, 1960

Mr. Eugene Davidson
1538 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Eugene:

Thank you for the copy of BLACK BOY ON A RAFT. It is interesting and especially was I thrilled by pages 5 to 8. I had never heard this story before. It must have been a terrible experience.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

40-9-172

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[DAVIS]
[illegible]

Davis

40-4-170

November 2, 1960

Mr. Ossie Davis
Mrs. Ruby Dee
5 Cooley Place
Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Davis:

Shirley and I saw your show "Seven Times Monday" on television and enjoyed it very much.

Both the play itself and especially the acting were excellently done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[DEGREGORY DEFENSE COMM]

April 22, 1960

Dear Doctor DuBois:

As sponsors of the DeGregory Defense Committee, we would like to bring to your attention the Hugo DeGregory case, now pending, which in our opinion presents several pressing civil liberties and moral issues.

After reading the enclosed literature, we think you will agree with us that this case is an extreme example of the attrition of civil liberties. It also presents a crucial moral issue; namely, must a man be compelled either to violate his conscience and inform on his friends, or to preserve his conscience only at the cost of a potential life sentence.

The enclosed literature represents the initial steps in publicizing the facts of the DeGregory case and the issues involved. In the future, the committee hopes to disseminate further information through pamphlets, press releases, and other public meetings.

In view of your manifest concern for democratic ideals, we should like to request your aid in the defense of civil liberties by becoming a sponsor of the DeGregory Defense Committee. Any material the committee plans to publish in the future would be submitted to you for your approval and suggestions.

Very truly yours,

REV. GEORGE LYMAN PAINE	MAY SARTON
REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP	ALEXANDER LAING
REV. WOLCOTT CUTLER	RUSSELL JOHNSON
FLORENCE LUSCOMB	ROBERT S. COHEN
EDWIN B. GOODELL, JR.	A. J. MUSTE

If you would like to join the above sponsors, please send your reply to the address below. Hugo DeGregory's case will come up in the New Hampshire court any day now, so we should appreciate an early reply.

Priscilla di Giovanni

Mrs. Priscilla DiGiovanni, Treasurer
DeGregory Defense Committee,
Box 103, Hanover Street Station,
Boston 13, Massachusetts

477-6-04

[ENC]

FACT SHEET ON THE DE GREGORY CASE

Personal

Hugo DeGregory is a 45 year old factory worker who has lived in Hudson, New Hampshire since 1954. Most of his adult life has been spent in Massachusetts. Prior to 1954 he had lived one year in New Hampshire. Before the war, he had been Communist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts (1940) and for a short period after the war served as Secretary-Treasurer in the Boston office of the Party. He spent almost five years in the army, 1941-5, and was honorably discharged with the rank of technical sergeant.

Chronology

Jul 12 54 DeGregory was first subpoenaed to appear before the Attorney-General's probe of alleged subversive activities. (For circumstances preceding this first appearance, see his personal statement.) To all questions concerning the Communist Party, his participation in or knowledge of its activities, he invoked his privilege against possible self-incrimination under both state and federal constitutions. When asked whether he had ever conspired to overthrow the government or had engaged in espionage (!) he answered unqualifiedly "No."

Jan 1 55 Atty-Gen. Wyman asks legislature for immunity law permitting him to grant immunity to any witness invoking the privilege.

Mar 55 DeGregory served another subpoena for appearance in June.

Jun 55 On appearing, Wyman tells DeGregory he had been elected to receive "immunity," but since legislature had not yet passed law another subpoena was issued for November 2, 1955.

Aug 5 55 Legislature passes "immunity law" empowering attorney-general to go to court to request judge to issue grant of immunity to a witness invoking the privilege. In exchange for the state's promise not to prosecute, witness can no longer claim he is in danger, and must answer questions about himself and others.

Nov 2 55 DeGregory appears for 3rd time and continues to decline on constitutional grounds. Wyman the same day petitions Superior Court for grant of immunity.

Nov 14 55 Court approves Wyman's petition and grants immunity to DeGregory. Attorney-general promptly initiates contempt proceedings. DeGregory's counsel moves that decree be vacated on grounds witness had no opportunity to appear in court to challenge grant.

Dec 2 55 Superior Court denies DeGregory motion. Appeal taken to state Supreme Court.

Dec 7 55 N. H. Supreme Court stays contempt proceedings pending argument and decision on his appeal.

Jan 30 56 DeGregory's appeal against grant of immunity argued before N. H. Supreme Court.

Mar 29 56 N. H. Supreme Court rules grant of immunity was legal despite lack of notice or hearing to recipient and that "the sort of hearing" mentioned in the Senate Journal prior to passage of law could be construed to mean the "communication between the attorney-general and the judge of the Superior Court." The court stated they were not ruling on constitutionality of law at this time but only on question of legislative intent and legality thereof.

Apr 2 56 U. S. Supreme Court hands down Steve Nelson decision 6-3, widely considered as invalidating state sedition laws.

Dec 19 56 DeGregory called before Justice Wheeler in Superior Court. The questions relating to his possible membership in Communist Party or knowledge thereof he declined to answer on grounds of: (1) all protections of the Bill of Rights (2) possible self-incrimination (3) limited immunity offered left him wide open to prosecution by other jurisdictions or under existing federal law, particularly since it involved an area where the federal government had superseded the state interest and "pre-empted" the field according to the Nelson decision (4) U. S. Supreme Court had pending before it a challenge of constitutionality of N. H. investigation in case of N. H. v. Sweezy.

When ordered by court to answer DeGregory cited same grounds. Court stated it was not its province to decide on constitutionality of law; found

DeGregory guilty of contempt and ordered him jailed "until he is purged." Request for bail was denied. Witness incarcerated in Merrimack County Jail. Counsel for DeGregory appeals to N. H. Supreme Court to overrule lower court on denial of bail.

Jan 2 57 N. H. Supreme Court stays sentence and orders bail be granted pending determination of constitutionality of immunity law. Bail set by Judge Wheeler at $10,000. (Note: bail for Sweezy was $1,000; Uphaus, $1,500.)

Jan 3 57 DeGregory leaves jail on family posting $20,000 property bond, double surety in lieu of cash.

Feb 5 57 Constitutionality of immunity law argued in DeGregory appeal before N. H. Supreme Court. Court decides to hold decision in abeyance pending action by U. S. Supreme Court in Sweezy case.

Jun 17 57 U. S. Supreme Court reverses N. H. conviction of Paul Sweezy in decision written by Chief Justice Warren casting serious doubts on validity of Wyman's investigation for the legislature.

Jun 28 57 N. H. Supreme Court orders re-argument of DeGregory v. Wyman following Sweezy decision and Morgan v. Ohio decision where an Ohio conviction based on a state immunity law was vacated and sent back to the state courts.

Sep 5 57 DeGregory appeal re-argued before N. H. Supreme Court.

Dec 13 57 N. H. Supreme Court rules state immunity law constitutional, 3-1. (Wheeler, now on Supreme bench, abstaining) Since the only privilege that can lawfully be claimed in a state proceeding is not the 5th, but state constitutional privilege, the immunity given is co-extensive with privilege invoked. State cannot grant immunity outside its jurisdiction; state immunity law cannot be held invalid for that reason. Justice Duncan dissents on grounds decision "approaches subterfuge, by recognizing fiction as reality."

Jan 58 Appeal taken to U. S. Supreme Court requesting a hearing.

Jun 30 58 U. S. Supreme Court holds N. Y. State immunity law constitutional, 6-3, despite claim of defendant that state grant of immunity stripped him of privilege without relieving him of liability under federal law:

"Whatever inconveniences and embarrassments may be involved, they are the price we pay for our federalism, for having our people amenable to...two governments. If a person may, thru immunized self-disclosure before a law-enforcing agency of the State, facilitate to some extent his amenability to federal process...this too is a price to be paid for our federalism."
- Frankfurter, Knapp v. Schweitzer

Jun 15 59 By a 5-4 vote, U. S. Supreme Court upholds conviction of Dr. Willard Uphaus and validity of N. H. investigation by reversing dicta in Nelson decision which had held that federal government had pre-empted the field and superseded state sedition laws.

Jun 29 59 DeGregory motion for a hearing, pending for almost a year and a half, denied by U. S. Supreme Court for lack of substantial federal question, Justices Warren, Black and Douglas dissenting.

Jul 4 59 Atty-Gen. Louis Wyman says "These decisions break the back of the 5th Amendment as far as we are concerned." Boston Globe, p. 1.

Oct 5 59 U. S. Supreme Court denies both Uphaus and DeGregory motions for reconsideration. Cases revert to N. H. Superior Court.

40/9/75

[DEGREGORY DEFENSE COMM.]

40-9-178

May 12, 1960

Mrs. Priscilla DiGiovanni
DeGregory Defense Committee
Box 103, Hanover Street Station
Boston 13, Massachusetts

My dear Mrs. DiGiovanni:

I shall be very glad to have my name used as a sponsor on the DeGregory case unless it is already too late.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[DE LACY]

40-9-175

1409 2/5 Mohawk
Los Angeles 26, Cal
March 1, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Amid all my changing fortunes, one thing remains constant, the need to keep appealing for support for the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy Case, involving Fred and Marie Haug, and others. They have now been turned down in the Federal Court of Appeals, in Cincinnati.

To pay the remaining cost of the printing bill, so that they can have the records required for the Supreme Court, we must raise another $1000. Our plan is to put another appeal in the Guardian. Our two earlier appeals, stretching back over the three years, raised enough to warrant the expectation that a new appeal will bring in enough to meet printing costs.

You permitted us to use your name in our two previous Guardian ads, as a member of what we were pleased to call The Ad Hoc Committee for the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy Case Appeal. Others lending their names are Beanie Baldwin, Elmer Benson, Florence Luscomb, Vincent Hallinan, Mrs. Robeson, and I. The sole purpose of this committee has been, and is, to sponsor our appeals through the Guardian and one in the Nation, May, 1958.

We plan to place copy for our ad within the next few weeks and would much appreciate your permission to use your name, with ours, once again.

May we assume permission to proceed if we do not hear from you to the contrary?

Please let me hear from you at the above address, or drop a note to Marie Haug, 14720 Milverton Road, Cleveland 20, Ohio.

Warm regards to you and to Mrs. Du Bois, from a distant admirer and friend,

Hugh De Lacy

Hugh De Lacy

[DE LACY]

40-4-176

March 14, 1960

Mr. Hugh De Lacy
1409 2/5 Mohawk
Los Angeles 26, California

My dear Mr. De Lacy:

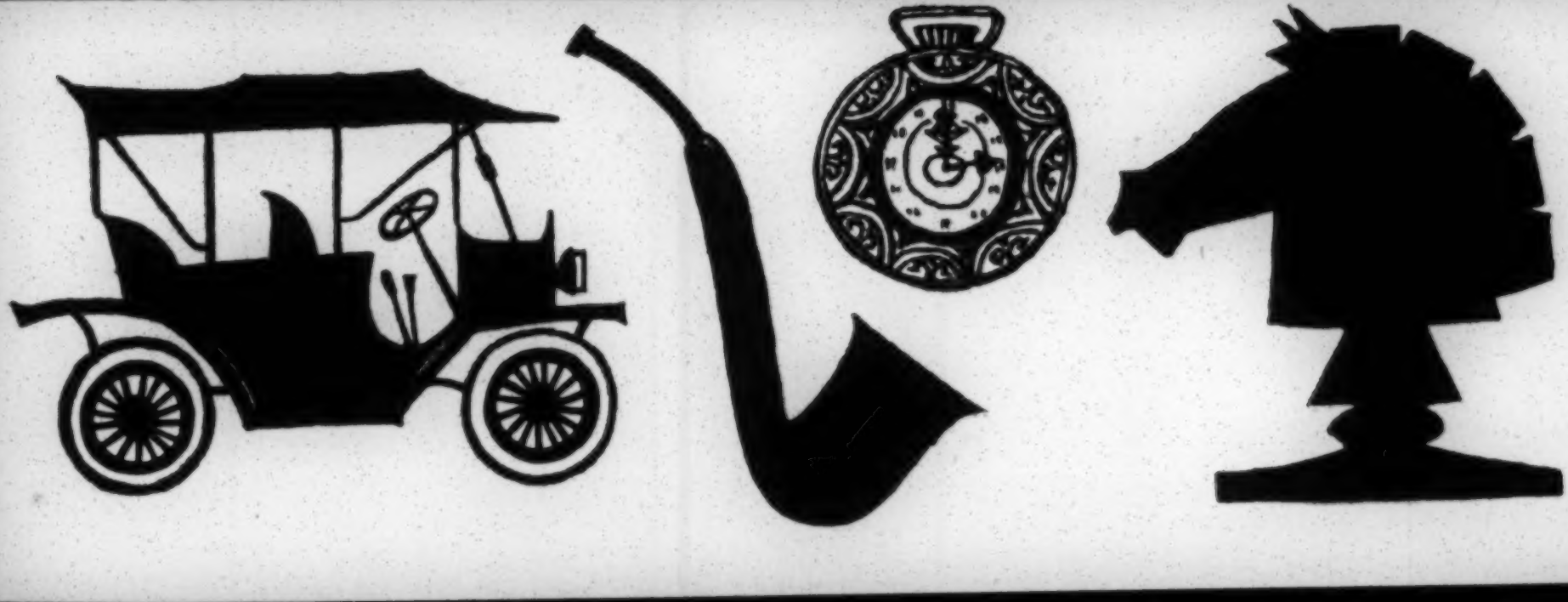
I was in the West Indies when your letter of March 1st came, but hasten to say that I should be glad to have you use my name in the Cleveland Conspiracy Case.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r



Hope you're feeling
good today
And will tomorrow, too--
Then better still
each day until
You feel as good as new!

– Julia A. Delany

October 7, 1960

My dear Julia,

I am doing very well and thank you for your note.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Julia Delany
212 N. State Street
Raleigh, N.C.

WEBD/r

40/9/77

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25C 27-1

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A Get-Well Wish

With
best wishes
for
a speedy
recovery.

Mary K. Delaney

October 21, 1960

M. Delany
70 La Salle St.
Apt. 6A
New York 27

NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
OCT 21
2:30 PM
1960

25 YEARS
SOCIAL SECUR
IN AMERICA

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

10/10/60

[Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin]

DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN

A 91/74

ERKLÄRUNG

Die Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin betrachtet es als eine ihrer Verpflichtungen, die nationalen und internationalen Kulturwerte zu pflegen und ihre Schädigung zu verhindern. 1933 haben in Deutschland der Antisemitismus und die allgemeine nationalsozialistische Rassendiskriminierung das deutsche Volk und schließlich fast die ganze Welt in einen Leben und jegliche Kultur vernichtenden Strudel gezogen. Große Teile des deutschen Volkes haben damals diesem Verbrechen nicht den erforderlichen Widerstand geleistet.

Die Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften vermochte ihre ordentlichen Mitglieder Albert Einstein, Eduard Norden, Adolf Goldschmidt, Issai Schur, Otto Hintze, Max Sering sowie korrespondierende Mitglieder und verdiente wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter nicht vor den Auswirkungen des nationalsozialistischen Rassenhasses zu schützen. Der notwendige und von einigen Mitgliedern verlangte öffentliche Protest, zu dem die Akademie berufen gewesen wäre, kam nicht zustande.

Am Ende des Jahres 1959 wurde die Deutsche Bundesrepublik Ausgangspunkt erneuter sich auch über andere Staaten verbreitender antisemitischer faschistischer Kundgebungen.

Das 1933 Geschehene läßt sich nicht ungeschehen machen und nicht aus der Geschichte Deutschlands oder der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften streichen. Aber gegen jeden Versuch, ähnliches zu wiederholen, kann es heute nur rechtzeitigen, einmütigen, aktiven Widerstand geben.

Darum appelliert die Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin an die verantwortlichen deutschen und ausländischen Staatsmänner und Parlamente sowie besonders an das deutsche Volk, der nach der Niederlage des deutschen Faschismus im Jahre 1945 eingegangenen internationalen Verpflichtungen eingedenk zu sein und mit allen Mitteln die Ursachen zu bekämpfen, aus denen antisemitische faschistische Aktionen erwachsen.

Den Klassen und dem Plenum am 28. Januar 1960 mitgeteilt

Im Namen des Präsidiums

Der Präsident
Werner Hartke

Die Vizepräsidenten
Max Volmer **Hans Ertel** **Wolfgang Steinitz** **Hans Frühauf**

Der Generalsekretär
Günther Rienäcker

Berlin, den 1. Februar 1960

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

BA124 SYM287 NSA100

1960 JUN 21 PM 12 16

NS CA040 PD=WUX CHICAGO ILL 21 1041A CDT=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

TERRIBLY SORRY I CAN'T BE BACK IN TIME TO PAY PERSONAL TRIBUTE AND JOIN FESTIVITIES LOVE=

FRIEDA DIAMOND.

41-18-192

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[illegible]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 26, 1960

Dr. Kenneth Dike
Principal
University College of Ibadan
Nigeria, West Africa

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan which we are bringing before the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

Your name of course has been among the first mentioned by the scholars of the world as being the African who could do most in carrying out this plan. Naturally many difficulties will occur to you: the question of the place where the venture should be centered; the question of a sufficient number of African scholars and the matter of the money needed. I have been glad to adopt the suggestion of Ghana because Ghana at present is at present the only independent African state which seems willing and able to bear the financial burden of this venture. I should hope of course that others would contribute and perhaps later the whole question as to the center of this work would have to be reconsidered.

At any rate let me hear from you at your convenience and give me your best thought and advice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-12

40-9-367

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
November 9, 1960

Mr. Cedric Dover
The Studio
17A The Butts
Brentford
Middlesex
England

My dear Cedric:

I have received your beautiful volume on AMERICAN NEGRO ART. It is a very fine piece of work and I want to thank you so much for letting us see it.

Shirley joins me in thanks and best regards.

We are leaving Saturday for Nigeria, but will only be gone for about two weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[DRIES]

February 29, 1960

40-9-173

Dear Shirley,

We were sorry to learn that the St. Croix-by-the-Sea didn't work out for you.

I contacted Water Isle and Mrs. Phillips remembers you both very well and said whe'd be delighted to have you. She can accommodate you for the period March 4th to March 10th. When you receive this letter, you should have an idea of your further plans and can confirm the arrangement by writing to Mrs. Phillips, Water Isle, St. Thomas, V. I., unless your plans are changed, in which event I would appreciate your notifying them if you decide to cancel.

Mrs. Phillips says that they have an excellent jeep service from the house where you will be staying to the dining room and beach which should make it convenient. All the lower places are taken at this time.

I want to get this off to you without delay and so will confine myself to what I have stated and reserve additional comment for when I see you.

I view of your imminent change of plans, it would be impractical for us to go to St. Croix on Saturday, March 5th, and so will wait until we see you here.

Will see you soon.

Harry

Dries Duty at Law

40 Wall St.

Charleston Arcade

87. Dan

[Dreis]

40-9-174

March 14, 1960

Mr. Harry Dreis
40 North Street
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

My dear Harry and Wife:

We arrived home safely and found everything in perfect order except the weather. The weather has been simply awful and I have had a hard time standing it, but the memory of your sunshine is something.

Our love to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[DRIES]

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Home Journal

W. E. B. Dubois Visits V.I.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the most prominent Negro historians and educa tor, is here on vacation with his wife, Shirley Gra ham, noted author. He has recently celebrated his 92nd birthday and com pleted a round the world good will tour in which he was able to observe conditions in the near and far east. Dr Du Bois has just completed his autobiography and numerous other biographies are in the process of being written about this distinguished Ameri can.

After a short stay at Caneel Bay, they are spend ing the rest of their vaca tion in St. Croix

The Daily News - St. Thomas

Dr. Oppenheimer And Wife Return To Island Home

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, world-famed physicist and Director of The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, has returned, with his wife, to his new home in St. John for a short vacation.

Built by Caribe Construction Company, the home is located in a sea-side palm grove on Hawks Nest Bay.

They had been regular visitors to St. John for many years before buying property there.

Dr. Oppenheimer recently completed a series of lectures at the University of Puerto Rico.

We thought you'd like to see these.

Dell & Harry

[RACHEL DUBOIS, JULY 12, 1960]

Rachel Davis DuBois
144 East 22nd Street New York 10, N.Y.
GR 5-4374

July 12-

40-9-42

Dear W E B D:—

I'm so sorry that a professional engagement takes me out of town so that I could be at the Hotel New Yorker Fri. evening to pay honor to you. May you continue to be hale and hearty - wise and humorous-

Faithfully thine

Rachel

I couldn't reach you on phone to say this.

081-b-04

October 3, 1960

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
144 East 22 Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Rachel:

I have your letter of July 12th but did not see it until I returned from Europe September 12th. We had a long and interesting trip to Czechoslovakia, West Africa, Italy, Switzerland, France and England, but at the end I got a mild apoplectic stroke which warned me that my career was reaching its end. I have been getting on fairly well since.

So glad to hear from you and our phone is working now.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

W.E.B. DU BOIS PEACE AWARD

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION of the Lenin International Peace Prize

POST OFFICE BOX 392 • SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIFORNIA

Co-Chairmen

HOLLAND ROBERTS
Member of the Bureau
of the World Peace Council

CARLTON GOODLETT, M.D.
Publisher of the SUN REPORTER

100

10-7-9

Dear

As you know, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading peace worker in the United States and noted scholar, is one of the five world figures - and the only American - given the International Peace Award in 1959 for his life-long contributions to peace. He is the third American to receive it. The others were the Right Reverend Arthur W. Moulton, Episcopal Bishop from Utah, and Paul Robeson.

We are now making preparations to honor Dr. DuBois at the presentation of the award in the coming month, when he will celebrate his 92nd birthday.

Because of your own devotion to peace, we are asking you to join the group of well known sponsors of this significant event in American life. To help the organizing committee in its work, will you return the reply form below by return mail in the enclosed envelope?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton Goodlett, M.D.

Holland Roberts,

W. E. B. DuBois Peace Award Committee
P.O. Box 392

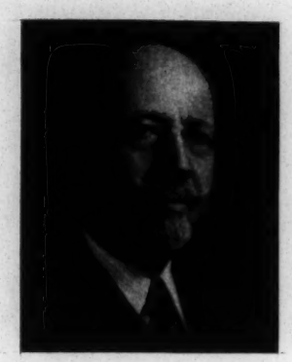
Dear Friends:

I am happy to be included among the sponsors of the Peace Award meeting for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

R



W. E. B. DU BOIS PEACE AWARD

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION of the Lenin International Peace Prize

POST OFFICE BOX 392 • SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 5, 1960

Co-Chairmen

HOLLAND ROBERTS
Member of the Bureau
of the World Peace Council

CARLTON GOODLETT, M.D.
Publisher of the SUN REPORTER

100

40-9-4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a copy of a combination peace greeting and holiday greeting which came along with a number of greetings which have been coming from leading cultural figures in preparation for the Award of the Peace Prize.

Many fine statements have come in and I am sure others will reach me soon.

Just before the holidays, I mailed you a copy of a bibliography of your published works taken from the Guardian which we would like to use in releases and otherwise. Could you let me know if you wish to make any changes?

We have been held up during the holidays in our preparations, but I expect that I will be meeting with friends soon who have agreed to give major help.

All good wishes to you and Shirley
for the new year and after,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

HR:sc

R

January 13, 1960

Mr. Holland Roberts
American Russian Institute
90 McAllister Street
San Francisco 2, California

40-9-3

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I am getting a little uneasy about the date of the California meeting particularly as I am having to hold off other dates. Enclosed for instance, is a copy of a letter from the Canadian Peace Congress received yesterday which I have not yet answered. Please give me some idea of the status of things as soon as possible.

I am enclosing the copy of my literary work with the following corrections:

1920: DARKWATER, "Voices from Within the Veil." N. Y. 1920 Harcourt, Brace & Howe

1952: .....(Story of the attempt of the U.S. Government to imprison Dr. Du Bois for advocating peace.)

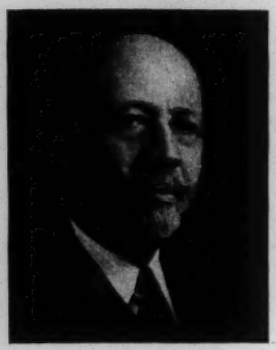
1957-59: .....
Vol. I, THE ORDEAL OF MANSART, 1957
Vol. II, MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL, 1959

Best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r
enc.



W. E. B. DU BOIS PEACE AWARD

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION of the Lenin International Peace Prize

POST OFFICE BOX 392 • SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 15, 1960

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y,

Co-Chairmen

HOLLAND ROBERTS
Member of the Bureau
of the World Peace Council

CARLTON GOODLETT, M.D.
Publisher of the SUN REPORTER

40-9-5

100

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are all recovering from a bout with the virus epidemic which has struck the West Coast and so are answering your letters at the first opportunity.

As you suggested in your letter of Jan. 7, we have been having many more difficulties than I anticipated. Our Committee met a few days ago and after the reports, we faced the fact that it does not seem possible to get a large meeting of the character I thought would be certain. We are trying now to get a major speaker who would attract some of the middle of the road people as well as the left wing audience we are sure we can get.

A few minutes ago I talked with Mr. Fedorin, First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington. He is much interested, but so far has not had anyone to propose to attend the meeting.

Now that we have had to reduce our plans for the size of the meeting, the Committee is concerned about the budget and has asked me to find out from you what your expenses will be. Inflation is worrying everybody here.

I would think it would be good to accept your suggestion in your letter of Jan. 7 to organize a meeting here after Negro History Week. I am of course regretful and much embarrassed by the reluctance I have met in some circles I had counted upon for a ready response. I would not have believed it, and as you know I have had many years of experience in organizing many types of meetings. However I hope we can break through the barriers in the next few days.

Our congratulations to you on your splendid article in the #49 issue of NEW TIMES on the "Crucification of John Brown." We are also pleased to see a significant quotation from your work in the Christian Science Monitor of Friday, January 8 in a feature article by Robert Nelson.

All good wishes,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

HR: sc

W. E. B. DU BOIS PEACE AWARD

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION of the Lenin International Peace Prize

POST OFFICE BOX 392 • SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIFORNIA

Jan. 18, 1960

Co-Chairmen

HOLLAND ROBERTS
Member of the Bureau
of the World Peace Council

CARLTON GOODLETT, M.D.
Publisher of the SUN REPORTER

100

40-9-8

Dear Dr. & Mrs. DuBois:

We have been getting in a number of very wonderful greetings to you in connection with the peace award. The enclosed cards came too and we are forwarding them on to you.

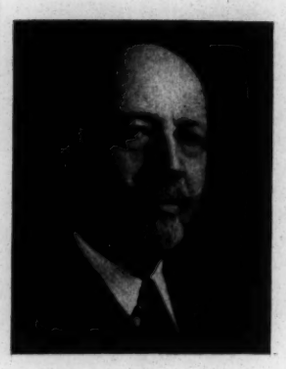
I am very hopeful that we will get a favorable reply from Dr. Pauling and so can arrange an effective peace meeting the last of February.

Every good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

HR:sc



W.E.B. DU BOIS PEACE AWARD

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PRESENTATION of the Lenin International Peace Prize

POST OFFICE BOX 392 • SAN FRANCISCO 1, CALIFORNIA

Co-Chairmen

HOLLAND ROBERTS
Member of the Bureau
of the World Peace Council

CARLTON GOODLETT, M.D.
Publisher of the SUN REPORTER

100

40-9-11

Jan. 19, 1960

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B.DuBois
31 Grace Court
New York City

Dear Friends:

Last evening after I talked with you I discovered the letter I had written you with other mail which had been accidentally laid aside when our secretary was taken to the hospital with pneumonia last week. I am very sorry about this mischance and the inconvenience it caused you.

I mailed the letter at once and my inquiry to Dr. Pauling and will let you know as soon as I get word from him.

We now have a fine volunteer group who are carrying on until Mrs. Isaak is able to return.

Every good wish,

Holland Roberts

Holland Roberts

HR:sc

January 25, 1960

Mr. Holland Roberts
American Russian Institute
90 McAllister Street
San Francisco 2, California

40-9-2

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I am pretty sure by this time and I think that you are that a Peace Prise Meeting on the Pacific Coast is not feasible just now. I think we ought to recognise this fact and give it up. The truth is that despite the widespread peace feeling in the United States few people, especially those of prominence, are willing to take a public stand for peace, especially if it is peace with Communism and of course that is precisely what peace means.

The friends here were willing to undertake a meeting, but I hesitated at putting them on the spot. The people connected with the Guardian have gone far, but dare not go too far. The World Review is under continual harassment by the Government and the Soviet-Friendship Council must walk warily. I had put the matter of the meeting before these three organisations and they were to consult as to what form the meeting would take and then I thought of the Pacific Coast and of the evident progress toward peace made there as compared to the rest of the country. I wrote you. I was delighted at your reply and I am deeply grateful for what you have tried to do. It is of course no fault of yours that your efforts have not been successful. The question of funds was of small importance. There would probably have been no charge for hotel bills and all that we would have expected would have been the round trip plane fare for two persons. Even in that case we would have been willing to meet that expense ourselves.

I thank you very much for your efforts and would be glad to have my conclusions confirmed at your earliest convenience. I shall probably speak in Toronto, February 7th.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
cc:Goodlett

Jan. 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Holland Roberts:

I think that we both realize that the arrangement of a Peace prize presentation on the coast is not feasable; partly because of the cost, but mainly because it is not possible at this time to find persons of sufficient stature to attract the public and make the meeting a real occasion for the promotion of World Peace. I deeply appreciate your efforts to counteract this publi attitude, but I am convinced that further work would be in vain. Some time next Spring we will have some small occasion here in the East or perhaps public opinion will show some change and allow a larger celebration.

Thank you so much for all you have tried to do. At some later date the cause for which we work must triumph. Shirley joins me in best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.Du Bois

40-9-1

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

40-9-323

[DuBois Circle]

XC BRA026 CGN PD BALTIMORE MD JUN 6 1960 350P EDT

DR W E B DUBOIS, CARE DR MARTIN D JENKINS

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE DLR HILLEN RD AND ARLINGTON AVE BALTO 12

THE DUBOIS CIRCLE OF BALTIMORE FELICITATES YOU ON THE WELL DESERVED HONOR THAT IS BEING CONFERRED UPON YOU TODAY

UNSIGNED

354P EDT.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

[Duelker]

01562 – 25

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Duelker A.-G.

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Anzahl	ZÜRICH, den 23.8.60	Grösse	Weitung	Fr.	Ct.
1	24 mm. Jr3	6½	B	79.	80
1	D. zu			3.	25

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TOTAL Fr. 83. 05

Bei Reklamationen oder Umtausch ist dieser Zettel stets vorzulegen.

Paragon Cr. Lausanne 82169

H 18 D 27

03.05 41*

1030

A BIRTHDAY PRAYER

NORCROSS

25B554-1
NEW YORK

May God grant that your birthday
Will give you, from the start
The joys that are most certain
To bring gladness to your heart
And may He fill the coming year
With many blessings, too
And grant you every happiness
His love can bring to you

Mrs. R. Eason.

DR. HARVEY EINBINDER
TECHNICAL CONSULTANT
509 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
—
MURRAY HILL 7-0890

November 10, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, New York

40-9-13

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have been engaged for some time in a critical study of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and am now writing a book on the subject. An article reporting on some of my observations, which appeared in the Columbia University Forum, has aroused considerable controversy (cf. enclosed article and clippings).

Someone has told me that at one time you were commissioned to write an article for the Encyclopaedia on the Reconstruction, but this article was later rejected. Possibly you might be able to offer a few illuminating observations on the Britannica coverage of subjects dealing with the American Negro. In this connection, I wrote Prof. Reddick of Alabama State some months ago, because he was chairman of a committee that was supposed to have looked into the coverage of topics relating to the Negro in American encyclopedias. However, I have not received any answer from Professor Reddick.

I shall call you about this matter early next week.

Yours sincerely,

Harvey Einbinder

Harvey Einbinder

December 2, 1960

40-9-14

Dr. Harvey Einbinder
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Einbinder:

My controversy with the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA was something as follows:

I was asked to prepare an article on the American Negro for, I think, the 13th Edition. In that article I ventured to say that the results of the participation of the Negro freedmen in Southern Reconstruction after the Civil War were not altogether bad; that there were some good things done by Negro voters. The editor said that he could not publish this part of my article. I rewrote it and cut it down so as to say something like this, "Whatever unfortunate things resulted from the enfranchisement of the Negroes there were certain excellent results: the founding of the public school system, the beginning of social legislation and the adoption of new constitutions."

When the editor refused to publish this, I withdrew my article and he got someone else to write on the subject.

I might find the complete correspondence in my files, but I am rather too busy just now to undertake it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

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40-10-93

January 1960

Dear Friend:

No government agency should violate the rights of individuals guaranteed by the Constitution. That applies to the F.B.I. The F.B.I. has proper functions, but is as likely to make mistakes as any other government agency.

The existence of a secret police calls for an extra watch on its actions by the public. The history of secret police in the past has been such as to make one doubt its co-existence with democracy.

In order to remind people that they had rights even against the F.B.I., the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in November, 1957, published a full-page advertisement in the Nation. When in 1958 Cyrus Eaton made his famous attack on the excesses of the F.B.I. and some other governmental agencies, ECLC reprinted the text of his talk and again published its notice of constitutional rights in relation to the F.B.I.

In September, 1958, we announced that we would publish an issue of RIGHTS devoted to the F.B.I. Shortly thereafter the Nation magazine and the New York Post announced forthcoming articles on the F.B.I. Bowing to their superior facilities, we postponed our issue on the subject.

In November of 1959, I. F. Stone, in two issues of his Weekly did the most succinct analysis of the danger which the F.B.I. represents to our civil liberties. Therefore, instead of trying to do our own, we are, with Mr. Stone's permission, distributing his two issues to our Associates and subscribers.

Mr. Stone received our Tom Paine Award at the annual Bill of Rights dinner on December 15, 1959, at the New Yorker Hotel in New York City.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Foreman

Clark Foreman
Director

CF:fl

YOU AND THE FBI

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has received many letters and telephone calls from people who have been visited by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These people indicated confusion about their obligations to their government and about their rights as citizens.

Since we believe that the average person as a rule does not know his duties or his rights concerning FBI interrogation, we offer this general information for those to whom it may be helpful.

You may feel, as many people do, that you have a moral obligation as a citizen to supply any governmental agency with all of the facts which would be helpful in a given situation, *provided* that neither your rights nor those of others are being violated. It is even possible that the inquiry concerns the application for government employment of someone with whom you are acquainted.

However, you frequently do not know the purpose of the inquiry, and the inquirer will rarely tell you in advance. Therefore, it is important for you to know that you are under no *legal* obligation to talk to representatives of the FBI or of any other governmental agency, unless you have been subpoenaed. The FBI, unlike courts and grand juries, does not have the power of subpoena and of compulsory examination. You may decline an invitation to visit FBI agents or to receive them in your home or office.

Unfortunately, at the present time many FBI inquiries appear to be concerned with political associations rather than with obtaining facts for constructive purposes of criminal investigation. The very nature of political inquiries means that many of the questions will be of the sort which no citizen is, or should be, required to answer. The protections afforded to you by the Bill of Rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court in recent as well as earlier decisions are as available to you in such an interview as they would be in open court or before a Congressional body. If you have any doubts as to the FBI's questions you may refuse to answer until your attorney has been consulted, or you may insist on having your attorney present during the interview. You may also ask to have the questions put in writing.

In determining your responsibility to answer questions, remember that there are no off-the-record conversations with the FBI. The agent in question is under a duty to make some report of his interrogation or interview. He may, possibly, be recording the conversation without your knowledge. Be most careful to be accurate. For the obvious reasons of civic duty, morality and personal safety, do not answer questions if you do not have personal knowledge of the facts. False statements, although made orally and not under oath, may be the basis for a criminal prosecution.

Finally, the use of investigative power by governmental agencies to intimidate or threaten is expressly forbidden by law. We suggest that you report any attempt at intimidation to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

This message is printed as a public service.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

421 Seventh Avenue **New York 1, N. Y.**

HARVEY O'CONNOR
Chairman

CORLISS LAMONT
Vice Chairman

[Emergency Civil Liberties Committee]

Un-American Unit Director Is Paid Consultant For 'Genetics' Grants

Staff director of House Un-American Activities committee revealed as private adviser on research grants of wealthy New Yorker who leading geneticists say seeks to prove Negroes are inferior and should be returned to Africa.

The Gazette and Daily, York, Pa.,

March 4, 1960

(Special to The Gazette and Daily)

Washington — Richard Arens, staff director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, serves as a privately paid consultant on research grants given by a wealthy New Yorker held to be trying to prove Negroes genetically inferior.

Arens has conceded to this reporter that he assists multi-millionaire Wycliffe Draper of Manhattan in allocating grants to researchers and writers in the fields of genetics and immigration. Such gifts have been made in the last few years on the advice of himself and others, he said.

According to scientists who have had contact with him, Draper wants American Negroes to be resettled in emerging African republics because as a race they are undesirable in this country. Arens has refused to say, however, whether he has been involved specifically in studies on race.

Un-American Activities Committee chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) was informed of Arens' relationship with Draper more than a week ago, and said the news caused him concern. He indicated that he was aware of some kind of Arens-Draper relationship, but had not understood it.

While the chairman appeared disturbed, he did not press his visitor for details or for the sources of the information. Before he could be told of the grants, he said he had developed a plan himself for Draper to finance—a plan involving the improvement of African universities to promote stability in native governments.

Since the interview, Walter has made no public move concerning Arens' association. Instead, the chairman has continued to work closely with his aide as they jointly defended an Air Force manual charging some Protestant clergymen with Communist leanings.

In an interview several weeks ago, Arens admitted that he serves as a Draper consultant channeling funds for research into certain aspects of "genetics and immigration." But he would not explain the aspects.

The staff director said he sees nothing wrong with his activity, but refused to describe the research projects or list the recipients. His role is only to "recommend" projects, subject to later approval by a committee, he said. But he would not name the persons who compose the committee.

Similar Reticence

This reporter found a similar reticence at every turn in his inquiry.

Draper himself would not even discuss his grants when reached by telephone. He curtly advised the caller to seek information from Harry Wehyer, a New York lawyer, and gave Wehyer's number.

Wehyer indicated in a telephone conversation that two, not one, committees make awards of Draper funds and that Arens serves as a paid consultant only to one. Arens gets only a small payment for his duties, Wehyer said.

His disclosure of two committees seemed to be inadvertent. Asked if Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) was on the committee Arens served, Wehyer replied that he was connected with "the other one."

Wehyer hesitated and stammered when asked for personal data about his mysterious associate.

A number of leading geneticists have heard of Draper, and some have been approached by him for acceptance of funds for special research. After learning his interests, most have refused the money.

Dr. L. D. Dunn, of the zoology department of Columbia university, says, ". . . I don't believe he made any offer of support but left the impression that what interested him was evidence of race inequalities. I bid him goodbye . . ."

Another leading geneticist wrote to this reporter:

"To my knowledge, two laboratories played along with him and took his money which, as far as I know, they spent without any particular repercussions from him. Accepting the money in those two cases, I am sure, was done with tongue in cheek.

"I do not recall that Mr. Draper offered us a specific amount . . . He did not really know any genetics himself and was a racist of the usual type. He wished to prove simply that Negroes were inferior to other people and wished to promote some program to send them all to Africa.

Ideas 'Lot Of Nonsense'

"As we were perhaps less opportunistic than the other two laboratories, which I have mentioned, we merely told him that his ideas were a lot of nonsense and certainly would not work, so our contacts ended without any further exchange."

Sheldon Reed, director of the Dight Institute of Human Genetics of the University of Minnesota, had several contacts with Draper. He wrote:

"As far as I could tell he thought the country would be better off without Negroes and thought that the ideas current immediately after the Civil War of repatriating the Negroes to Africa, as was done with the Liberia experiment, could be resumed on a larger scale and would be successful.

"As this seemed to be completely foolish to me, I did not go into the question of whether it was either desirable or undesirable but merely told him that I did not think it was a sensible project.

"I have never considered it to be completely honest to accept money when you have no intention of using it in the way the donor had in mind."

A leading geneticist at an Ivy League college wrote:

"My impression was strong that he was a racist and a radical eugenicist who believed that inferior people ought to be sterilized."

Dr. Bruce Wallace, now of the department of plant breeding at Cornell university, served as a private teacher in genetics to Draper in New York city some years ago. Wallace wrote:

"Regardless of my opinions of Mr. Draper, and it is true that he holds views which I find distasteful, to say the least, I do not think that it is proper for me to reveal information about his personal life I obtained as a tutor . . ."

From a number of sources, including Arens, it seems clear that the consultants and two committees suggesting and approving recipients were set up to forestall further rebuffs from scientists who turned down Draper's offers.

Arens has been investigating security and immigration problems and "un-American activities" for Congressional committees for 14 years, beginning with the Senate Internal Security committee. In 1959 he drew $16,409.98 as staff director of the Walter committee.

He said that Draper gives money to various recipients, including "patriotic" organizations fighting Communism. The wealthy man, heir to a Massachusetts textile-machinery fortune, was first introduced to the political scene by the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.). This was verified by a friend of the late Senator, who was chairman of the Senate Internal Security committee for which Arens worked.

McCarran, it was recalled, was the author with Representative Walter of the McCarran-Walter immigration act, which sought to retain the racial balance in America that existed at an early period of the nation's history.

Arens said that he has advised the expenditure of money on "patriotic" projects not only for Draper, but also for H. L. Hunt, wealthy Texas oilman, and for Smith Richardson, North Carolina pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Arens described Hunt as somewhat eccentric and said the Texan, who has given money to right-wing publications and to such senators as the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), once came to him seeking possible recipients of grants. The meeting was successful, Arens said, and, in fact, Hunt then or later offered him a job as an adviser.

He said he has been approached by other wealthy men seeking ways to make "patriotic" grants.

The committee director said he does not intend to investigate racist or hate groups because they are isolated and unimportant.

In the extended interview, in which he cautioned he was not to be directly quoted, he made an emotional defense of the late Senator McCarthy, who he said was destroyed by left-wingers and by two untrustworthy aides, Roy Cohn and G. David Schine.

Walter Comments

Rep. Walter told this reporter that he has long been interested in immigration and in African affairs. He said that in connection with the proposed Draper grant to African universities he had visited the University of Dakar, in western Africa, to discuss with university officials their teaching of government administration. He said that he understood that Draper believed, as he did, that Africans should learn to administer the new republics well.

"Mr. Draper wants to set up a chair of government in an African university," he said. "I thought that the University of Dakar, or the one at Mali, in Senegal, might be possible."

He denied any direct contact with Draper, but would not disclose how he knew of Draper's interest.

Wehyer, identified as an administrator of Draper grants, stated that he was "uncertain about the details," but that Representative Walter and Senator Eastland are "involved" in the giving of Draper grants. He said two "committees" made the final decisions, but he could not reveal who serves on them now, or has served on them. Sen. Eastland told the reporter he could not remember having had any connection with Draper.

From a clue dropped by Wehyer, the reporter telephoned Dr. Joseph Walter Brouillette, Sr. at Louisiana State university. He is the director of general extension teaching.

Dr. Brouillette acknowledged that he is connected with Draper funds, but would not say how. He said no one involved would talk except Wehyer.

The professor described Wehyer as conversant with all the details, and refused to "say yes or no" when asked if he serves on a committee with Senator Eastland. He termed himself a "consultant" to Draper.

Quit Over Grants

Newsmen first heard of Draper last year when Dr. Anthony Bouscaren resigned a political science professorship as Marquette university in Milwaukee in a dispute with university authorities over his acceptance of Draper grants.

Bouscaren said Draper had paid him to study immigration, and also security measures to keep out of America diplomats from Communist nations, and even tourists who "probably would, after entry, engage in subversive activities" or "whose entry would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States."

In a foreword to a 1959 book, Bouscaren thanked Arens for unspecified assistance. Arens and Dr. Bouscaren have appeared together on programs of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade and similar right-wing groups. The staff director said he had hired Bouscaren as a "consultant" to the Un-American Activities committee.

Arens told newsmen that his job was always "insecure" because of enemies, but that he would fight any attempt to fire him. Such a move, he said, would bring "thousands of signatures from the crossroads of America" affixed to petitions demanding his retention. He said "patriots" would know that Communists and pro-Communists were behind any effort to oust or embarrass him.

He indicated he has a free hand with committee activity and laughingly showed reporters a speech that Walter would give, but which he said he had written himself and had not yet shown to Walter.

(Contributions for further distribution welcomed)

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[Emergency Civil Liberties Committee]

The Gazette and Daily

York, Pa., Wednesday Morning, March 9, 1960

Draper Grants Adviser Helped Try To Form N. Y. Hate Group

Former Columbia university professor was one of group that sought to incorporate organization rejected by judge as one which would deny equal rights to minority groups. Professor is acknowledged adviser on research grants of wealthy New Yorker who geneticists say seeks to prove Negroes are inferior.

(Special to The Gazette and Daily)

Washington — A man who last summer helped try to organize what a judge called a hate group in New York has acknowledged that he is an adviser on the mysterious Draper grants first disclosed by this newspaper last Friday.

Henry E. Garrett, professor emeritus of Columbia university, told this reporter who telephoned him in Virginia that he serves on a committee dispensing Draper funds, but would not name other committee members or reveal the purposes of the grants.

Like half a dozen other persons previously questioned, Garrett said only Harry Wehyer, a New York lawyer, could talk to outsiders about Wycliffe Draper, who makes the grants. Earlier, Draper himself had referred a caller to Wehyer. But Wehyer was close-mouthed about Draper's projects, too.

Leading geneticists have reported that Draper grants had been offered them for the purpose of seeking evidence that Negroes are an inferior race. Draper, they said, wants American Negroes

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

See Grants Adviser

(Continued from First Page)

"repatriated" to Africa.

Connected with the shadowy network of committees and advisers for Draper funds, it was revealed, are Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities committee; Richard Arens, the House committee's staff director; Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee; a professor at Louisiana State University; and a former professor at Marquette University of Milwaukee, Wis.

Won't Discuss Grants

Arens confessed to reporters that he helps make Draper grants in the fields of "genetics and immigration," and Wehyer admitted that Arens was paid for his services. But none of these persons would say what grants had been made or for what purpose.

Garrett was reached at his home in Charlottesville, Va. The retired Columbia university psychology professor is now teaching education at the University of Virginia. He said, "We don't want any publicity," and suggested that Wehyer be contacted.

Garrett was one of a group of New Yorkers who last May 13 sought a certificate of incorporation from the Queens county, N. Y. Supreme court to form an "Association for the Preservation of Freedom of Choice."

Heading the group was Donald A. Swan of Queens Village, N. Y., who has described himself as an "American Fascist," according to the New York Post.

Judge Shapiro turned down the application because of its "malevolent purpose."

He said the application speaks of "individual freedom of choice and freedom of association," and "the elimination of barriers to individual freedom of choice" but said that these "avowed purposes" conceal "the negation of a whole series of fundamental and basic rights which are are warp and woof of the way of life vouchsafed to everyone by the U. S. Constitution and that of the State of New York."

He said the "Aesopian language" of the application really meant that the group would seek to give the majority the "choice" to segregate minorities and deny them a right to enter, ride on, worship at, eat in, play at, study at and drive in certain places. He went on:

"No matter how grandiose the language, when the malevolent purpose is apparent, the law should not permit itself to be used to further such ends."

40/SH/46

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[Emergency Civil Liberties Committee]

Capitol Aide's Extra Job Attacked and Defended

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

Richard Arens, staff director of the House Un-American Activities Committee, for the past few years has been receiving $3000 annually for serving as adviser to a private fund engaged in immigration studies.

Arens' outside activity was first reported by Ronald W. May, Washington correspondent for the Capital Times of Madison, Wis.

The disclosure focuses attention on outside employment of a full-time Congressional professional staff employe.

The LaFollette - Monroney Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, incorporated under Section 72(a) of Title 2 of the United States Code, declares: "Professional staff members shall not engage in any work other than commit business and no other duties may be assigned to them."

Act's Provisions Cited

Those familiar with the writing of the act declare the wording means precisely what it says and that it would be both "unusual" and "exceptional" for a professional committee staff employe to be receiving outside income from other work.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) said the subject had never been put before him. If it ever is, he indicated he thought it would be "going pretty far" to say that a Capitol employe can't work at anything on the outside.

Arens said it is not unusual for Capitol Hill employes to have outside employment. He estimated he puts in no more than an hour a week as adviser to the private immigration fund. He said he suggests topics for studies and grants and often works on this from his home where he said he has one of the most extensive immigration libraries in the Nation.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee backed up his staff director.

Many Others Involved

"Activities after business hours are generally considered to be nobody's business," Walter declared. "Many employes up on the Hill are associated with private law firms, garages, and many other things."

"I'm in a broad, general way aware of its (the mmigration fund's) activities, but not to any extent," Walter declared.

In New York, Harry F. Weyher, attorney for Col. Wickliffe P. Draper, who established the immigration fund, said Walter is a member of the three-man committee which approves the fund's projects and sets Arens' salary.

Also serving on the committee are Benjamin Douglas Van Evera, George Washington University chemistry professor and dean of sponsored research, and Anthony T. Bouscaren, a political scientist currently serving as a consultant to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Purpose of Committies

Weyhersaid thte committee is one of two set up by Draper and concerns itself with the relations of immigration to population problems. The second group has Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee as a member. According to Weyher, this committee is "concerned with population problems, quantity, and homogeneity."

On this second committee also are Henry E. Garrett, former chairman of the Columbia University psychology department and now visiting professor at the University of Virginia, and Joseph W. Brouillette Sr., Louisiana educator. This committee's paid adviser is Clarence P. Oliver, geneticist and chairman of the University of Texas' department of zoology.

Weyher described the committee's backed as a bachelor New York philanthropist, big game hunter and investor, of the Massachusetts family that established the Draper Corp. textile machinery empire.

Arens said he first met Draper in the mid-1950s when Arens was serving as staff director of both the Senate Immigration and Internal Security Subcommittees. Arens said he was hired by Draper after he had relinquished his Immigration Subcommittee job.

Qualified Aides Sought

According to Weyher, "There was some shopping around to find people qualified in these fields. Arens had worked under McCarran (the late Chairman Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee) and his experience qualified him."

Weyher listed among the Draper committees' projects: "Illegal Entrants and Illegal Aliens in the U. S.," a book by James C. Massersmith of Southern Illinois University which contains a section entitled, "Political Subversion"; "The Testing of Negro Intelligence," a book by Audrey M. Shuey, chairman of the Randolph-Macon Women's College department of psychology, which reported that U. S. Negroes were less bright than whites; various blood studies; and pamphlets on world population pressures.

Weyher also said the Draper committees were not incorporated in any trust.

(Contributions for further distribution welcomed)

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AD SH 41

[Emergency Civil Liberties Committee]

Information on

WYCLIFFE DRAPER'S ANTI-NEGRO COMMITTEES

(as reported in Washington Post, March 13, 1960)

No. I

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

"approves projects and sets Arens's salary"

FRANCIS WALTER - Chairman, House Un-American Activities Committee

PROF. (chemistry) BENJAMIN DOUGLAS VAN EVERA - Dean of "Sponsored "Research", George Washington University

ANTHONY T. BOUSCAREN - former Political Science professor at Marquette University (Milwaukee). Consultant to HUAC (but not listed among paid staff).

RICHARD ARENS - Adviser ($3,000. a year)

40|SH|44

No. II

GENETICS COMMITTEE

on "population problems, quantity and homogeneity."

SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND - Chairman, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

PROF. HENRY E. GARRETT - visiting professor in School of Education, University of Virginia; former chairman of the Columbia University Psychology Department.

PROF. JOSEPH W. BROUILLETTE, Sr. - Director of General Extension Teaching Louisiana State University

CLARENCE P. OLIVER - Adviser; Chairman of Department of Zoology, University of Texas.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

From: Ivan Black,
400 Madison Ave.
N. Y. 17, N.Y.
PLaza 5-4760

for: Immediate Release: Wed. June 8

A PROPHET WITH HONOR

40-9-333

Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois, 92 year-old world-renowned sociologist, scholar and historian, who is considered by many to be America's champion fighter for human rights, will attend in person a celebration in his honor in the Terrace Room of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th St. & 8th Ave., on Wednesday evening, June 15, when "a dramatic production of the highlights of the first ninety two years of Dr. DuBois' dauntless leadership" is presented by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, with Luther James as director. Curtain at 8:30 P.M.

Live actor-narrators, film clips, newsreels, etc., will be utilized to portray the leading events in the epic life of this great Negro leader whose years so closely span the struggle from emancipation to integration, and whose whole life has been dedicated to the fight for human rights in general and minority rights in particular.

Herewith is a chronological table of highlights in Dr. DuBois' life, with a list of his books at the end of the table.

(more)

40-9-334

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

1868 Born in Great Barrington, Mass., the year the southern freedmen were enfranchised by the 14th Amendment.

1884 Graduates from High School and speaks on Wendell Phillips.

1888 Graduates from Fisk and enters Harvard as Junior.

1890 Graduates from Harvard, cum laude, in class of 300. One of the six commencement speakers, subject - "Jefferson Davis: representative of civilization."

1892 By persistent pressure obtains through Ex-President Hayes a Slater Fund Fellowship for study in Germany.

1894 Professor at Wilberforce College.

1896 Assistant instructor in Sociology at University of Pennsylvania. Made first scientific study of a Negro group. Published as "Philadelphia Negro."

Received Harvard Ph.D. Thesis: "Suppression of African Slave Trade to America." Published as Vol. I of Harvard University Historical Series.

1897 At Atlanta University begins first scientific study of Negro problems in the United States. These studies continued for thirteen years, and published in several volumes: "Atlanta University's Studies of Negro Problem." For 25 years only scientific reference work.

1903 Publishes "Souls of Black Folk".

1905 The Niagara Movement - precursor of NAACP.

1906 "Litany of Atlanta" - poem.

1909 Helps organize the NAACP.

1910 Founds the "Crisis Magazine" and edits it for 23 years. Joins Socialist Party.

1911 Races Congress with Felix Adler.

1912 Supports Woodrow Wilson for President.

1914 Fights lynching and discrimination.

1915 Published "The Negro". Began series of pageants depicting rise of Negro People.

1917 Fights for black army officers.
Anti-lynching crusade. Silent Protest Parade down Fifth Avenue.

(more)

40-9-335

1919 Investigates treatment of Negro troops abroad.
Holds Pan-African Congress in Paris.
Celebrates 300th Anniversary of slave ship of 1619.

1920 Supports woman suffrage.
Publishes "Darkwater".
Fight for Haiti.

1923 Liberia.
Receives "Spingarn Medal".

1924 Publishes "Dark Princess".

1926 Trip to Russia.

1927 Started dramatic group in Harlem called "Krigwa Players".

1931-1946 "The Encyclopaedia of the Negro".

1934 Returned to head Department of Sociology at Atlanta University.

1936 Trip around the world.

1943 First Conference of Land Grant Colleges.

1944 Returns to NAACP as Director of Research.

1945 Sent as Consultant to Founding Convention of United Nations Organization in San Francisco.
Published "Color and Democracy".
Presided over Fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester, England.

1945 Edited and presented to the United Nations "An Appeal to the World" on the status of the Negro in the United States.

1948 Became Co-Chairman of Council on African Affairs.

1949 Helped organize Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City.
Attended Paris Peace Congress. Elected one of five international Vice-Presidents.
Invited and attended Peace Congress in the Soviet Union.

1950 Ran for Senator from New York State on Progressive Party ticket.
Helped set up and became Chairman of Peace Information Center.

1951 Indicted as "foreign agent". Acquitted by "Directed Verdict".

1952 Published "In Battle for Peace".

1952-1958 Struggle for passport.

(more)

40-9-336

1952-1956 Struggles during McCarthy era.

1957 Publishes "Ordeal of Mansart".

1958-1959 Trip almost around the world.

1959 Published "Mansart Builds a School".

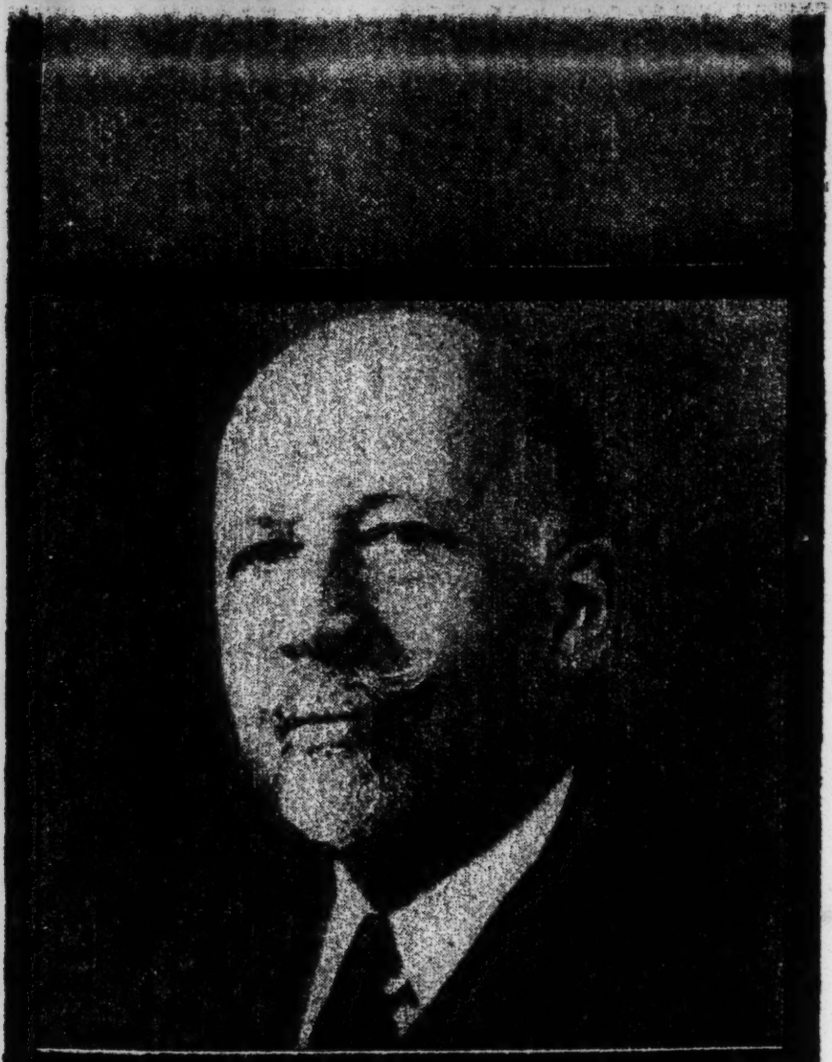
BOOKS BY DR. W.E.B. DuBOIS

-- "The Philadelphia Negro" (1896)
-- "Suppression of the African Slave Trade to America" (Harvard Ph.D. thesis, published as Vol. I of Harvard University Historical Series, 1896.)
-- "Atlanta University's Studies of the Negro Problem" 1897-1910.
-- "Souls of Black Folk" 1903. (Henry James in "The American Scene", 1907, writes: "How can everything have so gone that the only Southern book of any distinction published for many a year is 'The Souls of Black Folk'?"
-- "John Brown"
-- "Quest of the Silver Fleece".
-- "The Negro" 1915
-- "Darkwater" 1920
-- "The Gift of Black Folk".
-- "The Negro in the Making of America".
-- "Dark Princess" 1924.
-- "Black Reconstruction in America".
-- "Black Folk, Then and Now".
-- "Dusk of Dawn".
-- "Color and Democracy" 1945.
-- "In Battle for Peace" 1952.
-- "Ordeal of Mansart" 1957.
-- "Mansart Builds A School". 1959.

Editor: "The Crisis" 1910-1933
"The Encyclopedia of the Negro" 1931-1946.
"An Appeal to the World" 1945, edited and presented to the UN on the status of the Negro in the U.S.A.

[EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES Committee]

40-9-321



Prophet with Honor

The Prophet: Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois (in person)
America's champion fighter for human rights.

The Honor: Dramatic production of the highlights of the first ninety-two years of Dr. DuBois' dauntless leadership.

The Place: Grand Ballroom, Hotel New Yorker
34th Street and 8th Avenue

The Date: Wednesday, June 15, 1960

The Time: Reception and Refreshments at eight p.m.
Curtain: Eight thirty

Producer: Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1

Director: Luther James

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMM.

40-4-164

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Foreman:

As we prepare to start away I want to tell you again how much I appreciated your efforts at that remarkable dinner. I hope it will not cost you and your organization too much in the way of prestige and support. It will certainly be a great inspiration to myself and Mrs. Du Bois.

It was so nice again to see your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Clark Foreman
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
421 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

40-9-288

MISS HELENA T. EMERSON

SOMERS, NEW YORK

July 4-1940.

Dear Dr Dubois:—

Three weeks or more ago I received a little newspaper clipping announcing the celebration to be held on June 15 at the Hotel New Yorker + for years + I wanted very much to attend it but like many things else held in the City in the evening I find myself ~~not~~ equal to the

busy driving down from here, and back again but I want you to know that I like being kept in touch with my old friends and you are 12 years older than I, and congratulate you sincerely upon having already reached the Nineties

My sister and I are comfortably housed in the old house built by my great grandfather here in Somers and enjoy seeing the flowers bloom and the gathering of the vegetables and fruit from the garden. With every good wish for your comfort I am sincerely Yours

Helena Justus Emerson.

[ETHIOPIA]

40-9-154

June 17, 1960

His Majesty Haile Selassie
Emperor of Ethiopia
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Your Majesty:

I have read with great interest in the New York Times the report of your speech at the meeting of independent African nations. I write to thank you for the speech and especially for its warning to Africa not to become dependent upon loans from Europe and America. That is the policy by which your great predecessor, Menelik, saved the independence of your country.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE]

A

THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Room 227 80 East 11th St. (Bway) GR 8-6810

February 10, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On January 30, the Faculty conducted the first of its Conferences on central problems facing mankind today. This one considered the question of the economic impact of disarmament upon the United States. Papers were read by five American scholars, and by a German, English, and Czech economist. I had hoped that perhaps as many as 75 or 80 people would attend; actually over 150 people were present and almost all remained throughout the Conference, which started at 1:15 and closed at 6:10 p.m. We are planning to publish the proceedings of this Conference.

Thus encouraged, the Faculty plans to hold a second conference on Saturday, March 19, 1960, in New York City, again from 1 to 6 p.m. The subject matter is: "What's What in the 'Population Explosion'?" I do not dare to ask you to spend the entire afternoon with us -- unless, of course, you should indicate that you desire this! -- but I am so bold as to request that you contribute a paper to this Conference which will be read in your name, a paper of perhaps three to four thousand words, in which you offer whatever thoughts you may wish to express on this matter. I would suggest, in view of your expertness and special attention to the question, that a paper from you dealing with the population issue from the particular standpoint of the colonial world, with its problems and its prospects, would be especially helpful.

Might I learn from you, as soon as your convenience allows, whether or not you feel that you want to participate, and if you desire to submit a paper for another to read, could you get this to me by March 16?

With kindest regards, and best wishes to Shirley,

Cordially,

Herbert

Herbert Aptheker
Director

40-9-27

(FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)

410-4-28

February 15, 1960

Mr. HerberttAptheker
The Faculty of Social Science
80 East 11 Street
New York City

My dear Herbert:

I have your letter of February 10th and am sorry to say that I do not feel that I can prepare the paper you asked for. First, I am not too greatly interested in the subject, but more than that I have already made committments for as much as I can reasonably finish in the working time which I feel I have ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(FAHNESTOCK)

N. A. A. N. A. C. M.

NATIONAL ASSN. for the ADVANCEMENT of NATIVE AMERICAN COMPOSERS and MUSICIANS

KAROL FAHNESTOCK DIR.
ROSE CARROLL SEC.
BOX 473 PP STATION
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
3[illegible] Grace Court MA-4-1929
Brooklyn, N.Y.

109 Randolph St.
Richmond, Ind.
7-3-60

Dear Dr Du Bois and Mrs Du Bois:

Congratulations on winning the Lenin Peace Prize — what a great honor. I heard it announced over Moscow Radio which I listen to every night. Moscow comes in as loud as our local stations do, out here. It is unfortunate that more people do not listen to S.W. Radio. I have for years. Last fall the Soviet Composers Union Published a Song of mine called "I see the Soviet Peoples" They are now distributing it on a World Wide Basis they tell me. They put it on the Radio about two weeks ago and had a very nice program built around it. At present they have a Tape of me playing my own piano Music which is to be Broadcast

410-9-284

From Radio Moscow one of these Nights.

Recently I gave a talk to a group of students at Central State College at Wilberforce Ohio (on the N A A C P.) and Dr. Wesley, president of the College and a very fine Man had some books by you and Dr. A. J. Hunton in his library and so we talked about Dr Hunton and you and he certainly has a high opinion of you both.

I had the pleasure of Meeting Mr and Mrs. Hunton at Appleton's in Del. when we stopped there for a Couple of Nights Visit.

We have a large and Militant N A A C P here in Richmond and the Articles by Shirley Graham in the Courier P. A. has been Read Several times.

Sincerely and
Fraternally

Mr. Raoul Johnstock

[FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA, JULY 2, 1960]

40-10-81

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

N BB027 SYL071

SY CDW079 38 PD INTL FR=CD HABANA VIA MACKAY 2M 1103AM=

:DR WEB DUBOIS=

31 GRACIE COURT BROOKLNY (NY)=

INVITE YOUAND YOUR WIFE TO VISIT FREECUBA FROM JULY 20TH TO 27TH ALL EXPENSES PAID PLEASE CONFIRM BY CABLING US AT RIVHOTEL HAVANA=

RICHARD GIBSON AND ROBERT F WILLIAMS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMM.]
F

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE

60 East 42 Street
New York 17, N. Y.

July 12, 1960

Dear Friend:

Last April 6 the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was born with the publication of a full-page advertisement in The New York Times setting forth some of the essential truths of revolutionary Cuba. Since then the Committee has continued to publicize the facts about Cuba in a bulletin, Fair Play, which most of you have been receiving.

In recent weeks meetings in a number of cities have manifested the interest of many Americans in the great social changes taking place in Cuba; chapters of the Fair Play Committee are being organized in Chicago and Tampa.

Recent developments in U.S.-Cuban relations make it all the more necessary that the American people be fully informed. We therefore feel the time is ripe for setting up a New York chapter. A meeting for this purpose will be held

Thursday, July 21,
at 8:15 P.M.,
at Steinway Hall,
111 W. 57th Street,
New York, New York.

We hope very much you will attend.

Cordially yours,

Robert Taber

Robert Taber
For the Fair Play
Committee

The Ad The Los Angeles Times Refused to Print

This advertisement was originally intended for publication in *The Los Angeles Times* of July 12, 1960. Its object was to appeal to the delegates to the Democratic National Convention for a *sane* foreign policy, and to bring to the delegates and the American public the truth which the newspapers have failed to publish in their editorial columns. We knew that the "free press" was not free. We were prepared to pay. But the censors of *The Los Angeles Times* said: no.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

[Fair Play For Cuba Committee]

An Open Letter to the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention

DON'T LET CUBA BECOME A WESTERN HUNGARY

America is looking to you for a sound, statesmanlike foreign policy platform that will forestall atomic war. The future course of the Democratic party, and very possibly, the U.S. and the world is being charted here in Los Angeles this week. The Democratic platform hammered out today may contain tomorrow's foreign policy. In the hands of the next president, foreign policy must be an instrument to wipe clean the disastrous mistakes of the Eisenhower administration which, aided by that cowardly political device called "bi-partisanship," has brought about the recent debacles in Japan, Turkey and South Korea and has seriously damaged the position of the U.S. in the eyes of other peoples.

Events cry for bold, far-sighted, enlightened changes in our foreign policy. Nowhere is this type of thinking required more desperately than in our relationship with Cuba.

The Eisenhower administration and those Democratic advocates of "bi-partisanship" who have supported it have found it expedient to dismiss all problems abroad as the intrigues of Communism. Cuba, too, has been labeled Communistic. To accept this reasoning blindly and then to pursue a misguided policy aimed at counteracting it is to run the risk of turning Cuba into a Western Hungary. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Cuba could become the center of an explosion that could ignite the whole world.

What is the United States record in Cuba during the past 8 years?

We supported Fulgencio Batista, a discredited general, who seized power at pistol point. Two of our diplomats—Ambassador Arthur Gardner and Earl T. Smith—became the most hated envoys ever sent to Havana.

American-made aircraft provided for "Hemispheric Defense" hurled bombs stamped "USA" on the rebellious city of Cienfuegos in September, 1957. Two thousand Cubans died. A Cuban general who directed the air attacks was decorated soon after by the U.S. Air Force.

A U.S. military mission was still training Cuban troops when Batista fled into exile. Official Washington was blissfully unaware of the imminent collapse of the dictatorship even at the very hour of Batista's flight.

The deplorable U.S. record in Cuba goes on.

The cry for economic sanctions against the Cuban revolutionary government began more than a year and a half ago. Congressman Wayne Hays spurred other representatives, most of the reactionary U.S. press and the administration to call for a reduction in the quota under which Cuba exports sugar to the U.S. Why? Because Congressman Hays feared that Fidel Castro would "depopulate" Cuba by executing notorious military butchers and police torturers responsible for 20,000 murders.

Last week the domestic and foreign sugar lobbies, and an even more potent administration "lobby," won through. The Congress has armed the president with authority to cut the Cubar sugar quota. The administration, abandoning all pretense of a policy of "tolerance and forbearance," will surely use this power.

What is at stake in this new "cold war" in the Caribbean?

At the onset of the sweeping social and economic revolution in Cuba, United States interests had an investment of one billion dollars in sugar mills, mines, oil refineries, banks, and assorted commercial enterprises. The Cubans, desperately poor, in one of the potentially richest countries on earth, faced with an unbalance of trade that ran $10,000,000 a month in favor of the United States, providing U.S. sugar companies with a profit of 23% per annum, set about to reform their economy.

Their solution has been to diversify their export markets for sugar, their import markets for crude oil and a hundred other necessities. They have gone to the Communist countries to find what we have refused to give them.

The Eisenhower administration, dedicated to the defense of vested interests, has declared war on the Cuban revolutionary regime. The U.S. press, 80% Republican, supports it.

What lies ahead? The Castro regime in Cuba, is viewed by the great mass of Latin Americans, irrespective of their nominal "leaders," as the hope of the future. To oppose this force is to quarrel with history, to distort reality, to combat the inevitable. To call it Communism is mere name-calling.

The New York Times said in an editorial of June 21: "The conflict has spread like a stone in a pond from Cuba all around Latin-America and out to the wide world with its cold war. What is happening in Cuba and because of Cuba is, without question, the most important, dynamic, and fateful development in Latin America since the Wars of Independence 150 years ago. This is not a question of right and wrong. It is simply that Cuba is acting as a catalyst in the Western Hemisphere for all the explosive and conflicting forces in the contemporary world."

"What has all this to do with the Democratic National Convention?

In brief, this: a new constructive clear-sighted foreign policy is a necessity. It must be built on the human considerations of Cuba's hungry millions, struggling to preserve their first hope of centuries. It must reverse the course of present U.S. foreign policy. This policy has dangerously impaired U.S. prestige and influence in the world. If pursued to its logical conclusion, it could lead to the war that means annihilation for all of us.

The Democratic delegates assembled here have a great and solemn duty. It is to write a sane foreign policy platform which will enable a new administration to build a constructive program based on social justice, on concern for human rights, on the well-being of the people of our country and all the people in the world. Nothing else will do.

In the Caribbean crisis, the policy must be acknowledgement of the sovereign right of a sovereign people.

HANDS OFF CUBA!

If you are a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, your duty is clear. Demand that the Cuban people be permitted to work out their destiny just as we Americans insist on the right to govern ourselves in the best way we know how.

This advertisement sponsored by

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.
Robert Taber, Secretary

WE INVITE YOUR SUPPORT OF OUR PRINCIPLES • WE INTEND TO FIGHT FOR THEM • PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

167

[illegible] F

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ROBERT TABER
Executive Secretary

August 27, 1960

001-6-04

Bernard Jaffe, Esq.
Axelrod & Jaffe
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning our invitation to Dr. and Mrs. DuBois was forwarded from Havana to our New York office. We appreciate your interest and hope that the DuBoises will be able to accept our invitation for them to visit Cuba.

They would be the guests of the Revolutionary Government and all expenses would be paid from New York. Particularly because of the campaign of calumnies and slander against Cuba, we are especially interested in getting fair-minded Americans to visit Cuba and to see for themselves what is really happening there. We have a great deal of respect for Dr. DuBois and his wife and we feel certain that their visit to Cuba would be of great value.

Would you ask the DuBoises to contact Mr. Taber or me at the above address when they return to New York? We hope then that we may arrange their tour of Cuba.

Yours truly,

Richard Gibson

Richard Gibson
President
FPCC

(FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMM.)

September 28, 1960

10-9-01

Mr. Richard Gibson
President, Fair Play for Cuba Committee
60 East 42 Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

We have just returned from several months in Europe and West Africa and learned of your kind invitation to visit Cuba. Iam not in the best of health just now and it will be sometime before we can accept as it is necessary for me to curtail my activities at present. But I hope sometime in the near future to be able to visit Cuba to see for myself this brave and courageous country.

Thank you for your invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMM.]

40-9-99

September 28, 1960

Mr. Robert Taber
Fair Play for Cuba Committee
60 East 42 Street
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Taber:

My wife and I have been abroad for several months in Europe and West Africa. I am seeing your letter and learning of your activities on my return and want to express my sympathy with what you are trying to do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

STANLEY FAULKNER
COUNSELOR AT LAW

LEXINGTON 2-7780

9 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

June 1, 1960

48-9-199

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Faulkner and myself are going to be in the Soviet Union this Summer. We will be in Moscow from July 15th to the 18th and in Leningrad from July 25th to the 28th.

I am going to try to meet with members of the legal profession and would also like to meet with persons engaged in other work. I know that you and Shirley made many friends when you were there and I would like to impose upon our friendship for some introductions.

If you can write to some people in the Soviet Union in advance of our going there it would be most helpful. For introduction you might acquaint them with some of my activities, not the least of which, of course, was as associate counsel in your case.

I do hope that I am not asking too much of you. With kindest regards from Mrs. Faulkner and myself to you and Shirley.

Sincerely,

Stanley Faulkner

SF:D

861-6-017

June 8, 1960

Mr. Stanley Faulkner
9 East 40 Street
New York, New York

My Dear Mr. Faulkner:

I'm afraid I cannot be of very much help to you as I had no contact with lawyers in the Soviet Union. Vincent Hallinan spent a good deal of time with the courts and might be of some help to you. He has written an excellent pamphlet on the Russian judicial system.

We were the guests of the Moscow Peace Committee and the secretary there is Mrs. Alice Bobrysheva, 10 Kropotkina Street. She speaks excellent English and was our interpreter while we were there. I think she could give you a good deal of information.

One other name I might suggest is:

Ivan I. Potekhin
African Institute
Academy of Sciences
Moscow.

I hope that these suggestions may be of some use.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

1

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SOCIAL SCIENCE INTEGRATED COURSE
220 WHEELER HALL
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

April 1, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

40-10-131

I am Professor of Philosophy and Social Science at the University of California. I am at present engaged in a study entitled "American Travellers to the Soviet Union 1917-1932." I have been very much impressed by the accounts you wrote of the Soviet Union in the Crisis in 1927. I should like very much to have the pleasure of calling on you at your office in New York and hearing from you your evaluation of the observations you made in the Soviet Union as a social scientist. I am very much interested in the whole problem of observation and prediction. I know you must be very occupied in your work, but I hope you may find it possible to spend some brief time with me in your office. I expect to be in New York on April 13, 14 and 15, and if it is not inconvenient for you I shall telephone you at your office and try to arrange for a brief interview with you.

With thanks and good wishes,

Sincerely yours

Lewis S. Feuer

Lewis S. Feuer
Professor of Philosophy
Chairman, Social Science
Integrated Course

LSF:d

(FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH)

Sra. Josefina Yañez de Van Leunen

Marion Hall

Ronald Spriestersbach

Your many friends
at The First
Unitarian Church
of Los Angeles

Hope that your day

Is a happy event

That you will enjoy

One hundred percent!

Stephen D. Fritchman

Lewis A. McGee

Elizabeth Parker

Daniel Fritchman

Pauline Koch

2936 W 8th St
LA. 5
Cal

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

[FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH]

Mrs. Leonora L. Miller
10535 Bradbury Road
Los Angeles 64, California
June 29, 1960

410-9-398

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Dubois:

I am taking the liberty of writing you at the suggestion of Mrs. Frances Fritchman of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

I am at present acting as Curriculum Chairman of the First Unitarian Church Sunday School. This fall, we would like to project in the 9th Grade, a course called Africa Today. The course is as yet but dimly outlined, but we are thinking of issuing to the children, as a lead-in, Harry Bloom's Episode in the Transvaal, which they can read at their own rate of speed, and then have some background for classroom discussion. From a summary glance at the current liberation movement, they could go backward in time to pick up highlights of ancient civilizations. Mrs. Fritchman suggested Basil Davidson's Lost Cities of Africa. We could also use Dr. DuBois' Black Africa and Alan Paton's The Land and People of South Africa.

What is particularly exciting about this forthcoming project is that the teacher, Mrs. Dorothy Millhouse will be taking teacher training at L.A. State College this summer, and would like to develop a unit on Africa Today first of all for the L.A. State library (which has none at the present time) and then for our church school. If successful at the Sunday School, we could also publicise it at 25 Beacon Street in Boston, and so make it available to other Unitarian Sunday Schools, so we are thinking of two break-throughs here.

Dorothy Millhouse has asked me to begin the gathering of a bibliography, this to include old African cultures, great African leaders, the latest data on the liberation movement and the progress of the new countries. She also wants to relate all this to the Negro liberation movement in the United States. She wants books, magazines, U.N. materials, maps, film strips, etc. Most of these we shall be hunting for locally, but I wanted to give you some picture of our ambitions, and also to let you know that we are starting out practically ignorant. We will be inviting visiting African students and lecturers to come in as guest speakers to the class as well.

Mrs. Fritchman suggested that if I wrote you, you could perhaps furnish some bibliography of background books for such a course which we could begin to look for over the summer. Would you be kind enough to help us in this way?

With sincere appreciation for your efforts. Mrs. Fritchman also asked to be personally remembered.

Very sincerely,

Leonora L. Miller

[FISK UNIV.]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

January 18, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You might be interested to know that another student seems to be making a serious study of your life and works. He is Mr. Paul Partington, 710 Valna Drive, Whittier, California. We are cooperating.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/gg

H10/72

[Fisk Univ.]

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 11, 1960

40|9|148

The Charge d'Affaires
The Soviet Embassy
1125 Sixteenth Street, North West
Washington, District of Columbia

Sir:

President and Mrs. S. J. Wright regret that owing to a prior commitment to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association for Higher Education in Los Angeles, they are unable to accept the very kind invitation of the Charge d'Affaires of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mrs. Smirnovsky to attend the ceremony at which Dr. William E. B. DuBois, a distinguished alumnus of Fisk University, will be presented the International Lenin Prize for the Promotion of Peace among Nations on Thursday, the twenty-third of June.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Wright
President

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1960

40-6-04

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In Adam K. Spence Hall, our new student union building, we have installed an attractive bulletin board with the caption "Alumnus of the Week." The purpose of this bulletin board is to acquaint our students with the distinguished alumni of the University. It is my feeling that knowledge of our distinguished alumni will have great emulative value for our students. You have been selected as one of the alumni to be featured on this bulletin board, and I would therefore deeply appreciate your forwarding to me, at your early convenience, a recent photograph of yourself measuring 8 X 10, black and white glossy print, and a brief biographical sketch in which you will detail your accomplishments since your graduation from Fisk University. The major emphasis in the sketch should be upon what you are now doing. We would also appreciate your filling in the brief, enclosed questionnaire which will give us certain factual information which we feel should be common to each exhibit. In preparing your sketch, please do not be modest, as this will be our only source from which to secure information about your accomplishments.

I hope you will enjoy a relaxing vacation before the season is over, if you have not already done so.

Very cordially yours,

S. J. Wright

S. J. Wright
President

S J W:
aeb

Enclosure

Fisk 85-88 AB 88

Harvard 88-9~ AB AM PHD 90, 91, 93

Berlin 92-94

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 9, 1960

40 9 31

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of October 12, with reference to your plans regarding African history and sociology arrived while President Wright was involved in the preparation of the annual report to our Board of Trustees, which was complicated by a series of absences from the campus. He is again on an extended trip and he has not as yet had an opportunity to study your letter. However, when he returns, please be assured that we shall be happy to call it to his attention.

In the meantime, you may be interested to know that this promises to be an exciting year for Fisk University. We have an enrollment of 856, and an entering class of 346, of whom 45 are early entrants, which is the largest in the history of the University. Then, on October 16, we dedicated our new, $50,000 organ. I am happy to enclose a copy of the dedicatory service and recital. And we are beginning to move ahead with our plans for our six million dollar campaign which will culminate in 1966, our Centennial Year.

Very cordially yours,

E. L. Edwards

(Mrs.) E. L. Edwards
Administrative Secretary
to the President

E L E:
aeb

Enclosure

[FISK UNIV.]

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 28, 1960

40-9-232

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This will acknowledge with very deep appreciation the receipt of your materials in connection with our "Alumnus of the Week" bulletin board.

We at Fisk are certain that the knowledge of the many fine accomplishments of the University's alumni will be an inspiration to our present and future students.

Very cordially yours,

S. J. Wright
President

S J W:
aeb

„ИНОСТРАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА“

ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ
и
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ
Ж У Р Н А Л

"Foreign Literature" magazine Piatnitskaya 4I Moscow USSR

Москва, В-17, Пятницкая ул., 41 Тел. В 3-51-47

№ 376/м „12 May 1960 г.

Mr.W.E.Burghardt Dubois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 2 N.Y.
U S A

40-9-318

Dear Mr.Dubois!

On behalf of the Editors of a Soviet monthly "Foreign Literature" may I approach you with a request to write for our magazine a few pages on the young generation of your own and other countries.

Our readers would be most interested to learn what you think of contemporary youth, their destinies and aspirations, their participation in the life of society.

We propose to put out a special number devoted to the world youth and would very much like to see you - whose creative adtivity is very well known and greatly appreciated in this country - among those eminent statesmen, public figures, members of professions and other representatives of cultural milieu whom we approached with a request to write for us. We would be most grateful for a contribution of 2 or 3 typewritten pages (double-spaced) reflecting your opinion on the young generation, your evaluation of their ideals as well as of the role art and literature may play as means of education in moulding the personality of the young.

In anticipation of your kind reply

Yours sincerely
S. Dangulov

S.Dangulov
Deputy Editor-in-Chief

P.S.May we also ask for your small-size photo to go with the article?

Зак. 2236.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

410-9-319

Mr. S. Dangulov
Foreign Literature Magazine
Piatnitskaya 41
Moscow
USSR

My dear Mr. Dangulov:

Enclosed is an article which I just published in the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. If it suits your needs I should be glad to have you republish it in FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DU BOIS

WEBD/r
enc.

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ИНОСТРАННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
Москва
СССР

№ Т-53/1084

"30" июня 1960 года

40-9-145

Глубокоуважаемый коллега Уильям Дюбуа!

Издательство иностранной литературы выпустило в свет на русском языке "Испытания Мансарта" /первый том Вашей трилогии/.

Одновременно с письмом посылаем Вам четыре авторских экземпляра нашего издания.

Пользуюсь случаем душевно поздравить Вас с вручением Вам Международной Ленинской премии "За укрепление мира между народами".

Желаю Вам доброго здоровья и дальнейших успехов в Вашей важной работе по укреплению мира между народами.

Искренне Ваш

Павел Чувиков
Директор Издательства

США
Бруклин, I
Грейт Корт, 3I
профессору Уильяму Дюбуа

P.O. Box 900
Telephone 7-3481
Telegrams: RHOLIVINST, LUSAKA,

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE
ADDRESSED TO THE DIRECTOR

[FOSBROOKE] 9

The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute
LUSAKA
Northern Rhodesia

Ref.R/21

7th November 1960.

W.E.B.Du Bois, Esq.,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York.

Dear Dr Dubois,

I was most interested to receive your letter of 26th October covering your paper concerning an Encyclopedia Africana. There is obviously a great need for such a work, but an equally great danger that too premature a publication will endow with the hall-mark of authenticity what at the moment can only be regarded as conjecture. There is also a risk that conceptual history, slanted to a current political ideology, will be perpetuated.

So, except where one is sure of facts as facts, care must be taken to emphasize the tentative nature of the record: it would be wise in this connection to make mention of the research potential. In this connection I have recently completed a paper on this subject with special reference to North Eastern Tanganyika in which area I hope to resume my interest shortly. So I will be pleased to correspond further if you care to write to me at Box 776, Arusha, Tanganyika.

Copy follows by separate mail

27-30-291

In so far as Central Africa is concerned, I feel you would be well advised to contact Professor Stokes of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Private Bag 167H, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, who recently organized a conference which brought many of the historians of Africa together.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Fosbrooke,
DIRECTOR.

c.c. Professor Stokes, University College, Salisbury.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,

31 Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1, New York,

U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: **The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Social Research**

P.O. BOX 900, LUSAKA

N. Rhodesia.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURES; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

THE 'APSLEY' AIR LETTER

Form approved by Postmaster General No.—71995/IX

To open cut here

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SIERRA LEONE

23

REFERENCE

FREETOWN
SIERRA LEONE

20th December, 1960.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U. S. A.

27-30-387

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I have been requested to reply to your letter of October 26 together with your valuable memoradum on a contemplated encyclopaedia on Africa and Africans by Africans. We think it a most laudable project and we wish you all success.

We have a few Africans here on our staff and in Sierra Leone who have written on African history, sociology, economics and public health, who will no doubt be willing to contribute in whatever way they can towards the realisation of this project.

Please feel free to write us again if you so desire.

With every good wish.

Sincerely Yours,

Arthur T. Porter.
Vice-Principal.

ATP/ABCT.

[illegible]

October 31, 1960

Dr. John Hope Franklin
1825 New York Avenue
Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

My dear Franklin:

I am enclosing a plan which is being sent to various historians and sociologists throughout the world. I should like to have your advice about it and an indication if you would be willing to cooperate in case the plan goes through.

Kindly drop me a line at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[FRANKLIN]

BROOKLYN COLLEGE

BROOKLYN 10, NEW YORK

F

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 14, 1960

Encyclopedia Africana

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read with great interest the statement "A Proposed Encyclopedia" which you enclosed in your letter of October 31st. I am, of course, very sympathetic with the idea and would do whatever I could to advance it. I don't know what I can do beyond that, in view of the fact that my pretentions in the field of scholarship do not extend to African studies and my knowledge of that continent is shamefully very limited.

I was in Nigeria last month and I was impressed with some of the things going on at the University College in Ibadan. It occurs to me that you might well work out some kind of co-operative arrangement among several universities, including the one in Ghana, the one in Ibadan, and perhaps the one in Sierra Leone.

I hope that you will keep me informed of developments and I hope that I can be of some assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

John Hope Franklin
Chairman

JHF:gj

27-30-96

E. Franklin Frazier
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Sept. 28, 1960.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I did not know that you had been sick until I read in the Afro last night that you were recovering. It is my most profound wish that you continue to improve. But I feel constrained to give some filial advice. Although you are not almost a hundred yet, still you can not run around the world as you did at ninety when you were a young man.

Best wishes to you and Shirley from Marie and myself.

Sincerely,
Frazier

410-6-102

40-9-103

October 3, 1960

My dear Frazier,

Thank you for your advice. I shall heed it because I have to. I am making a fair recovery and hope you'll drop up this way and also hope you will take a dose of your own advice.

Our best regards to you and your wife from me and Shirley. Come up and see us sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Franklin E. Frazier
Howard University
Washington 1, D.C.

WEBD/r

October 15, 1960

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

My dear Frazier:

Enclosed is a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which I would like you to read over at your leisure.

Send me a word of advice and names of persons to whom I may write. I hope this will find you in bettering health as it leaves me.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-77

1

10

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

December 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read carefully the copy of the plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" and have given it much thought. Although at the present time I can not give you a list of persons who might contribute to what I have suggested as an alternate proposal, I am sending on my reflections about the plan.

1. The idea of an African Encyclopaedia is especially important at this period in the history of Africa when there is need to make explicit the historic tradition of peoples who are emerging from a pre-literate past and are seeking to "affirm the African personality" in the modern world.

2. However, it is my opinion that an attempt to bring out an Encyclopaedia which would represent what the world has meant and means to Africa and by implication what Africans would make of themselves is premature in view of the human resources available for such an undertaking.

3. In the place of an Encyclopaedia an attempt should be made to bring out a large volume to which Africans or people of African descent could make fundamental contributions on the history, culture, and philosophy of African people.

I trust that your recovery is continuing. With warmest regards to you and Shirley,

Sincerely,

Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

EFF:1

37-294-21

680 Hilldale Avenue
Berkeley 8, California
January 28, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

40-9-190

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yesterday I had a long talk with my good friend, Albert Kahn (who, with his family, is leaving Saturday for a stay in the USSR). He strongly urged that I get in touch with you to arrange, if possible, an appointment with you in San Francisco. I have not yet talked with Holland Roberts as to the exact dates of your visit, but believe it to be within the next several weeks.

I am one of the teachers who lost their jobs as a direct result of the House Un-american Activities Committee's un-american activities in California last summer and fall. I have a long and honorable history in education, but was discharged, nevertheless, from my position as principal of a public elementary school.

As I have with others, I want to discuss with you working in Ghana where good educators are so sorely needed. I need your advice and help.

Will you kindly grant me a short appointment in San Francisco during your stay here? I know how busy you will be here—but I am certain that the time spent will be worthwhile. Any time you set will be agreeable.

With great respect,

Sincerely yours,

Bob Friend

Robert E. Friend

48-9-191

February 1, 1960

Mr. Robert C. Friend
680 Hilldale Avenue
Berkeley 8, California

My dear Mr. Friend:

It is not only not certain when I shall come to California, but even if the proposed Peace Prize Meeting will take place there at all. In case I do come, I will be only too glad to talk with you. However, may I say that I am not sure that I would have any influence in Ghana. There is naturally a good deal of jealousy about appointing foreigners to positions there. However, if I see any way in which I could help you without seeming to interfere I would be glad to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

680 Hilldale Avenue
Berkeley 8, California
February 10, 1960

100-6-104

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 1st. I have tried to reach Holland Roberts concerning the proposed Peace Prize Meeting, but have been unsuccessful. I will keep tabs on it; if you do come west, I will make arrangements for us to have a few minutes together.

I am fully aware of the difficulties encountered in the matter of "foreigners" working in Ghana. Nevertheless, I feel that we should assume, as a working principle, that "people are people the world over" and that, therefore, if there is a real need in Ghana with which I can help, I should keep trying. It may be that you could help best by providing me with an introduction to those responsible in Ghana, perhaps Nkrumah—letting me, then, go on in my own way to try to get in to help. I am a progressive, and a good educator, fully aware of the enormous problems engendered by illiteracy and the lack of elemental education. I can help—and I want to.

There is some prospect now that I will be able to make a trip to Ghana in the next few months. It is in my heart to go with the intention of working however and wherever I can within the educational picture there. Perhaps, if you were supplied with estimates of my character and work by such people as Albert Kahn, Steve Fritchman, the NAACP, and others who know me, you might be willing to provide me with a personal letter of introduction to Nkrumah or others, which would help introduce me. I, like you, would want such an introduction to be taken only as an offer of help—not an indication of interferance.

I would appreciate your thinking on this.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Friend

cc: No.Calif. NAACP

40-9-193

February 17, 1960

Mr. Robert C. Friend
680 Hilldale Avenue
Berkeley 8, California

My dear Mr. Friend:

I hope very much that you will find work and work in West Africa where I am sure they need you, but on the main thesis of your letter I am sure you will understand me if I say that I have always made it a rule not to introduce to anybody a person whom I do not know. This does not of course in your case mean for a moment that I have any doubts of your qualifications. But I do not know you and therefore I cannot introduce you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Fritchman]

"NEWS FROM AFRICA"

by William E. Oliver

Crimson clots the edges of the headlines!
Scarlet spurts from the metal-neat letter-blocks,
Dimming the red flare of the corner stoplight
Where the big, black edition-time symbols shout horror in the street!
Far away under the hot skies
Where the shame of a man is to be stained by the sun,
Writhing heaps lie in the streets—
The rags rotted in the acid of weariness,
The flesh seeping red where the bullets spattered in
When pale fingers convulsed on the triggers
Under the bleak faces bleached by colder skies!

In the headlines, no gold shows!
But behind the clouds of flailing clubs rolls a yellow flood!
Hidden and safe in the showers of hissing whips,
Flow the glinting discs, minted in sullen misery,
Shining alone for the wan faces and the pallid hands.

But when the passbook-chains gall to the bone
And hunger for more than bread screams in the flesh;
When out of the pores of bitterness the shackled minds stare
And dark eyes kindle together into a sudden flame;
When the heaving backs uncrook, the loaded arms rise empty;
When necks straighten to the sun and the voices of men are heard again,
Then comes the terror, the batons, the lashes and the bullets,—
The driving and the herding, the debacle of men beaten to earth,
The pride of a father broken for his sons to see,
The bridegroom bludgeoned like a steer before his beloved,
The youth pulped in the gaze of his screaming mother.
Then the golden river flows again!

Who are these pale strangers whose heels brand the best fruits of the earth,
Who suck the crimson strength of their own kind?
They smashed the temples of a brown race in the green valley of an Aztec lake;
They sopped the Andes' slopes with the blood of the sunfolk;
They eat the years of men dwelling beside the rivers
And on the brown plains below the great mountains!
They herded the children of the eagles into desolate prison lands;
On southern trees, they make burnt pods of men
Whose fathers they scourged in chains from over the seas!

What is rotting in their minds?
What grey maggot burrows in their souls?
What venom congeals the softness of human-flesh
Into jagged, mutilating flints of cruelty?
What sickness clouds their eyes from the vision of human love
And bolts their ears against the sweet timbre
Of voices twined in peace?
What malign decay spews corrosion through their veins
And shrivels their hearts into numb, dark clots?

This they must know beneath the fear:
That whosoever welds the chain to human bone
Suffers the iron burning and rotting in his own flesh;
That he who with whips brands a man below his pride
Lashes himself into the waiting dust.

No knout, no trigger, no gibbet
Can stifle the hate and terror shriveling his heart,
And all the whips and all the prisons
Cannot chain the doubt tearing at his own soul.
For whether the hot sun darkens one man's face
Or cold skies blanch another's skin,
We are all kindred, one flesh, and one mind.

This mind keeps counsel deep within,
Whispering, whispering through the thunderings of rage,
Through all the silences of doubt:
That flesh is loyal to flesh,
That bone aches for bone,
That he who would imbrute another man
First must set himself beneath all sentient things,
Below the beast!

(Read by Mr. Fritchman, June 5, 1960)

[FRITCHMAN]

F

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2936 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
LEWIS A. McGEE
MINISTERS

June 22, 1960

40/9/29

Dear Du Bois:

Mr. Fritchman asked me to send you the enclosed and to ask you if by any chance you have an extra copy of your article on personal experiences in China last year, he would like to have a copy.

Cordially,

Jo Van Leuven

Josephine Van Leuven
Secretary to the Minister

p.s. The congregation, on the morning this address was delivered, contributed $100.00 towards a student house in Los Angeles for African students.

[FRITCHMAN] Du Bois

Africa

SHUTTERS, BOLTS AND BABIES IN MID-CENTURY AFRICA

How Hard Is America Trying to Understand Rather than Exploit a Continent Emerging from the Yoke of Colonialism

June 5, 1960

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

39-48-47

Africa (Fritchman summary)

[1961?]

This is not the first, nor shall it probably be the last time that your minister shall plan a morning program on the theme of Africa. Many tell us that this century will, by historians, be known as the Asian century. Possibly so, but it is as certainly to be remembered as the African century. No pre-occupation with matters in Asia or the United States, however demanding and critical, can prevent our eyes focusing on the great continent of Africa for a long time to come.

Twenty million Americans have African blood in their veins and in their minds a knowledge of monumental tragedy stemming from American theft and exploitation of African lives over three centuries. The age-old guilt of America when it thinks of Africa, cuts to the very marrow of the soul. The more we deny it or evade it, the more it disturbs our peace and breaks into our sleep.

I am not speaking primarily to our guests from Nigeria this morning. They are speaking or singing to us; they know all I shall say, and can say it far more knowingly than I. But as your minister I know there are things that can and must be said by an American to Americans. I am sure our Nigerian visitors will indulge me as I speak a little later to you.

39-46-48

When Mrs. Fritchman and I visited Stockholm a year ago for the World Council of Peace we met a number of leaders from African nations, colonies and protectorates. They were young, exceedingly intelligent and totally dedicated to the freedom of their respective homelands. In public and in private meetings we found them the most impressive delegates of the hundreds gathered there. It was a privilege to share their friendship and to find their warmth and response to our own ideas.

I wish to introduce Mr. Obi to you, after whose editorial and the music of his colleagues I shall offer my message of the morning.

- Mr. Obi -

You may be wondering at the title of today's address: "Shutters, Bolts and Babies in Mid-Century Africa". Those of you who many weeks ago attended a Sunday afternoon meeting of our Tuckerman Guild will know the source of this title. We were being shown a series of pictures on the Unitarian Service Committee community development project now being carried on in Awo Omamma, Nigeria. Mrs. Mathilda Moore, recently returned from there, had prepared a script to accompany the pictures. She emphasized that at sundown the shutters of Nigerian village homes are closed and bolted. If she ignored her own house's open shutters an alert resident would come and remind her.

She soon learned the habits of three hundred years still prevail...the fear of theft, not of property, but of people, of husbands, sons and children, of wives and sisters, by those in the traffic of slavery. This was why no man or woman ever left a house unlocked, a shutter open. Later in the program we saw Nigerian women working in the fields and at the market-place. Their babies were strapped to their backs. Yes, there were grandmothers at home, and older children, but over the years of slavery it had become axiomatic not to leave a baby unprotected, or it might be stolen - and in mid-twentieth century the habit of centuries still prevails.

I saw Mrs. Moore in Boston two weeks ago and asked her about this again in person. The bolts and shutters, the strapped babies, are indeed a reality, and it will have to be a vastly improved world of brotherly relations and a new government of their own devising (which they will have in October) that will begin to change these tragic symbols of colonialism, of the slave trade which for so long shaped the habits of a continent, including Nigeria.

No Caucasian speaks of Africa to a mixed American congregation with an easy conscience. It makes no difference at all that my Quaker uncles and aunts during my childhood were missionaries in British East Africa. They were liberal and primarily school teachers working under a quite enlightened board of missions, but this makes no difference to what I wish to say this morning. I think of Rev. Michael Scott, the English clergyman who forced the world including the United Nations to hear the South African peoples' cry for justice, when he said in his magnificent book, A TIME TO SPEAK, "Institutional religion, whether Christian, Muslim or Buddhist, seems inadequate to invoke the spirit of resistance to evil - at least in the full measure necessary to deliver us from the evil of hatreds created by racial, national or religious fanaticism or the tyranny of the modern state over the individual."

39-45-49

And he illustrates sharply when he adds, "The positionalism, the wise defining of attitudes by the elders of the World Council of Churches, will not suffice."

I know full well, dear friends, that our understanding of Africa must eventually express itself, not in resolutions and sermons, not in ideological and moral positions correctly expressed, but in our daily relationships with the children of Africa whose ancestors may have for generations been on this soil and helped build the America they and we love. Having said this, however, let me add that the dedication many of you have to race relations in this country, in this city, and in this very church, calls for an even deeper understanding of the events in Africa than is expected of other citizens.

How can we be content to say as some do, that if we integrate our own neighborhood, our own chaotic America, Africa will take care of herself. This is a deception and foolish over-simplification. We must never forget that Africa is a prize, the greatest material prize, dazzling the eyes of modern day imperialists, as John Gunther so frankly stated in his controversial article in LOOK magazine of five years ago, in September, 1955. His words, framed in a special box on the first page of the story, read, "Africa is almost completely defenseless militarily, and the richest prize on earth." He then adds, to confound the lust of those who cannot wait to attempt fresh campaigns of conquest, "In the long run five million whites cannot rule more than 190,000,000 blacks against their will without the risk of an explosion."

But I return to the confession of Rev. Michael Scott, for I feel it deeply. "Institutional religion seems inadequate to invoke the spirit of resistance to evil," and he is speaking above all else of Africa, where his life is immersed more sacrificially than any other white man in the present generation.

Adlai Stevenson reflected less profoundly, but honestly, I am sure, this awareness of the white man's failure, when he wrote in the current Harper's Magazine (for May), "What American policy can accomplish in the troubled area of settler societies (colonialism) by political means is certainly small. Our record as settlers vis-a-vis the American Indians and then as partners in a developing racial relationship with American Negroes - gives us no right to preach, moralize or proclaim."

The shutters are bolted, the doors are locked, the babies are carried on women's backs in Africa today because of what Americans did in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and when Africans look at our twentieth century social and political and religious behavior they see no evidence of wholesale repentance or reform. We could not even pass a simple guarantee of voting rights in the present Congress.

There are plenty of churches of all faiths in America this morning where an American of African descent may wash the windows, polish the marble alter, but not under any circumstances stand in a pew and sing hymns or listen to the reading of the Old and New Testament lessons. And he may not listen to the sermon - which may be as well, since it will say nothing of Christian complicity in the gigantic conspiracy that is American imperialism in Africa.

Yes, I know that the French are there, the Belgians, the Italians, the British and the Dutch, but we are worshipping in an American church today and we ought to know, if we don't, that Algeria would have less bloodshed at this very moment if American foreign policy were uncompromisingly against the colons in Algeria. We ought to know, if we don't, that millions of American dollars are invested in the South African industries - many of them - and the deaths of black men and women outside of Johannesburg are no purely local deed of horror; they must be known for what they are - the price of international conspiracy to defraud now, as yesterday, as three hundred years ago, the people of Africa out of what is their rightful heritage, their land, and their freedom to enjoy it.

39-46-50

If the teachings of the prophets of ancient Israel, if the words of Jesus, have any meaning whatsoever they should silence into humility the Americans of this living generation. "Thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not bear false witness." In Africa thousands of business men, working on behalf of themselves and their investors and stockholders back home, are flaunting all such ideals to the winds, and playing Cecil Rhodes and Hitler afresh in Africa. If we churchmen cannot say this much in our pulpits, let us say nothing, and confess with Michael Scott, "Institutional religion seems inadequate."

In my remaining time this morning I wish to say a few things very plainly. And if you wish more material than a Sunday morning service makes possible, may I press upon you the book, "Episode in Transvaal," by Harry Bloom, and Sidney Lens' "The Bell Tolls in Africa" in the November 1959 Progressive Magazine, and Michael Scott's "A Time to Speak". Let us not think piecemeal about Africa, or think the camera of history will shift from it soon. It will not.

If there is one thing that unites the entire continent of Africa, east and west, north and south, it is a common hostility toward the European invader, an hostility that has now reached tidal proportions. It is engulfing the whole continent in an unprecedented wave of nationalism. Moving from Cairo south to Johannesburg, and Johannesburg north to Rabat, one has the feeling of traveling on a live volcano. All responsible witnesses who report to us today say the same thing. The volcano has started its eruption and will not stop until Africa is free.

From the perimeter to the center there are shadings and sub-shadings. Egypt, for instance, has shed all western control, but in independent Morocco the French still have 20,000 troops to defend the economic interests of its colonists. In Algeria, still under French domination, the battle has been joined and is bloody, while in South Africa there are skirmishes which are breaking out into conflict which gives a sign of what is to come tomorrow. Everywhere the trend is inexorable: The African, whether Arab, Bantu, or Negro, feels a new surge of strength, a new

confidence in his eventual emancipation. We Americans ought to remember how our forefathers felt in the 1830's and '40's and '50's - in the days of John Brown, Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglas, and Denmark Vesey.

For Africa is approaching her climax - and it will include Gandhis and Lincolns and Frederick Douglasses and Sojourner Truths by the thousands. I have one overarching concern this morning: that we have no trace of condescension in our thinking about Africa. Shame, yes, anger at sanctioned and legalized theft of man and property, yes; but superiority, NO.

"The white man's crime on this continent is not so much that he conquered it or plundered it of gold, copper, seisal, palm oil, ivory, cocoa, and other wealth, but that he deliberately left the ancient social system intact, without incorporating its good features into a modern framework."

And there are good features about primitive African life which you and I will never hear of from American statesmen or economists or very many clergymen. Sidney Lens tells us:

"Primitive Africa has the highest form of social security in the world. The welfare states of England or Scandinavia are, by comparison, tepid affairs. The tribal system of the African, especially below the Sahara, shelters a person as does no other system. A member of the tribe may be away from his village for twenty years but once he returns the chief will make available to him a piece of land on the same basis as that of any other tribesman. So long as there is an ounce of ingerra or manioc in the hut of any of his fellow tribesmen he will never starve; food will always be shared with him. Even in the cities, where the tribal system is breaking down, an unemployed worker can always bunk with a member of his tribe and share his poverty."

Eslanda Robeson or W. E. B. DuBois or Alpheus Hunton may have told you this before, but most of us have not been told by our Congressmen and Senators that primitive Africa was superior to the United States in its concept of the welfare state which our Constitution was supposed to have guaranteed us.

Instead of taking Bibles and rosaries to Africa we should have taken notebooks and pencils, and learned how to make the golden rule work when our missionaries came back home.

Guy Clutton-Brock, a British Gandhian who was recently jailed by the Rhodesian government because of his friendship for Dr. Hastings Banda and the African National Congress, believes that a new society can be built in Africa which incorporates the social security values of the tribe with those values of industrialism which are superior. Socialists in the Belgian Congo have propounded a program for skipping the stage of private land ownership in order to form modern cooperatives based on the present tribal structure. Whether it is possible to incorporate the past with the future in this way is open to some dispute; but that many people are thinking along these lines indicates how attractive is the social security of tribal Africa.

Essentially, despite the selfless altruism of tens of thousands of missionaries, the interest of the white man was in profit, not in the African as a human being. The black man was a useful servant in the home, a valuable worker in the mines or on the big plantations. But the idea behind colonization was never that of social emancipation, never the destruction of feudalism or tribalism in favor of more advanced economic institutions. The white man merely chipped off pieces of territories for himself, to develop his diamond, copper, and gold mines, or his cotton, tea, and coffee plantations, while leaving the old backward social fabric intact. If the African tried to catch up with the European he was ruthlessly put down, and news out of Africa, from the Mediterranean to Capetown, is that he still is put down, but the hour of liberation is closer than many may believe.

Says Sidney Lens: "The integration of the African into the European economic life necessitated some social and educational integration as well, but it was always grudging and always second rate, a symptom of the white man's belief not merely in his cultural superiority but in his intrinsic superiority -- Baaskap, white supremacy. Such a way of life inevitably evolved a herrenvolk arrogance. The white man is still called "master" or "baas" or "patron;" the African, whether he is eight or eighty, is always referred to as "boy." Even in French-speaking areas, such as the Congo, the advertisements speak of "boys" for hire.

"This dual standard of African life is no more manifest than in the economic sphere. The average annual per capita income for the white population of the Belgian Congo is about $4,200 (the American average is only $2,200); that of the African is only $42. The average per capita of the whites in Kenya and Tanganyika is $2,800 a year; that of the African, a subsistence level of $50 or $60. This is the tawdry result, after 100 years of "civilizing" - an inequality that beggars description."

The African fails to rise not because he does not have the ability but because he is prevented from doing so; and no amount of talk about "we - must - wait - until - he - achieves - a - higher - level" can erase the fact that the African can never achieve the hoped-for level so long as the doors of opportunity are closed to him. The white man chose to foreclose the black man from ever ruling his own country or ever becoming anything more than a reservoir of cheap labor.

39-14-52

Colonialism thus was a system of economic enslavement, buttressed by political restriction and enforced social stagnation. And one reason I am inhibited in speaking today is that I know, as a minister, that this colonialism has been administered by men professing Christian creeds and kneeling at Protestant and Catholic altars. It was what the Bible prophets angrily called "sinning by a cart rope" - sinning in a big way - not in a small way.

But now the pendulum of history is catching up with the white man. Just as America in 1861 could not exist "half slave, half free," so Africa, spurred by the nationalist revolutions in Asia, refuses to remain "half-rich, half-poor." It is righting the balance, and it is doing it with an explosiveness that cannot be adequately described and certainly cannot be stopped. If I ever doubted it, I knew better when I listened for several hours to African delegates in Stockholm.

Outside Tom Mboya's office in Nairobi, a choir practices daily its new songs of emancipation. In Stanger, South Africa, where Chief Luthuli, the President of the African National Congress, is confined to a radius of 15 miles, you get a feeling of unquenchable confidence as you talk with the former chief who resigned his post to assume the leadership of nationalism. In the Congo, 60 new political parties have emerged in less than a year, all demanding independence. And in Tanganyika, an exceptional humanist, Julius Nyerere, has an organization of 700,000 members, with 2,000 full-time functionaries, on the march toward self-government. The harassed, exploited, humiliated African knows that his battle for independence is won, that only a short stretch of time separates him from his objective. And he can no longer be humiliated in the same way, for he is certain that the wand of history waves over his head.

The African knows he is winning, and the European knows he is losing. He tries now only to save what he can of his wealth, privileges, and prerogatives. That is the story of modern Afrida as it enters the 1960's.

You don't talk to a white man for more than two minutes before the race question comes up. It is the question in Africa, on everyone's mind, in everyone's fears. In Algeria and South Africa, because the number of Europeans is so large, the delusions are greatest and the white man still acts with a degree of sadism that does no credit to our "Christian civilization." South Africa is virtually a prison in which three million whites terrorize nine and a half million blacks, one and a half million "coloreds" and 400,000 Indians. In Algeria hundreds of thousands have been killed and France itself has been plunged into a serious crisis by a futile effort of the colons to maintain their settler status.

But in Tanganyika, where there are only 20,000 Europeans, the pace for freedom has been rapid. In two years Nyerere and his Tanganyikan African National Union (TANU) have moved close to responsible government and soon will have self-government. In Kenya, where there are 60,000 Europeans, the British drag their feet. In the confused and confusing Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where there are 280,000 Europeans, the pace is much slower - though in Nyasaland (a section of the Federation) where there are but 8,000 whites, victory for Dr. Banda is probably closer than appears from the fact that he is now "detained."

39-46-53

I close with two documents to share - one a paragraph from Lois and Lou Gardner in Accra, Ghana, recently received. Mrs. Gardner, a Caucasian, was my secretary for eight years. Mr. Gardner, a Negro, is now successfully pursuing his vocation as a plumbing contractor in Accra.

Writes Mrs. Gardner: "Dr. Ralph Abernathy, of Montgomery, Alabama, is here in Ghana for a meeting of the African states to discuss the recent killings in South Africa, and the continuing nuclear tests in the Sahara. We had a good discussion together of non-violent action. It is probably the only way without creating wholesale violence. We so admire his tremendous patience and courage. We don't have it. Few people, I think, do, unfortunately. He says the job is to keep pushing and forcing either a change of policy or violence on the part of the oppressors which would call the attention of the nation and the world to conditions there."

This is not the occasion to debate the issue of non-violence or violence. Americans, until taught differently by Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. Ralph Abernathy, and more recently by thousands of Negro college students, have lived in a tradition of great violence, in spite of Christian professions. I do not know whether Africa will come into freedom without wholesale violence, but I do know we can learn from India and Africa, from Negro Americans across this land, much we have never listened to hear about love, patience, persuasion and non-violence. We are a trigger-happy people who boast of the big stick and the fastest moving missile. The hour has come to listen to the wisdom of our Thoreaus and Africa's Nkrumahs.

I wish to close this morning with words written by William Oliver, whose many contributions to our new Songs of Faith in Man we noted last Sunday. He wrote a poem to be shared today with our Nigerian friends, and with all of you. The full text is on our foyer bulletin board after this service.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
604 CAVANAUGH ROAD
GLENDALE 7 CALIFORNIA

401-6-04

September 29th, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mary Clarke tells me you have been ill, but recovering yunr stength .....which is the best of news. I dohope that when I come East Nov. 7th (to speak on the 8th at Carnegie Hall for Amer.-Soviet Friendship Council), that I may come over for a little visit with you and Shirley.

By now I hope you have seen my report on the Tokyo-Hiroshima trip in August. I ,too, keep my passport hot these days,following your good example.

Frances sends her very best to you.

cordially,

Stephen F

40-9-125

October 3, 1960

Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman
604 Cavanaugh Road
Glendale 7, California

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

We shall be glad to see you when you come to New York November 7th.

I am doing fairly well on the way to recovery.

Shirley is well and joins me in love to you and Mrs. Fritchman.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Fund for Social Analysis]

HARRY MAGDOFF

555 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. MURRAY HILL 2-1600

January 27, 1960

40-9-88

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of The Fund for Social Analysis, I am writing to ask you if you could give us a Friday evening in April. We would appreciate it greatly if this could be arranged and I will take the liberty of calling you in a few days to discuss this. If April is not convenient, the end of March or the first week of May is possible too.

The topic would be up to you, but I think a report of your trip would be of great interest.

Sincerely,

Beatrice Magdoff

Beatrice Magdoff
bm/rg

Dr. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

[Fund for Social Analysis]

40-9-39

February 1, 1960

Mrs. Beatrice Magdoff
565 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Madame:

Answering your kind letter of January 27, may I say that I hesitate at present to take any further invitations to speak. I am feeling the weight of years increasingly and believe I should now confine my work to promises already made and to such writing as I can do.

Thank you very much for your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

H0-9-159

June 15, 1960

G.A. Georgopulo and Co. Inc.
48 Stone Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $15.50 for which please send 500 "Andron" gold tipped cigarettes in boxes of 50 with initials W.E.B.D.

The tin boxes which enclosed your last consignment do not stay closed when unsealed. There is some error in their construction. I

I should like to receive these before June 25 when I leave the country.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

On the Occasion of the Third Anniversary of the
Independence of Ghana
The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations
and
Mrs. Quaison-Sackey
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr & Mrs W. E. B. du Bois
at a reception
on Monday, March 7th, 1960 from 6:00 to 8:00 o'clock

R.S.V.P.
Murray Hill 2-1635

United Nations
Delegates' Dining Room

39-46-95

(GHANA)

State Functions Secretariat
P.O. Box M 36
Accra

23rd April, 1960

Sir,

It is the intention of the Government of Ghana, that Ghana should become a Republic within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the necessary constitutional processes have been set in motion towards this end.

Should all work out as anticipated the inauguration of the Republic may take place on Friday 1st July, 1960, and celebrations to mark the occasion are being planned to last from Thursday 29th June to Monday 4th July.

I am happy to inform you that you and your wife have been considered for an invitation to the celebrations and that this may be taken as an advance notification of the fact. You may expect to receive a formal invitation from the Ghana Government in the next few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) K.A. Gbedemah, Chairman
Republic Inauguration Committee

Reference RD/3

41/10d/46

(GHANA)

In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted.

RD/3

My Ref. No.

Your Ref. No.

State Functions Secretariat
P.O. Box M.36
Accra

23rd. April, 1960

Thursday, June 23rd
Wife to lunch with -

Sir,

It is the intention of the Government of Ghana, that Ghana should become a Republic within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the necessary constitutional processes have been set in motion towards this end.

41-10A-2

Should all work out as anticipated the inauguration of the Republic may take place on Friday 1st July, 1960, and celebrations to mark the occasion are being planned to last from Thursday 29th June to Monday 4th July.

I am happy to inform you that you and your wife have been considered for an invitation to the Celebrations and that this may be taken as an advance notification of the fact. You may expect to receive a formal invitation from the Ghana Government in the next few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

(K. A. Gbedemah)
Chairman
Republic Inauguration Committee

DR. W.E.DU BOIS,
31 GRACE COURT,
BROOKLYN, 1,
NEW YORK,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WO 2-7111

Will cable flight + time
arrival from Cozumel Tampa
Cut cable 8:40

(GHANA)

May 6, 1960

Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, Chairman
Republic Inauguration Committee
State Functions Secretariat
Accra, Ghana

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of April 23rd informing me that my wife and I have been considered for an invitation to the inauguration of the Republic of Ghana.

I can only say now that should we receive the invitation we shall, if possible, accept and join you in celebrating this happy event.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

H1/10d/45

[GHANA]

June 9, 1960

H.E. W.M.Q. Halm
Ambassador of the Republic of Ghana
2139 R Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

41-10-D-27

Your Excellency:

My wife and I have received our passports from the State Department so that we can make the trip to Ghana on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic. However, the formal invitation has not yet arrived and we are not sure of the exact date. I am wondering therefore if you would be willing to call me on the telephone as soon as possible and give me particulars as to the date. I shall need this information in order to make arrangements for passage.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

MA-4-2929

[GHANA]

40-9-152

June 17, 1960

My dear President Nkrumah:

I write again to let you know how our plans have matured. We leave here June 25 and arrive in Czechoslovakia where we are invited to attend the gymnastics celebration. We plan to leave Prague at 5 p.m. June 30 by way of Rome and to reach Accra as soon as possible. We hope to be in Accra July 1, but may not be able to get there until July 2. I have been unable to make any contact at all with your American Ambassador, Mr. Halm. I have written him twice with no answer and tried twice to get him on the telephone. We shall be in Washington June 23 and will call at the Embassy for visas.

I trust this will find you in good health and not too tired from your great press of work.

Shirley joins me in best greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[GHANA]

GHANA

PRIME MINISTER

39-1E-14

18th June, 1960.

Dear Dr Dubois,

I have heard with particular pleasure the news that you have accepted our invitation to attend the celebrations connected with the establishment of the Republic of Ghana. I am very happy that on this great occasion we will be honoured by your presence accompanied by Mrs. Dubois.

I shall have many things to talk over with you and I should like you to know that whilst you are in Ghana, you and your wife will be my personal private guests.

I sincerely hope that you are enjoying very good health and that you are looking forward to this visit to Ghana with as much pleasurable anticipation as I and your many friends are.

Yours very sincerely
Kwame Nkrumah

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York.

41-10A-1

[GHANA]

The Government of Ghana

requests the pleasure of the company of

DR. & MRS. W.E.Du BOIS

at the Celebrations in Accra for the Inauguration of the Republic of Ghana from 29th June to 4th July 1960

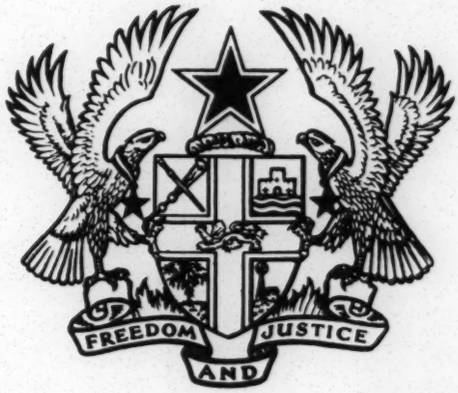
R.S.V.P. Secretary
State Functions Secretariat
P.O. Box M.36
Accra, Ghana

Opening
of
Parliament
The Fourth day of July
MCMLX

The British echo ~~[illegible]~~ bellum & Rebel of
Glenn

The white gown of Medea

[GHANA]



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

OPENING

OF THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

FIRST PARLIAMENT

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE KWAME NKRUMAH
Head of the Order of the Star of Ghana, Head of the Order of the Volta
President and Commander-in-Chief

AT HALF PAST NINE O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON OF
MONDAY THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY
MCMLX

39-1e-35

A SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS will be fired by one Troop of the Ghana Reconnaissance Squadron from the Old Polo Ground.

* * *

A GUARD OF HONOUR found by the 3rd Battalion, the Ghana Regiment, with the President's Colour and the Army Band, will be mounted in the Forecourt of Parliament House under the command of Capt. D. C. K. Amenu.

* * *

Fontomforom will be played by the Akwapim State Asokwa Group in the Forecourt of Parliament House.

* * *

Mmenson will be sounded by the Juaben State Ntahera from the West Terrace of Parliament House.

* * *

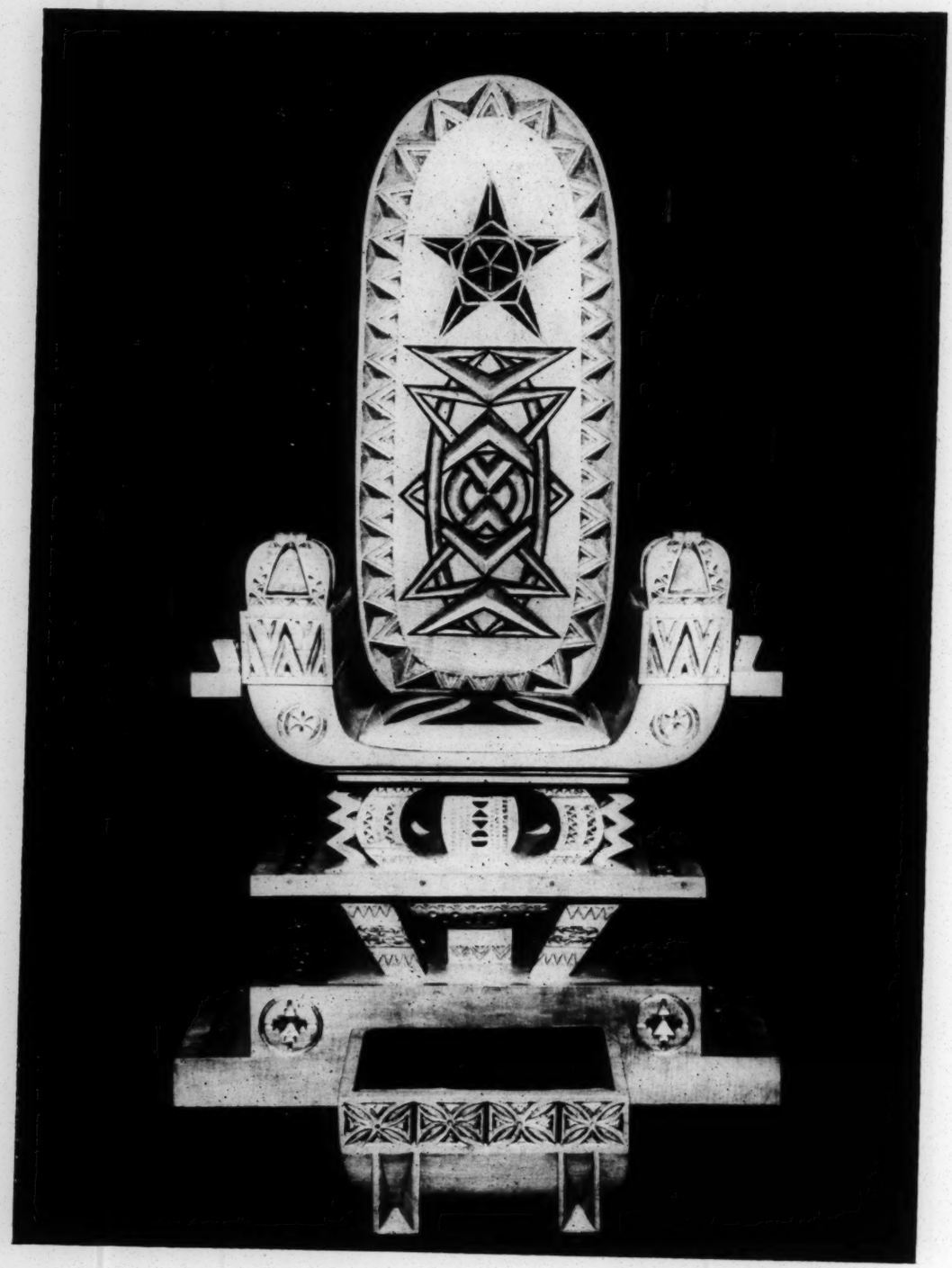
A libation will be poured by Kofi Antubam outside the Central Lobby.

* * *

In attendance upon His Excellency

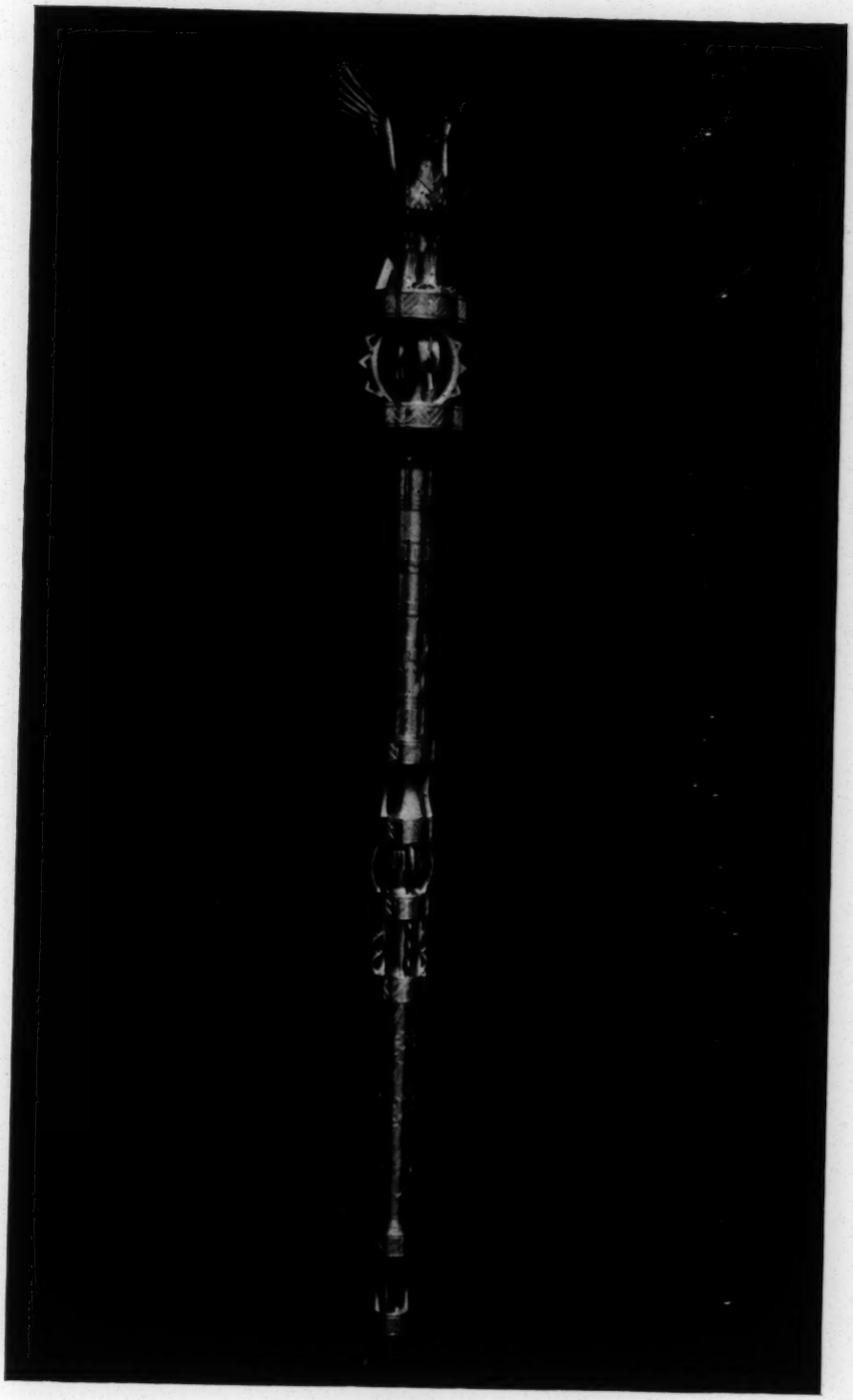
Lt.-Col. S. J. A. Otu	*Hon. A.D.C.*
Lt.-Col. J. E. Michel	*Hon. A.D.C.*
Supt. B. A. Yakubu	*A.D.C. (Police)*
Lt. C. R. Tachie-Menson	*A.D.C. (Military)*
Major David Hansen	*Military Adviser*
Const. Adama Grunshie	*Standard Bearer*
Mr. E. C. Quaye	*State Sword Bearer*

Eight Linguists representing the Regions of Ghana



THE STATE CHAIR

39-12-37



THE MACE

PRAYER FOR LIBATION

Twi Version

1

Ghana nananom Asamampa,
Nsa O!
Nananom, montie
Ma Nɛɛ Nyame nte
Sɛɛ Ghana asɔre;
Yɛma no akye,
Yɛda no ase.
Nana Nyame Twereampɔn,
Aduaduakwa abubumbabaa a,
Obi nnim wadwinseɛ a,
Apɛsɛmseɛ adasa
Firi tete abisa abisa
Sɛɛ wofiri he, firi he a,
Obi nntumi nnhwehwɛ
Nti obi nntumi nnkyerɛ

2

Agyaa Aferɛferɛ-agyaa a,
Mbɔfera ne mpanini su ferɛ wo;
Anapa yi yɛferɛɛ wo a,
Yɛferɛ wo anigye so;
Yɛferɛ wo koto serɛ wo;
Yɛferɛ wo gye dɛn?
Yɛserɛ wo gye adom,
Yɛserɛ wo nya nkwa,
Yɛserɛ wo pɛ nkɔsoɔ,
Yɛserɛ wo fa siadeɛ,
Yɛserɛ wo nyinkyerɛ.

3

Nɛɛ kokuromotie,
Ankwati-ambɔpɔ a,
Obi nnkwati wo mmbɔ pɔ.
Ghana mba kɔɔ agyina,
Yɛkɔɔ naa aberewa abisa;
Aberewa see yɛn sɛn?
Aberewa see yɛn yɛnse wiase sɛɛ,
Nkɔsoɔ sesa nsesa,
Nti Ghana yɛnsesa
Nfiri faahoman kyew mu,
Mbɛhyɛ adehye mansin mu.

4

Eyi nti, Nɛɛ Daaseberɛ a,
Yɛda wo ase a ɛnnsa,
Ghana mba kɔɔ werɛmpe;
Yɛkɔɛ, babadua sii no pi
Sɛɛ badwema Kwame Nkrumah
Nne peenim tene a,
Ɔmbɛsi nkete
Mfa ntɔserɛ
Mfa Nyamesuro
Mfa nyansasuo
Mbɛbu adehyeman yi.

5

Ɔbɔre-piesie a wonni awofo,
ɔdamantire, wɔ tumi bi a,
Na amanfoɔ bebirebe
Mpɛboɔ n'ɛde ama no.
Dea bebirebe mpɛboɔ ama
Bebɪrebe mpɛboɔ no ara
Na etumi gye.

6

Nana, ɔpeadeɛ foro dua pa a
wɔpia no;
Nana, yɛserɛ wo,
Gye yɛn damantire yi
Taataa ma yɛn;
Yɛdaa no a,
Yɛdaa no nyinkyerɛ:
Yɛgyaa no a,
Yɛgyaa no berɛberɛ,
Kwame ei, kosɛ, kosɛ o!

7

Nananom asaman pa
Nsa O!
Ghana mba nkwa so,
Ghana-Guinea mbɔm nkɔ so.
Africa nkabɔm nkɔ so.

PRAYER FOR LIBATION

English Version

1

Grand Spirits of Ghana's Ancestors,
Drink!
Harken, grand Sires,
That God may know
That Ghana is up
To greet
And thank Him.
Great, Dependable God of our Ancestors,
Creator of all, the secret
Of whose design no one can tell;
Whose origin inquisitive
Humanity has since creation
Sought without success to know,
Because no one can know.

2

Grandfather, Ever-beckoning Grandfather,
To whom the young and old do call,
In joy we call upon Thee this morning;
We crave in humility for grace;
We crave in humility for health;
We crave in humility for progress;
We crave in humility for good fortune;
We crave in humility for long life.

3

Thou art the thumb
Without which no one can
Make a knot.
Ghana went into consultation,
We went and consulted the *Old Lady;*
And what did she say?
She bade us tell the world
Progress follows after change,
And Ghana must change
From incomplete independence
To become a fully-fledged Republic.

4

Whereupon the sons of Ghana
Went in search of a leader.
And when to the base
Of the *Stool of Prosperity*
We directed our staffs,
We were told
That wise son Kwame Nkrumah
Is the courageous one
Who with humility
And the fear of God
And the nature of wisdom
Should come to rule the Republic.

5

First Son of a distant past
That had no creator,
If the Head of State has any power
Then it is the people's will
That has given it to him;
And what people's will has given
The same people's will can reclaim.

6

Our Great Ancestor,
A climber that climbs a good tree
Deserves our aid.
We pray Thee
Be the protector and guide
Of this our Head of State.
If we should wish him anything
We wish him long life;
If we should leave him anything
We leave him a stately walk.
Kwame, go gently!

7

Grand Spirits of our Ancestors,
Drink!
Give life to the sons of Ghana,
Give life to the Ghana-Guinea union,
Give life to the union of Africa.

Mr. Speaker enters the Chamber

Prayers are read

Mr. Speaker takes the Chair

Mr. Speaker proceeds to the Central Lobby to receive
His Excellency the President

* * *

His Excellency conducted by Mr. Speaker enters the Chamber
and takes his place on the Dais

Mmenson are sounded

His Excellency is seated in the State Chair

His Excellency delivers THE SESSIONAL ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker receives THE ADDRESS *from His Excellency*

The Clerk places THE ADDRESS *upon the Table*

His Excellency conducted by Mr. Speaker withdraws from the Chamber

Mmenson are sounded

His Excellency signs the Parliamentary Album in the Central Lobby

* * *

Mr. Speaker returns to the Chamber

The House is adjourned

Mr. Speaker leaves the Chamber

PARLIAMENT UNDER THE REPUBLIC

By the Clerk of the National Assembly

Under the Constitution which we have enacted and given to ourselves Parliament consists of the President and the National Assembly. The summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Parliament are Presidential prerogatives, while during a session the National Assembly is free to adjourn itself for such periods as it may determine. On Friday last the President issued a proclamation summoning the first Parliament under the Republic. The following day members met and put their house in order. This morning the President will come to open Parliament formally. He will do this by telling members about the policies which the Government proposes to adopt during the session.

At the next sitting of the National Assembly the President's address will be the subject of an important debate. During this debate many aspects of our national life will be discussed. The debate will give a good start to the exercise of one of the functions of the Assembly—deliberation or criticism. The debate will be based on an Address to be moved by a Majority back bench member asking the Assembly to thank the President for his address.

Not long after the debate on the President's Sessional Address the Minister of Finance will make his Budget Statement. This will provide members with another opportunity for a big debate. The Minister will make his statement on a motion asking the Assembly to approve the financial policy of the Government for the new financial year. Although Standing Orders stipulate that the debate should be confined to the general principles of Government policy and administration as set forth by the Minister and as shown in the draft annual estimates, the field over which members may range is in fact quite wide.

Yet another opportunity for a big debate will occur when the President, in obedience to the Constitution, attends Parliament shortly before prorogation and tells members how the nation has fared during that session under the Government of which he is the head. This stock-taking debate will also be initiated by a Majority back bench member on an Address thanking the President for his Sessional Report. In addition to these three opportunities for debating Government policies the Government, during the course of the session, will invariably initiate debate on specific policies, such as foreign policy. Private members will also be able to put down motions and questions.

Although the President is not a member of Parliament his office is so bound up with the National Assembly that the Constitution allows him to attend any of the sittings of the Assembly. He may not however vote or take part in debate. He may also at any time deliver an address in person or send a message to the Assembly.

The character of the ceremony which attends the opening of Parliament will to-day be different. The President's approach towards Parliament House will be heralded by the beating of *fontomforom* (traditional drums). He will be received outside the Central Lobby by eight linguists representing the various Regions and each carrying a distinctive stick. Before he steps foot in Parliament House a libation will be poured for which a prayer has been specially written. He will enter the chamber to the sound of *mmenson* (the traditional seven horns).

In his procession the President will immediately be preceded by his Sword Bearer bearing the gold State Sword. He will sit in a chair carved in the form of a stool, adorned with traditional Ghanaian stool symbols and enriched with gold leaf. The themes of some of the symbols are *sovereignty of the State*, *perfection in all that is beautiful in the existence of society*, and *sanctity and the presence of God in society*.

Since the prorogation of Parliament four days ago the chamber itself has been resplendently refurbished. Members' benches arranged in the shape of the letter 'U' will to-day for the first time present the nation's representatives as a solid phalanx, despite different political party affiliations. The carved panels behind the Dais have as their theme the birth of a nation. The carving on the front of the Table depicts various functions performed in traditional court.

The mace to which members are accustomed will no longer be in evidence. With a crown as its head and with a shaft embellished with the Royal Cypher, Tudor rose and fleur-de-lis, this mace will to-day be replaced by a new mace exquisitely fashioned in silver and fire-gilt. Its head is our heraldic bird, the eagle. In its shaft occur six traditional stools symbolising *common sharing of responsibility*, *the presence of God in society*, *lasting personality*, *prosperity*, *the presence and effect of feminine power in society* and *pride*. In between the stools are embossed five *edinkra* symbols denoting *the omnipotence of God*, *critical examination*, *strength*, *immortality* and *justice*.

In the use of the new mace we are going to depart from tradition. The mace will not lie on the Table; instead it will stand before it at right angles. At the Committee Stage of Bills it will be tilted towards the Chair to denote the informal nature of the discussion proceeding. This adaptation of a British practice is characteristic of our national spirit. How pleasant that it should provide our Parliament under the Republic with the symbol of authority of the National Assembly which it will to-day entrust to its Speaker!

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ACCRA.

4*th July*, 1960.

OPENING PRAYERS

Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to look with favour upon this Parliament of the Republic of Ghana. Grant that it may perform its high duty as in Thy sight. Give Divine guidance to the President of the Republic; endow Members of Parliament with discernment and vision, integrity and courage, that through the labours of government this land and people may be well and truly served, and Thy good purposes for the common human life be realised in our midst.

Amen

O God, grant us a vision of our country, fair as it might be: a country of righteousness, where none shall wrong his neighbour; a country of plenty, where evil and poverty shall be done away; a country of brotherhood, where all success shall be founded on service, and honour shall be given to the deserving; a country of peace, where government shall rest on the will of the people and the love for the common good. Bless the efforts of those who struggle to make this vision a living reality. Inspire and strengthen our people that they may give time, thought and sacrifice to speed the day of the coming beauty of Ghana and the total liberation of Africa.

Amen

THE GOVERNMENT

(Formed by His Excellency the President, the Right Honourable Kwame Nkrumah, in July, 1960)

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Honourable K. A. Gbedemah	*Minister of Finance and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs.*
Honourable Kojo Botsio	*Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs.*
Honourable A. E. A. Ofori-Atta	*Minister of Justice*
Honourable Ako Adjei	*Minister of Foreign Affairs*
Honourable A. E. Inkumsah	*Minister of the Interior*
Honourable Krobo Edusei	*Minister of Transport and Communications and Minister of State for Ceremonies.*
Honourable L. R. Abavana	*Minister of Health*
Honourable Kofi Baako	*Minister of State for Establishment and Presidential Matters in Parliament.*
Honourable E. K. Bensah	*Minister of Works and Housing*
Honourable P. K. K. Quaidoo	*Minister of Social Welfare*
Honourable C. de Graft Dickson	*Minister of Defence*
Honourable F. K. D. Goka	*Minister of Trade*
Honourable R. O. Amoako-Atta	*Minister of Labour and Co-operatives*
Honourable A. J. Dowuona-Hammond	*Minister of Education*
Honourable Kwaku Boateng	*Minister of Information and Broadcasting*

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Rev. S. A. Dzirasah	*Minister Resident in Guinea*
Honourable F. Y. Asare	*Regional Commissioner for Volta Region*
Honourable J. E. Hagan	*Regional Commissioner for Central Region*
Honourable E. H. T. Korboe	*Regional Commissioner for Eastern Region*
Honourable S. W. Yeboah	*Regional Commissioner for Brong/Ahafo Region*
Honourable A. Asumda	*Regional Commissioner for Upper Region*
Honourable E. A. Mahama	*Regional Commissioner for Northern Region*
Honourable John Arthur	*Regional Commissioner for Western Region*
Honourable O. O. Afriyie	*Regional Commissioner for Ashanti Region*

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

MR. E. K. DADSON

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

Mr. A. K. Onwona Agyeman	*To the Minister of Finance*
Mr. A. S. A. Abban	*To the Minister of Agriculture*
Mr. Kweku Bonsu	*To the Minister of Justice*
Mr. J. Kodzo	*To the Minister of Health*
Mr. A. K. Puplampu	*To the Minister of Foreign Affairs*
Mr. W. A. Amoro	*To the Minister of the Interior*
Mr. E. I. Preko	*To the Minister of Transport and Communications*
Mr. W. K. Aduhene	*To the Minister of State for Establishment and Presidential Matters in Parliament.*
Mr. K. O. Thompson	*To the Minister of Works and Housing*
Mr. K. Amoa-Awuah	*To the Minister of Social Welfare*
Mr. F. E. Tachie-Menson	*To the Minister of Defence*
Mr. M. R. Darko-Sarkwa	*To the Minister of Trade*
Mr. A. Mate Johnson	*To the Minister of Labour and Co-operatives*
Mr. J. Benibengor Blay	*To the Minister of Education*
Mr. Mumuni Bawumia	*To the Minister of Information and Broadcasting*

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERS

Abavana, Hon. Lawrence Rosario (C.P.P.)	*Kassena-Nankanni South*
Abban, Anthony Seibu Alec (C.P.P.)	*Ajumako-Asikuma*
Abbey, Robert Mensah (C.P.P.)	*Accra West*
Aboagye, Kwasi Sintim (C.P.P.)	*Akim Abuakwa South*
Adama, Bukari Kpegla (U.P.)	*Wala South*
Adjei, Hon. Ako (C.P.P.)	*Accra East*
Adongo, Firmino Regis Ayamga (C.P.P)	*Bolga*
Aduhene, William Kwabena (C.P.P.)	*Sefwi Wiawso*
Adzofia, Charles Ahiadzro (C.P.P.)	*Anlo East*
Afoko, Akantigsi (C.P.P.)	*Builsa*
Afriyie, Osei Owusu (C.P.P.)	*Kumasi South*
Ackam, Edward Ago (C.P.P.)	*Dangbe-Shai*
Agyeman, Albert Kwame Onwona (C.P.P.)	*North Birim*
Al-Hassan, Mrs. Susana (C.P.P.)	*Northern Region*
Allassani, Hon. Joseph Henry (C.P.P.)	*Dagomba East*
Amoa-Awuah, Kwaku (C.P.P.)	*Akim Abuakwa East*
Amoro, William Atia (C.P.P.)	*Bongo*
Amuako-Atta, Hon. Robert Okyiri (C.P.P.)	*Obuasi*
Anin, Miss Lucy (C.P.P.)	*Brong-Ahafo Region*
Antor, Senyo Gatror (U.P.)	*Kpandu North*
Apedoh, Daniel Kwami (U.P.)	*Anlo South*
Appiah, Joseph Emmanuel (U.P.)	*Atwima-Amansie*
Arjarquah, John (C.P.P.)	*Mid-Volta*
Arkah, Samuel Emanful (C.P.P.)	*Wassaw Central*
Arthur, John (C.P.P.)	*Sekondi-Takoradi*
Asafo-Agyei, Daniel Emmanuel (C.P.P)	*Kumasi North*
Asafu-Adjaye, Dr. Isaac Boaten (U.P.)	*Juaben-Edweso*
Asamany, Miss Regina (C.P.P.)	*Volta Region*
Asamoah, Miss Comfort (C.P.P.)	*Ashanti Region*
Asare, Hon. Francis Yao (C.P.P.)	*Buem*
Asiam, Kingsley (C.P.P.)	*Akwapim South*
Asiedu, Joseph Richard (C.P.P.)	*Akwapim North*
Asigiri, Idana (U.P.)	*Kusasi East*
Asumda, Ayeebo (C.P.P.)	*Kusasi West*
Attah, Nantogmah (C.P.P.)	*Nanum Dagbon*
Awumi, Jambaidu (C.P.P.)	*Kusasi Central*
Ayagiba, Baba (C.P.P.)	*Bawku*
Ayensu, Mrs. Grace (C.P.P.)	*Western Region*

MEMBERS

Baah, Charles Cant Kofi (C.P.P.)	*Eastern Gomoa*
Baako, Hon. Kofi (C.P.P.)	*Saltpond*
Balagumyetime, David Dogbilla (C.P.P.)	*Talensi*
Bawumia, Mumuni (C.P.P.)	*South Mamprusi East*
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Bensah, Hon. Emmanuel Korbla (C.P.P.)	*Agona-Swedru*
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Botsio, Hon. Kojo (C.P.P.)	*Western Gomoa*
Braimah, Joseph Adam (C.P.P.)	*Gonja East*
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Darko-Sarkwa, Michael Reynolds (C.P.P.)	*Akim Abuakwa West*
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Doku, Miss Sophia (C.P.P.)	*Eastern Region*
Dombo (Douri-Na) Simon Diedong (U.P.)	*Jirapa-Lumbussie*
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Egala, Hon. Imoru (C.P.P.)	*Tumu*
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Goka, Hon. Ferdinand Koblavi Dra (C.P.P.)	*Central Tongu*
Hagan, Hon. Joseph Essilfie (C.P.P.)	*Abura-Asebu*
Hayford, Archie Casely (C.P.P.)	*South Birim*
Iddrisu, Rolland Salifu (C.P.P.)	*Gulkpego-Nanton*
Iddrissu, Sulemana Ibun (Ind.)	*Dagomba North*
Inkumsah, Hon. Ashford Emmanuel (C.P.P.)	*Ahanta-Shama*
Johnson, Abraham Mate (C.P.P.)	*Manya Krobo*
Kaleo, Jatoe (U.P.)	*Wala North*
Karbo, Abayifaa (U.P.)	*Lawra Nandom*
Kodzo, Joseph (C.P.P.)	*Akan-Krachi*
Koranteng, Miss Mary (C.P.P.)	*Eastern Region*
Korboe, Hon. Emmanuel Humphrey Tetteh (C.P.P.)	*Yilo Krobo*
Konu, Benjamin Alphonsus (C.P.P.)	*South Tongu*

MEMBERS

Kusi, Benjamin Freeman (U.P.)	*Atwima-Nwabiagya*
Kwatia, Michael Osae (C.P.P.)	*New Juaben*
Maglo, Nelson Kwami (C.P.P.)	*Anlo North*
Mahama, Emmanuel Adama (C.P.P.)	*Gonja West*
Nimo, Charles Emmanuel (C.P.P.)	*Akim Abuakwa North*
Nkrumah, Dr. the Rt. Hon. Kwame (C.P.P.)	*Accra Central*
Ntoso, William (C.P.P.)	*Attebubu*
Nyarku, Miss Victoria (C.P.P.)	*Northern Region*
Nylander, Hon. Clarkson Thomas (C.P.P.)	*Ga*
Ocansey, Edmond Nee (C.P.P.)	*Osudoku*
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Osei, Albert Wireko, (U.P.)	*Ahafo*
Otchere, Robert Benjamin (U.P.)	*Amansie West*
Owusu-Ansah, Joseph Abrensu (C.P.P.)	*Offinsu-Kwabre*
Owusu, Victor (U.P.)	*Agona-Kwabre*
Preko, Erasmus Isaac (C.P.P.)	*Kwahu North*
Puplampu, Andrews Kwabla (C.P.P.)	*Ada*
Quaidoo, Hon. Patrick Kwame Kusi (C.P.P.)	*Amenfi-Aowin*
Tachie-Menson, Francis Edward (C.P.P.)	*Denkyira*
Tali (Tolon-Na), Alhaji Yakubu (C.P.P.)	*Dagomba South*
Tampurie, Mahama (C.P.P.)	*South Mamprusi West*
Takyi, Christopher Samuel (C.P.P.)	*Wenchi East*
Tedam, Clement Kubindiwo (C.P.P.)	*Kassena-Nankanni North*
Thompson, Kobina Orleans (C.P.P.)	*Elmina*
Welbeck, Hon. Nathaniel Azarco (C.P.P.)	*Cape Coast*
Wiafe, William Abera (C.P.P.)	*Kwahu South*
Wilmot, Miss Christiana (C.P.P.)	*Western Region*
Wireko, Joseph Dawson (C.P.P.)	*Amansie East*
Yakubu, Salifu (C.P.P.)	*Savelugu*
Yeboah-Afari, Hon. Boahene (C.P.P.)	*Sunyani East*
Yeboah, Hon. Stephen Willie (C.P.P.)	*Sunyani West*
Yentu, Tubrow Kapeon (C.P.P.)	*Frafra East*

STATE OF PARTIES

Convention Peoples' Party (C.P.P.)	96
United Party (U.P.)	14
Independent (IND.)	1
Vacancies (in respect of Ho East, Ho West and Eastern Nzima Axim)	3

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Clerk of the National Assembly	K. B. Ayensu, Esq.
Deputy Clerk	L. P. Tosu, Esq.
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Sackey, Esq.
Assistant Clerk	Vacant
Editor of Debates	C. A. Lokko, Esq.
Assistant Editor	J. E. Sam-Welsing, Esq.
Marshal	E. K. Doe, Esq.

There was about it a certain
magnificence — The echo of ancient splendor
& glory. Carvings stood out & stately glory
& Color the rest of every earthly
kind, the roar of lust — the royal
darkness — The Golden chair & the vast
valley — yellow & purple, green & blue
white & orange — Crown of leaf & flake
The Chief before was wreathed in crimson
& gold & sat on a tufted cushion — white
& cream lace & necklaces of pale pure
gold — turban & fez crown
The Mass — beard & wrinkle
The trouble of the trumpets — the drums
Crimson coiled Oblongs shawls & vast
Sceptres & shouts & King in bizarre forms of gold
The African Personality
& scroll & crescent, bar & triangle, line & dot
& interlacing of curve & square
Over all was a mist gold, encrusted with
crimson & black

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ACCRA, GHANA.

The crowds fainted, the Chief carriage

[GHANA]

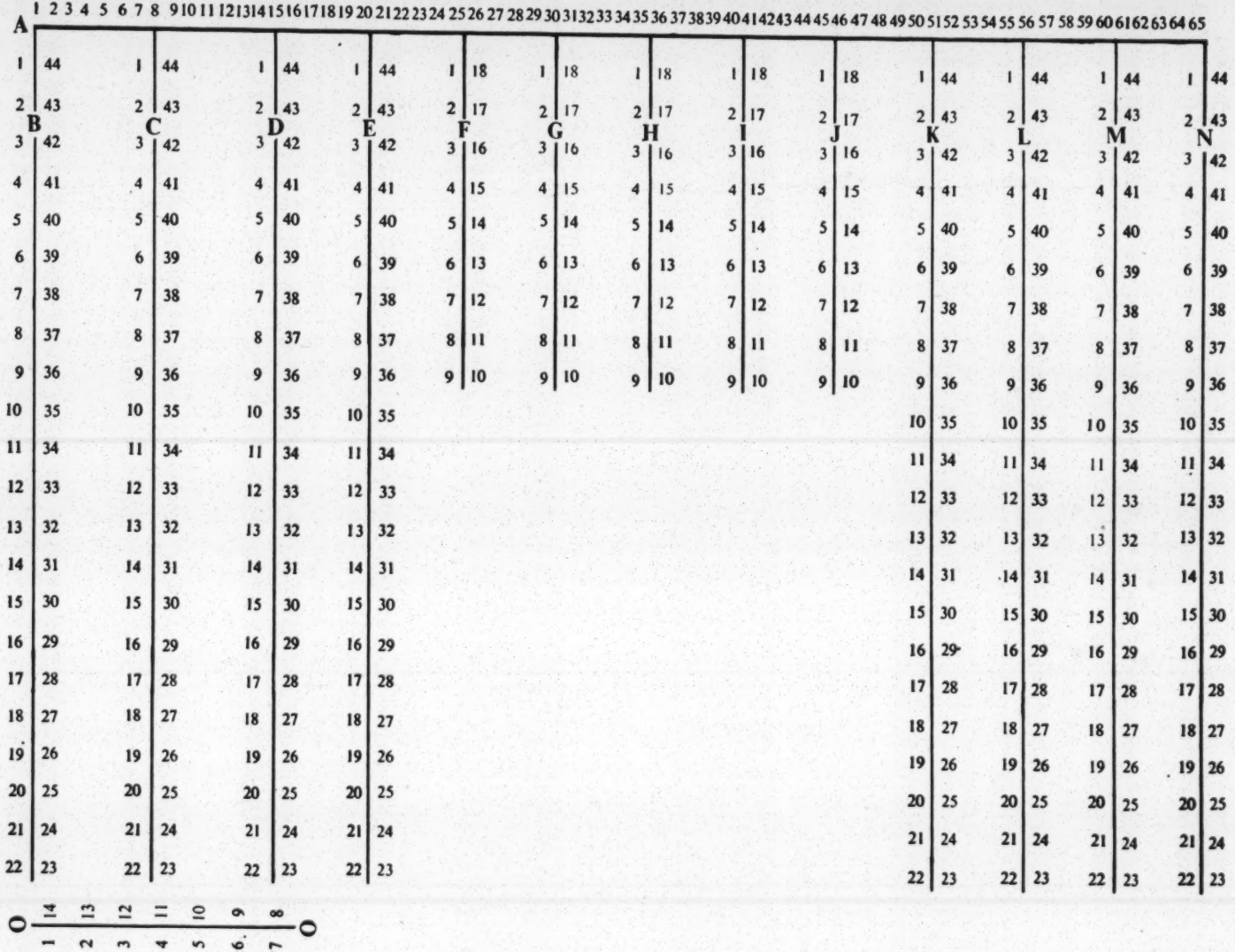
The Government of Ghana

39-1c-8

PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON

SEATING PLAN

Monday 4 *July* 1960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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GUESTS

Abarondi (I.15)
Abavana, Hon. L. R. (A.20)
Abavana, Mrs. (A.45)
Abban, A. S. A. (B.11)
Abban, Mrs. (N.34)
Abbey, R. M. (N.28)
Abbey, Mrs. (B.17)
Abdalla, S. R. (I.12)
Aberoddi (J.11A)
Abida, Dr. (M.41)
Abida, Mrs. (H.17)
Aboagye, K. S. (N.37)
Aboagye, Mrs. (B.8)
Abraham, H. E. (A.3)
Ackam, E. A. (B.20)
Ackam, Mrs. (N.25)
Acquah, J. W. (N.24)
Acquah, Mrs. (B.21)
Acquah, Nana Ayirebi (B.12)
Acquah, Mrs. (N.33)
Adama, B. K. (B.18)
Adama, Mrs. (N.27)
Adamafio, Tawia (A.9)
Adamafio, Mrs. (A.59)
Adjei, Hon. Ako (A.48)
Adjei, Mrs. (A.26)
Adongo, F. R. A. (B.22)
Adongo, Mrs. (N.23)
Adu, A. L. (L.11)
Adu, Mrs. (L.39)
Aduhene, W. K. (B.9)
Aduhene, Mrs. (N.36)
Adzofia, C. A. (N.26)
Adzofia, Mrs. (B.19)
Afedoh, D. A. (B.32)
Afedoh, Mrs. (M.22)
Afoko, A. (B.16)
Afoko, Mrs. (N.29)
Afriyie, O. O. (L.1)
Afriyie, Mrs. (F.18)
Agbano, Fia (J.5)
Aggrey, Mrs. (G.1)
Agyeman, A. K. O. (B.37)
Agyeman, Mrs. (N.8)
Akiwumi, Justice A. M. (D.40)
Akiwumi, Mrs. (A.28)
Akiwumi, H. E. (K.40)
Akiwumi, Mrs. (E.6)
Akoto II, Nana Kwafo (B.7)
Akpandja III, Nana Abura (N.38)
Akyin VI, Nana (C.34)
Albini, A. (I.7)
Allassani, Hon. J. H. (C.35)
Allassani, Mrs. (L.33)
Alexander, Major-General, H. T. (C.33)
Alexander, Mrs. (M.33)
Amadu, A. (F.10)
Amankwah (O.13)
Amankwah, Mrs. (O.8)
Amanoo, H. R. (C.7)
Amanoo, Mrs. (K.7)
Amegee, P. (G.16)
Amissah, The Most Rev. J. K. (C.42)
Amoa-Awuah, K. (C.38)
Amoa-Awuah, Mrs. (M.38)
Amoako-Atta, Hon. R. O. (A.56)
Amoako-Atta, Mrs. (A.17)
Amoro, W. A. (M.8)
Amoro, Mrs. (C.36)
Ansah, B. (E.38)
Ansah, Mrs. (K.39)
Antos, H.E. Josef (M.9)
Antos, Mrs. (C.10)
Antubam, Kofi (C.23)
Arjarquah, J. (N.30)
Arjarquah, Mrs. (B.15)
Ackah, S. E. (N.22)
Ackah, Mrs. (B.23)
Arthur, J. (D.1)
Arthur, Mrs. (F.8)
Asafu-Adjaye, D. E. (B.31)
Asafu-Adjaye, Mrs. (N.14)
Asafu-Adjaye, H.E. Sir E. O. (L.44)
Asafu-Adjaye, Lady (D.2)
Asare, Hon. F. Y. (F.1)
Asare, Mrs. (A.13)
Asare, H.E. Theadore (E.39)
Asare, Mrs. (K.6)
Asiam, K. (B.24)
Asiam, Mrs. (N.21)
Asiedu, J. R. (A.44)
Asiedu, Mrs. (A.24)
Asigiri, I. (B.26)
Asigiri, Mrs. (N.19)
Asumda, A. (F.9)
Asumda, Mrs. (F.4)
Atta, N. (N.20)
Atta, Mrs. (B.25)
Awua-Baffor (D.22)
Awua-Baffor, Mrs. (O.11)
Awuni, J. (B.13)
Awuni, Mrs. (N.32)
Ayagiba, B. (B.28)
Ayagiba, Mrs. (N.17)
Ayele, M. (H.8)
Bahanan, I. (J.15)
Bainson, S. K. (D.29)
Bainson, Mrs. (K.21)
Balewa, T. (A.31)
Balagumyetime, D. D. (D.24)
Balagumyetime, Mrs. (K.22)
Ballard, B. C., H.E. (J.11)
Balycr, F. (K.13)
Bannerman, E. A. L. (M.17)
Bannerman, Mrs. (C.24)
Bannerman, Dr. R. H. O. (M.23)
Bannerman, Mrs. (M.14)
Barima-Twum, G. (O.6)
Barima-Twum, Mrs. (O.2)
Barnett, C. (G.5)
Barnett, Mrs. (H.7)
Bediako-Poku, H.E. (K.38)
Bediako-Poku, Mrs.
Bell, Dr. W. J. (C.20)
Bell, Mrs. (M.25)
Bennion, A. F. R. (M.18)
Bennion, Mrs. (K.23)
Bensah, (Hon. E. K. A.50)
Bensah, Mrs. (A.19)
Blanchette (G.4)
Bing, G. (L.36)
Bing, Mrs. (H.18)
Bitan, H.E. Moshie (J.4)
Bitan, Mrs. (D.8)
Boadu, K. (M.11)
Boakye, A. R. (N.11)
Boakye, Mrs. (B.34)
Boabeng, Nana A. (C.40)
Boateng, Kweku (A.58)
Boateng, Mrs. (A.15)
Brockway, F. (K.4)
Bois, A. (G.6)
Bongay, M. J. K. (G.15)
Bhose, Dr. S. C. (L.38)
Bhose, Mrs. (B.40)
Bossman, H.E. Dr. J. E. (D.43)
Bossman, Mrs. (L.43)
Botsio, Hon. Kojo (A.27)
Botsio, Mrs. (A.39)
Bowers, The Rt. Rev. J. (L.32)
Bozovic, A. (D.37)
Bozovic, Mrs. (M.36)
Brachott, Dr. D. (C.30)
Brachott, Mrs. (M.15)
Brecely, H.E. M. (H.14)
Braimah, J. A. (N.7)
Braimah, Mrs. (B.38)
Bronk, The Rt. Rev. A. VanDen (K.33)
Brugger, E. (C.9)
Brugger, Mrs. (L.34)
Buadi, D. (M.16)
Buadi, Mrs. (C.15)
Biatna, T. (F.15)
Cartwright, Miss M. (E.43)
Casely-Hayford, A. (N.10)
Casely-Hayford, Mrs. (D.10)
Champagne, The Rt. Rev. Gabriel (M.32)
Chand, H.E. Khub (I.5)
Chapman, C. H. (D.34)
Chapman, Mrs. (L.9)
Chapman, D. A. (L.42)
Chapman, Mrs. (D.42)
Charles, Justice M. A. (C.8)
Charles, Mrs. (M.7)
Cartwright, Mrs. (E.43)
Chavel, A. (K.14)
Christian, J. H. (D.36)
Christian, Mrs. (I.11)
Clark, H. M. (E.1)
Clerk, N. T. (E.8)
Clerk, Mrs. (M.4)
Corea, Sir C. (A.43)
Coussey, Lady (A.41)
Crabbe, Justice S. A. (M.43)
Crabbe, Mrs. (C.1)
Crabbe, V. C. R. A. C. (L.19)
Crabbe, Mrs. (L.3)

Dadson, E. K. (B.3)
Dadson, Mrs. (A.2)
Danquah, M. Appiah (A.62)
Danquah, Mrs. (A.6)
Darko, Sir Tsibu (B.5)
Darko-Sarkwa (C.11)
Darko-Sarkwa, Mrs. (M.10)
Deakin, J. (M.26)
Deakin, Mrs. (C.17)
Dei-Anang, M. F. (D.31)
Dei-Anang, Mrs. (N.3)
Degava, D. D. (G.10)
Delbi, M. (G.7)
Delvendahl (J.8)
Deing, H.E. S. S. (F.13)
Deeby, C. M. C. (I.18)
Dipcharima (L.4)
Dey, H.E. Carl S. (M.6)
Dey, Mrs. (D.44)
Diallo, H.E. A. (M.40)
Diallo, Mrs. (B.42)
de Graft Dickson, C. (A.14)
de Graft Dickson, Mrs. (A.51)
Doku-Boi (O.4)
Doku-Boi, Mrs. (O.9)
Dombo, S. D. (B.44)
Dombo, Mrs. (M.9)
Dowuona-Hammond, A. J. (A.11)
Dowuona-Hammond, Mrs. (A.54)
Du Bois, Dr. (A.33)
Du Bois, Mrs. (A.48)
Dunbar, Mrs. (F.16)
Dzirasa, S. A. (H.4)
Dzirasa, Mrs. (I.3)

Easmon, Dr. C. O. (D.12)
Easmon, Mrs. (B.33)
Edusei, Hon. Krobo (A.18)
Edusei, Mrs. (A.49)
Egala, Imoru (N.42)
Egala, Mrs. (D.33A)
Elhassan, S. A. (H.9)
Elliott, H.E. J. Banks
Elliott, Mrs. (K.37)
Errington, Sir E. (K.44)
Erzuah, H.E. J. B. (D.3)
Erzuah, Mrs. (L.41)
Esin, Dr. E. A. (E.30)
Essibrah, W. A. C. (C.12)
Essibrah, Mrs. (L.15)
Essien, J. K. (M.30)
Essien, Mrs. (B.27)

Fanon, Dr. (K.25)
Flake, H.E. Wilson C. (E.7)
Flake, Mrs. (L.7)
Fodeba, K. (J.12)
Foncha, J. N. (A.29)
Foot, J. (J.18)
Foulaire, (A.25)
Forde, C. V. M. (A.7)
Forde, Mrs. (A.65)
French, E. W. C. (K.36)
French, Mrs. (N.5)

Galevo, Rev. E. K. (N.12)
Galevo, Mrs. (D.12)
Gbedemah, Hon. K. A. (A.42)
Gbedemah, Mrs. (A.32)
Ghann, J. Y. (E.21)
Ghann, Mrs. (C.22)
Gergadze (K.1)
Gergadze, R. A. (I.10)
Gibson, A. M. (F.11)
Goka, Hon. F. K. D. (A.54)
Granville-Sharp, Justice (L.12)
Granville-Sharp, Mrs. (E.11)
Greup, F. C. Regtdoorsee (L.8)
Guiringuad, H.E. Louis de (J.17)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GUESTS

Guiringuad, Mrs. (B.1)
Gwira, B. E. (N.44)
Gwira, Mrs. (L.29)

Hagan, Hon. J. E. (F.3)
Hagan, Mrs. (A.57)
Hall, H.E. E. F. M. (N.42)
Halm, H.E. W. Q. M. (B.2)
Halm, Mrs. (N.43)
Hailsham, Viscount (A.40)
Hamed, S. M. A. (G.13)
Hansbery, L. (K.43)
Hanson, Major (M.24)
Hanson, Mrs. (C.19)
Hare, H.E. R. A.
Harrison-Affull (L.20)
Harrison-Affull, Mrs. (E.14)
Hawe, Dr. A. J. (M.28)
Hawe, Mrs. (B.30)
Heider, A. (I.4)
Heyman, Eric K. (I.1)
Heyman, Mrs. (A.8)
Heptinstall, L. C. (M.20)
Heptinstall, Mrs. (C.25)
Hesse (L.16)
Hesse, Mrs (E.19)
Hinchcliffe, M (C.13)
Hinchcliffe, Mrs. (L.30)
Hove, R. N. M. (H.10)
Hawson, P. (J.7)
Humphries, (G.14)
Hussein, K. (E.44)

Iddrissu, S. I. (M.21)
Iddrissu, Mrs. (C.32)
Iddrissu, R. S. (E.24)
Iddrissu, Mrs. (D.21)
Ikoku (E.42)
Inkumsah, Hon. E. A. (A.52)
Inkumsah, Mrs. (A.21)

Jackson, Commander Sir Robert (B.4)
Jackson, Lady (L.35)
Jackson, J. (L.28)
Jackson, Mrs. (D.33)
Jantuah, H.E. J. E. (M.37)
Jantuah, Mrs. (C.37)
Jennings, Rev. (B.35)
Johnson, Dr. (J.9)
Josephtal, G. (G.8)

Kano, Malam A. (G.2)
Kamenga (J.6)
Kena II, H.E. Nana Kwabena (D.38)
Kena, Mrs. (K.34)
Kocaman, H. (J.10)
Kenings, The Rt. Rev. Anthony (I.6)
Keller, Dr. H. (I.14)
Kessels, H. (M.3)
Kessels, Mrs. (B.6)
Kebluser (I.8)
Kessie, H.E. Cobina (B.39)
Kessie, Mrs. (I.17)
Kosisang (E.4)
Konu, B. A. (N.16)
Konu, Mrs. (E.18)
Kamanga (E.5)
Konuah, K.G. (M.13)
Konuah, Mrs. (B.29)
Korboe, Hon. E. H. T. (F.5)
Korboe, Mrs. (A.10)
Korsah, Sir Arku (A.34)
Korsah, Lady (A.37)
Kotei, A. (B.14)
Kotei, Mrs. A. (N.31)
Kumah, A. C. (E.26)
Kumah, Mrs. (N.39)
Kumah, H.E. S. W. (B.41)
Kumah, Mrs. (L.37)
Kumi, H.E. Ayeh (A.65)
Kumi, Mrs. (A.4)
Kusi, B. F. (L.27)
Kusi, Mrs. (E.25)
Kwatia, M. O. (M.31)
Kwatia, Mrs. (E.14)

Lana, S. (L.6)
Littleton, H. R. (N.15)
Littleton, Mrs. (B.36)
Lockhart, S. A. (K.42)
Lockhart, Mrs. S. (E.41)
Lemon, J. (J.3)

Mahama (G.17)
Mahama, Mrs. (F.6)
Madjitey, E. R. T. (D.9)
Madjitey, Mrs. (L.13)
Massaqoi (A.1)
Massaqoi, Mrs. (A.62)
Mettle-Nunoo (E.20)
Mettle-Nunoo, Mrs. (K.16)
Maglo, N. K. (D.32)
Maglo, Mrs. (L.23)
Marshall, T. (M.35)
Mainoo, Joe (C.5)
Mainoo, Mrs. (M.34)
Mondello, M. (J.13)
Martinson, The Rt. Rev. E. D. (K.35)
Martinson, Mrs. (E.9)
Margai, Sir M. (A.38)
Mbu, M. T. (N.1)
Menon, K.
Menham, F. H. (M.19)
Menham, Mrs. (C.16)
Meonan, H.E. C. (E.32A)
Mettle-Nunoo (E.20)
Mettle-Nunoo, Mrs. (B.31A)
Mofar (I.13)
Michele, H.E. Dr. R. C. de San (L.10)
Michele, Mrs. (E.15)
Millbourne, E. Sir (I.2)
Mohrstedt, H. (K.3)
Mohrstedt, Mrs. (E.3)
Mills-Odoi, Justice G. C. (N.9)
Mills-Odoi, Mrs. (B.43)
Mokbehle (G.9)
Minnow, J. L. (D.19)
Minnow, Mrs. (L.18)
Myer, Joefio (H.2)
Myer, Mrs. (A.56)

Navropio (C.31)
Nelson, M. D. (O.13)
Nimo, C. E. (C.28)
Nimo, Mrs. (K.21)
Nketsia, H.E. Nana Kobina (K.11)
Nketsia, Mrs. (D.35)
Nketia, J. H. (C.21)
Nketia, Mrs. (K.26)
Nkomo (I.9)
Nkrumah, Dr. The Rt. Hon. Kwame
Ntoso, W. (L.25)
Ntoso, Mrs. (D.18)
Nylander, Hon. C. T. (C.4)
Nylander, Mrs. (N.40)

Obeko, C. J. (L.22)
Obeko, Mrs. (D.12)
Ocansey, E. N. (K.31)
Ocansey, Mrs. (D.14)
Odamtten, S. E. (N.13)
Odamtten, Mrs. (C.6)
Odjidja, The Rt. Rev. E. M. L. (C.3)
Odjidja, Mrs. (L.5)
Odukale, S. S. A. (E.29)
Ofori-Atta, Hon. A. E. A. (A.46)
Ofori-Atta, Mrs. (A.30)
Okoh, E. K. (D.13)
Okoh, Mrs. (M.27)
Okuma, H.E. N. (L.16)
Okuma, Mrs. (D.6)
Omolulu, O. O. (L.40)
Oxkan, C. (G.11)
Osei, A. W. (D.15)
Osei, Mrs. (M.39)
Osei, C. E. (D.7)
Osei, Mrs. (L.17)
Otchere, R. B. (C.18)
Otchere, Mrs. (A.15)
Owusu, James (D.28)
Owusu, Mrs. (K.8)
Owusu-Ansah, J. A. (C.29)
Owusu-Ansah, Mrs. (M.29)

Pedler, F. J. (H.11)
Pedler, Mrs. (H.5)
Phillips, Dr. P. M. J. (E.13)
Phillips, Mrs. (E.37)
Pope, Rt. Rev. D. (D.26)
Pope, Mrs. (D.36)
Potekhim, Professor (K.10)
Powell, Miss Erica (D.30)
Popova, Madam (H.3)
Preko, E. I. (E.16)
Preko, Mrs. (C.41)
Prempeh II, Nana Sir Osei Agyeman (C.44)
Prentice, R. K. (J.2)

Quaidoo, Hon. P. K. K. (A.16)
Quaidoo, Mrs. (A.22)
Quaison-Sackey, H.E. A. (L.2)
Quaison-Sackey, Mrs. (C.43)
Quaye, E. C. (K.24)
Quaye, Mrs. (N.9)
Quist, Lady Dinah (A.12)

Raaflaub (D.23)
Ribeiro, M. A. (K.29)
Ribeiro, Mrs. (C.2)
Rodgers, A. (F.12)

Sabry, H.E., H. E. F. (A.61)
Scott, Justice G. M. (N.18)
Scott, Mrs. (D.39)
Sfar, H.E., (J.G.18)
Simpson, Justice A. H. (D.4)
Simpson, Mrs. (H.9A)
Small, I. A. N. (E.32)
Small, Mrs. (K.30)
Shoeir, G. (J.14)
Saifulaye, D. (A.25)
Shaikh, General K. M. (A.23)
Stein, H.E. Herr Carl (E.36)
Stein, Frau (K.5)
Smolinkova, Madam (J.16)
Sytenko, H.E. Mikhail D. (E.10)
Sytenko, Mrs. (M.5)
Sayre Dean, F. B. (E.2)
Sayre Dean, Mrs. (K.2)
Sackey, Mrs. (O.7)
Sansudin, B. (G.9A)
Shardow, Z. B. (O.12)
Shardow, Mrs. (O.14)

Takyi, C. S. (L. 24)
Takyi, Mrs. (K.27)
Tampurie, M. (K.18)
Tampurie, Mrs. (D.17)
Tay, V.C.M. (N.4)
Tay, Mrs. (E.35)
Techie-Menson, Sir Charles (M.1)
Techie-Menson, Lady (D.41)
Twardowski Von (H.1)
Thompson, R. M. (J.1)
Talbot, Dr. D. (G.12)
Thompson, R. K. M. (J.1)
Tachie-Menson, F. E. (E.34)
Tachie-Menson, Mrs. (C.27)
Tachie-Menson, Lieutenant (C.26)
Tachie-Menson, Mrs. (E.28)
Timnler, Dr. (E.40)
Tedam, C. K. (K.28)
Tedam, Mrs. (E.31)
Tettegah, J. K. (A.5)
Tettegah, Mrs. (A.63)
Thompson, K. O. (D.11)
Thompson, Mrs. (M.42)
Tolon Na (E.33)
Tolon Na, Mrs. (I.12A)
Toure, President S. (A.36)
Toure, Ishmal (K.41)

Valo, Joseph (F.14)
Vanderpuije, I. (O.1)
Vanderpuije, Mrs. (K.12)
Van Hall (G.3)

Walravens, H.E. Gerald (H.12)
Williams, H.E. B. (H.16)
Welbeck, Hon. N. A. (L.14)
Welbeck, Mrs. (D.20)
Walravens, G. (H.12)
Wireko, J. D. (D.17)
Wireko, Mrs. (K.17)
Wright, D. C. (K.32)
Wright, Mrs. (D.16)

Yaradua, M. (E.27)
Yakubu, S. (K.15)
Yakubu, Mrs. (K.20)
Yeboah-Afari, B. (B.10)
Yeboah-Afari, Mrs. (N.35)
Yeboah, Hon. S. W. (F.7)
Yeboah, Mrs. (F.2)
Yentu, T. T. (K.18)
Yentu, Mrs. (D.25)

Zenter, K. (H.6)

President's Luncheon

39-1e-9

MENU

Monday 4 July 1960

WINES

Liebfraumilch Rhenania

Rose D'anjou

Mumm Cordon Rouge

MENU

Smoked Scotch Salmon

•

Vol Au Vent Financiere

•

Roast Stuffed Poussin Polonaise

Broccoli Spears

Gaufrette Potatoes

•

Raspberries Romanoff

•

Coffee

OUTLINE MASTER PROGRAMME

REPUBLIC INAUGURATION CELEBRATIONS

•

29 JUNE—4 JULY 1960

39-12-31

DRESS ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations will be used during the Republic Inauguration Celebrations:—

(U.1.) —Formal national dress or (for Military, Police and other disciplined bodies) uniform with sword, orders and decorations, or formal lounge suit.

(U.2.) —Formal national dress or uniform without sword and with ribands only or lounge suit.

(E.D.) —Formal national dress for the evening or white shell jacket, cummerbund, stiff or soft white shirt and collar, black tie, neck badges, stars and miniature medals.

(D.J.) —National evening dress or black or white dinner jacket or white shell jacket, stiff or soft white shirt and collar, black tie.

(L.S.) —National dress or lounge suit.

State Functions Secretariat

REPUBLIC INAUGURATION CELEBRATIONS

OUTLINE MASTER PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY 29th JUNE 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
1/07	By 7.30 p.m.	AMBASSADOR HOTEL	All invited guests to be in their places at the Hotel.	**(E.D.)**	Approximately 400 guests.
1/08	7.30 p.m.–7.50 p.m.	do.	Phased arrival of V.I.P.s and Guests.		
1/09	7.50 p.m.–8.00 p.m.	do.	**Move by H.E. from the State House to the Ambassador Hotel.**		Via Castle Road, and Independence Avenue.
1/1	8.00 p.m.–10.00 p.m.	do.	**State Dinner at Ambassador Hotel.**		Police Band in attendance.

THURSDAY 30th JUNE 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
	8.30 a.m.	PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND PRECINCTS	Members of the Public and invited guests to have taken their places.	(U.1.)	
	8.30 a.m.–8.45 a.m.	do.	Phased arrivals of V.I.P.s, Guests, Ministers, Judges, etc.		
	8.48 a.m.	do.	**Mr. Speaker's procession enters the House.**		
	9.25 a.m.–9.41 a.m.	do.	**H.E. moves from State House to Parliament House.**		Via Castle Road, National Monument, 28th February Road.
2/1	9.48 a.m.	do.	**Prorogation of Parliament by H.E. The Governor-General.**	(U.1.)	Guard of Honour by 1St. Battalion, The Ghana Regiment of Infantry. Police Trumpeters in attendance.
2/2	10.20 a.m.		**H.E. drives back to State House.**		Via 28th February Road, National Monument and Castle Road.
2/3	11.00 a.m.–11.55 a.m.	STATE HOUSE	**Drinks Party by Speaker for Members of the National Assembly.**	(L.S.)	
2/4	12.30 p.m.–1.30 p.m.	FLAGSTAFF HOUSE	**Reception by the Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister for visiting V.I.P.s**		
2/5	1.00 p.m.–2.30 p.m.	STATE HOUSE	**Luncheon Party by H.E. for Members of the Diplomatic Corps.**		
2/6	6.15 p.m.		**Broadcast by His Excellency.**		
	7.00 p.m.	ACCRA AIRPORT	Invited guests to have taken their places.		
	7.00 p.m.–7.10 p.m.	do.	Phased arrival of V.I.P.s, Guests, Ministers, Judges, M.P.s		
	7.10 p.m.	do	**H.E. moves from the State House to the Airport.**		Via Castle Road and Independence Avenue.
2/7	8.00 p.m.	do.	**Departure of His Excellency the Governor-General.**		Guard of Honour of Armed Forces. Police Band in attendance.

FRIDAY 1st JULY 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
3/1	7.00 a.m.–8.45 a.m.	STATE HOUSE	**Inauguration of the President.**	(U.1.)	Guard of Honour by Ghana Army. Army and Police Bands.
3/2			Publication of the First Republican *Gazette*.		
3/3	8.45 a.m.–10.30 a.m.	STATE HOUSE	**Issue of Commission to the Chief Justice and appointment of Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers.**		Police Trumpeters in attendance.
3/4	11.00 a.m.		**Ceremonial drive by President.**		Procession includes Cabinet Ministers: street lining by the Army, School Children and other Organizations.
3/5	6.10 p.m.		**Broadcast by the President.**		
	5.30 p.m.	RACE COURSE	Uninvited members of the public will arrive and take their places in the standing room.		Via the old gate and Maxwell Road.
	5.45 p.m.		Green label invitees will arrive.		Via Race Course Road new by-pass, park on the Stadium and enter through the East Turnstiles.
	5.55 p.m.		Yellow label invitees to arrive.		Via the Ministries entry and park in the members' enclosure.
	6.05 p.m.		Red label invitees to arrrive.		
	6.30 p.m.		**The President's party will arrive and drive round the course to the Presidential Box.**		Via Castle Road and the north gate.
3/6	6.30 p.m.	RACE COURSE	**Lighting of the Ceremonial Flame and Fireworks Display.**		

39-12-33

SATURDAY 2nd JULY 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
4/1	9.00 a.m.	STATE HOUSE	**National Assembly Meeting for taking of Oaths by Members.**	**(L.S.)**	
	3.15 p.m.	ACCRA SPORTS STADIUM	All invited guests to have taken their seats.		
4/2	3.30 p.m.	do.	**Parade of Armed Forces, School children, Uniformed Bodies and Voluntary Organisations.**	**(U.1.)**	Army and Police Bands.
4/3	9.00 p.m.–1.00 a.m.	STATE HOUSE	**State Ball.**	**(D.J.)**	Police Band, Builders Brigade Band, Modernaires and Broadway Professional Dance Bands.

SUNDAY 3rd JULY 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
5/1	8.00 a.m.–9.15 a.m.	ACCRA SPORTS STADIUM	**Inter-denominational Service.**	**(U.2.)**	Including Massed Bands and Choirs.
5/2	4.00–6.00 p.m.	GOVERNMENT HOUSE OSU	**Garden Party followed by Beating of Retreat.**	**(L.S.)**	Ghana Police will Beat the Retreat.

MONDAY 4th JULY 1960

SERIAL	APPROX. TIME	PLACE	EVENT	DRESS	REMARKS
	By 9.00 a.m.	PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND PRECINCTS	Members of the public and invited guests to have taken their places.		
	8.45 a.m.–9.05 a.m.	do.	Phased arrival of M.P.s, V.I.P.s, Ministers, etc., at Parliament House.		
	9.12 a.m.	do.	**Speaker's Procession enters the House.**		
	8.45 a.m.–9.18 a.m.	do.	**President's Procession moves from Flagstaff House to Parliament House.**		Via Independence Avenue and Barnes Road.
6/1	9.30 a.m.–10.00 a.m.	do.	**State Opening of Parliament.**		Army Guard of Honour 3rd Battalion, The Ghana Regiment of Infantry. Police Trumpeters.
6/2	10.30 a.m.	SUPREME COURT	**Swearing-in of the Attorney-General and Judges.**		Reception after the Ceremony for members of the Bar, etc. Army Band to be in attendance.
6/3	1.00 p.m.	AMBASSADOR HOTEL	**Luncheon by the President.**	(L.S.)	For approx. 500 guests.
6/4	9.30 p.m.–11.20 p.m.	GREAT HALL U.C.G. LEGON.	**Concert**	(E.D.)	By The Arts Council of Ghana.

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER . ACCRA . GHANA

IN CASE OF REPLY THE
NUMBER AND DATE OF THIS
LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED

OUR REF. NO. _____
YOUR REF. NO. _____

EMBASSY OF GHANA
2139 R STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

13th July, 1960

39-10-182

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of 23rd June as well as Dr. Danquah's manuscript. It is unfortunate that I never had the opportunity of meeting you in Ghana. I suppose you received my invitation to my buffet supper which was arranged in honour of the American invitees to the Republic Presidential Inauguration.

Dr. Danquah has been my bitter opponent and while I was chairman of the IDC he criticized my administration very fiercely; and now that he is almost down and out he has chosen to request me to do him service. This I certainly will not do and have therefore transmitted the manuscript to him in Ghana. I will not allow him to use me as his agent.

I hope you are well and trust there will be an opportunity for us to meet while I am in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

W.M.Q. Halm
Ambassador

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

WMQH/js

[GHANA]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

His Excellency, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President of the Republic of Ghana
Accra,
Ghana

P.O. Box 37 The Pres

PERSONAL

My dear Mr. Nkrumah:

I have already written you once concerning preliminary work on the "Encyclopedia Africana". In this letter, I am summing up what I have done to date in the hope that the Encyclopedia can be brought up and discussed in the reorganization of the University of Ghana.

I should also preface this letter by thanking you again for your hospitality while I was in Ghana and my appreciation of your work before the United Nations.

Enclosed is the general statement which I have sent out already to the following persons and which I am continuing to transmit to other scholars.

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
Professor John D. Bernal
Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P.
Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson
Mr. Basil Davidson
Mr. Daryll Forde
Lord Hailey
Dr. Melville Herskovits
Mr. Thomas L. Hodgkin
Mr. Kuo Mo Jo
Mr. L.S.B. Leakey
Mr. William Arthur Lewis
Mr. Richard Pankhurst
Lord Bertrand A.W. Russell
Dr. Eric Williams

I shall send you as soon as possible a copy of such replies as I receive.

In the meantime I think it would be wise if the new University of Ghana should do two things: first, assign to some faculty or establish a particular faculty to take charge of the "Encyclopedia Africana" and arrange for its editorial control and publication. The bulk of the members of the Editorial Board should be African scholars, but there should also be included European scholars who are devoid of prejudice and who are willing to work with Africans. Second, there should be set up as soon as possible a Ghana University Press that would be like the Oxford University Press is to Oxford University and the Cambridge University Press to Cambridge University which could take charge of publications. A printing establishment should be set up which could issue the Encyclopedia and eventually other works which Ghana would like to publish.

Your government should make known to the Supervisory Board its willingness to finance and support the "Encyclopedia Africana" and the University Press, and let them know to what extent this Board would go. Meantime, if you wish, I will

27-29A-13

continue the work I have begun, corresponding with as many persons as I can and gathering their replies and making such personal contacts as is possible. This will involve some expense from my office and for this I will make a calculation and enclose it in this letter.

I trust this will find you in good health and I beg to send this greeting from myself and wife to you and your wife and the children.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-298-14

[FAINT]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
November 5, 1960

His Excellency, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President of the Republic of Ghana
P.O. Box of the President
Accra,
Ghana

PERSONAL

My dear Mr. Nkrumah:

I am sending you a list of persons to whom I have written and a copy of replies received to date.

I wrote you October 10 giving you a report of my activities, but have had no reply.

Shirley and I will be in Nigeria from November 14 to about November 21. I hope there to see some persons to talk further concerning the Encyclopedia.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-1

Through 11/5/60

CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA":

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
Professor John D. Bernal
* Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P.
* Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson
* Mr. Basil Davidson
Mr. Daryll Forde
Lord Hailey
Dr. Melville Herskovits
Mr. Thomas L. Hodgkin
Mr. Kuo Mo Jo
Mr. L.S.B. Leakey
Dr. William Arthur Lewis
* Mr. Richard Pankhurst
Lord Bertrand A.W. Russell
Dr. Eric Williams

His Excellency Chou En Lai
Dr. Melville Herskovits
Mr. Ivor Montagu
Morgan College
Mr. Ivan Potekhin, Director Africa Institute, Moscow
President S.J. Wright
Humboldt University of Berlin
Hungarian Academy of Sciences
African Museum of Tervurien
Mr. Josef Macek, Historical Institute, Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences
Mr. Jaroslov Prusek, Oriental Institute, " " "
Mr. William M. Brewer, Journal of Negro History
Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Stanford University
University of California
Academy of Sciences, Lisbon
Academy of Sciences, Madrid
Academy of Sciences, Rome
"Presence Africaine"
Texas Southern University
Mr. Philip Mason
Rev. Gervase Mathew
Sir Roland Oliver
Dr. Audrey Richards
Sir Mortimer Wheeler
Dr. Kenneth Dike
Fourah Bay College
Makerere College
Rhodes-Livingston Institute
Dr. Abdoulaye Li

* copies of replies enclosed

-more-

University College of Rhodesia & Nyasaland
Dr. John Hope Franklin
Miss Margery Perham
University of Cape Town
Witwatersrand University
The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Ghana proposes to collect the scientific dta for a history of the peoples inhabiting the continent of Africa and for a knowledge of their past and present culture. And to publish as soon as possible within the next one or two decades, a result of th this study for popular use.

For this purpose the President proposes:

I. To secure the cooperation of the independent governments of Africa

2. To secure the advise and work of the chief scholars of the world who have studied Africa and its history and culture, or who plan such studies. It is true that there already exists a large body of such information, but it has been collected for the most part by persons not of African descent, who have often unconscoously shared the prejudice against Africa, so long common in Europe and America. There is need therefore that Africans shall begin to interpret their own history and cu culture, so long as this can be done by scholars of real scientific trainin using all tha science has collected, but interpreting this from the African point of view.

39-46-207

3. To start such an Encyclopaedia Africa a careful preliminary plan of proce dure must be worked out with care. To this end the President of the Republic of Ghana has asked Dr. WE.B.Du Bois to lay such a plan before him.

Dr. Du Bois has had the following academic training

Dr. Du Bois has written the fowing books on Africa

Dr. Du Bois has for the last 60 years (Pan-Afro)

Dr. Du Bois hs twice in the past attempted to start the preparation and publication of an encyclopaedia such as is now planned

In 1900

In 19 30, the Phelphs- Stokes Corporation

In addition to this Dr. Carter Woodson , a Ph.D. in history of Harvard University, began the publication of a quarterly Journal Of Negro History and had in mind tht eventually the contributions to this journal would form the basis for an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. There were some negotiations for uniting this project with the Phelps-Stokes plan, but Dr.

Woodson died before anything came of this. The Journal of Negro History however is still publishing

British, French, Russian, German, Belgium, Spanish, Portuguese , American , West Indian scholars have accumulated a large mass of scientific data regarding Africa, and started museums and collections of books and manuscripts and this material is at the disposl of thescholars who will prepare thsi new Encyclopaedia. Moreover the recent advances of science, in historiography, the Social Sciences, Archeology, ethnography, geography, geology, physics Psychology and chemistry, all these and other fields of knowledge, ahve usuall at touched Africa and the Africans in their work . Indeed some parts of Africa like Egypt nave raised their investications to a science in itself; but here again the people chiefly concerned nave had too little to do with t investigations or conclusions.

39-46-209

ENCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Ghana is planning to collect the scientific data for an encyclopaedia Africana (& for a history of facts and culture of the peoples of Africa

For the purpose he proposes

1. To secure the cooperation of the independent nations of Africa

2. To plan a comprehensive preliminary plan of procedure for collecting data, securing the cooperation of scholars.

3. To establish at the University of Ghana a faculty of scientific experts and a library of source material & published works

The President of Ghana has commissioned Dr W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D Litt D Hist Sc. D.; Honorary member American Acad. of Sci, Corr Member German Acad. of Sc & Letters, Fellow A.A.A.S. Sci. Member American Acad. of Arts & Letters Etc. etc to assist & to arrange his program plans for an Encyclopedia Africana & for the Encyclopaedia of the Negro & to consult with the students of African the world over to secure

Fine News Pg Ext of Ghana, Accra P.O. 1960

Chairman & Responsible for the present plan

He has asked Dr D & began the

Correspondence in New York, ~~on Conference~~

& ~~Consultation~~ with the Embassies of African

Nations @ the U N.

Until this work can be continued at

the Univ. of Ghana under the advice

& counsel of World Scholars

It is proposed that the collection of

facts & data begun as soon as funds

& Dr the Exc. A. be published in 1976

The ~~Dr~~ He thereby am. of the Congress of Peoples

which sought & plan the relation of A

& the West.

Language Arts, Math, Archeology — Education Family, class sex — Legend Folk lore — Literature

Psychology Economy — Technology — Industrial Explorers

The Encyclopedia Africana

Under the following this Coalition the President of the R of Ghana

with Executive Planning Council

& the Trustees Editorial Board of Ghana

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Ph.D. Harvard — LL.D

Editor Ghana Embassy, U.N.

31 years in Brooklyn, USA

Great Africans
Egyptologists

Chronology
Archaeology
Chemistry

1961 — $5000, rent, secretary, typist, travel, lights

Political centers
Cairo Timbuktu
Ghana Nkrumah
Addis Ababa, Lagos
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika
Rhodesia, Cape Town

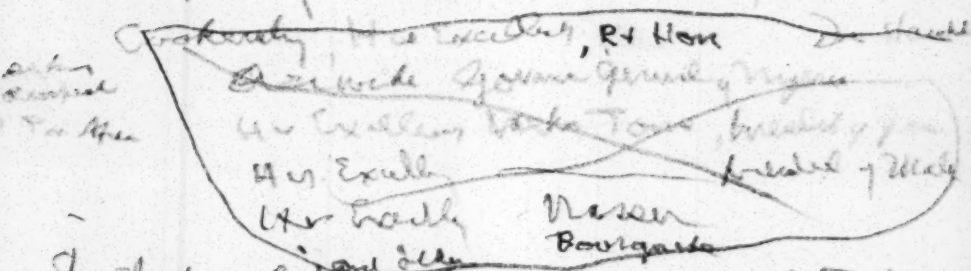
Historiography
Geography
Geology
Glaciers
Caves

39-46-208

[1960?]

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

Proposed by Chief Dr. the Rt Hon Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Nigeria



The Chancellor & Professors of the University of Ibadan

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois, PhD (Harvard) Edinburgh

Ex Officio Secretary of the Encyclopaedia Africana Project, Accra, Ghana

Chairman, Board of Directors, LLD, USA. Trial, LLD

Dr., Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences

American Institute of Arts & Letters &c

Board of Consultants, Encyclopaedia Africana, New York

41-13-9

1 Council of Cooperating Governments — Pan African

2 Council of African Scholars who will cooperate

3 " " Scholars, African descent with will cooperate

4 Council of ~~Scholars~~ ~~African~~ learned scholars who will

Acts of Assembly

5 Council of African Universities, Academies, Other organizations who will cooperate

6 Turn table

7 Extended Cord

1961-1971

Research & Evaluation

1971 - 15 volumes

1972, 80 - 9 other volumes

990 - Second Edition

- 200

Kenneth Dike
University College, Ibadan

1. What African scholars in A.
2. " " " abroad in Europe etc
3. " " " in USA W.I., etc
4. " " " in Central & S Africa
5. " " " in preparation
6. What Universities with History Archaeology, Ethnology, area studies in Africa
7. Coop. of States
8. Egypt —
9. Tunis —
10. France: Dutch

W.I. Elsa Goveia
U of W.I. History
Jamaica

Attend LLi Li — Dakar

41-13-8

Vol. 2

Dakar

Ghana — Hilda

Mound Bay — Agatha Parker

[GHANA ACAD. OF LEARNING]

Ghana Academy of Learning

39-1e-5

DINNER

In honour of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

SEATING PLAN

AMBASSADOR HOTEL

Tuesday 5 July 1960

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Abavana, Mrs. L. R. (106)
Abdou, Dawit (142)
Ackah, Dr. C. A. (27)
Adamafio, Tawia (38)
Adamafio, Mrs. Tawia (76)
Aggrey, Mrs. (113)
Adjei, Hon. Ako (119)
Adjei, Mrs. Ako (94)
Amoako-Atta, Hon. R. O. (48)
Amoako-Atta, Mrs. R. O. (78)
Attafuah, A. B. (132)
Attafuah, Mrs. A. B. (99)
Ayeh-Kumi, E. (124)
Ayeh-Kumi, Mrs. E. (89)

Baeta, Rev. Dr. C. G. (69)
Baeta, Mrs. C. G. (33)
Balogun, Chief K. (114)
Balogun, Mrs. K. (59)
Bensah, Hon. E. K. (95)
Bensah, Mrs. E. K. (64)
Bing, G. (36)
Bing, Mrs. G. (39)
Boateng, Hon. Kwaku (67)
Boateng, Mrs. Kwaku (53)
Boateng, E. A. (1)
Boateng, Mrs. (21)
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Bond, Mrs. (23)
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Brockway, F. (37)

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Chapman, Mrs. (110)
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Corea, Sir C. (6)
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Danquah, Mrs. (19)
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de Graft Dickson, Hon. C. (98)
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de Graft Johnson, K. E. (131)
de Graft Johnson, Mrs. K. E. (131)
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Dei-Anang, Mrs. M. F. (75)
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Diallo, Mrs. A. (115)
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Dowuona, Mrs. M. (35)
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Drake, Mrs. St. Clair (62)
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Du Bois, Mrs. (15)

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Gergadze (118)
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Granville-Sharp, Mrs. (66)

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Halm, W. M. Q. (125)
Halm, Mrs. W. M. Q. (31)
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AMBASSADOR HOTEL
ACCRA

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

39-1-2-6

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JULY, 5TH, 1960.

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Hanberry, Mrs. Leo (128)

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Inkumsah, Mrs. A. E. (96)

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Knight, Rt. Rev. (56)
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Korsah, Lady (12)
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Margai, Sir Milton (22)

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Quaison-Sackey, Mrs. (123)

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Sfar, Mrs. J. (136)
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Twardowski, H. E. (145)
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Twum-Barima, Mrs. (134)

Van Lare, Justice (7)
Van Lare, Mrs. (17)

Wright, D. (138)
Wright, Mrs. D. (49)
Walter, P. (2)

[Gibson Nov. 19, 1960]

40/10/67

Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. C. Gibson
Dr. and Mrs. George E. Marshall

request your presence

at a reception honoring

The Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

of

Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson

on Saturday, the nineteenth of November

seven to nine P. M.

Martinique Room, Bismarck Hotel

Please omit gifts

[illegible]
[Gibson]

AD/ID/68

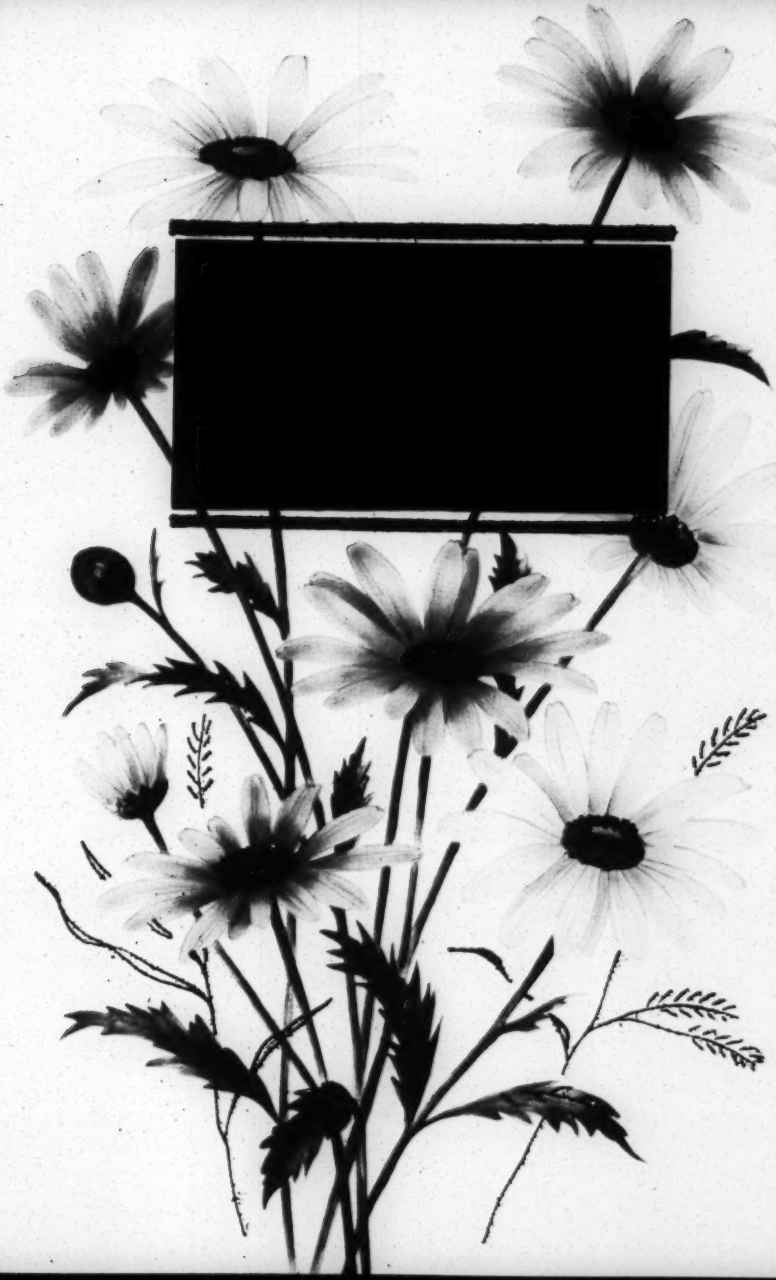
September 8, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and his wife Shirley Graham sent congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson on the occasion of their celebrating their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

We wish them a long life and happiness.

by NORCROSS
of course

25GB284
NEW YORK



[Goens, c. 1960]

It's a pleasure to say

Happy Birthday
to You

and
many happy returns
of the day

Grace + Billy

Goens

July 2, 1960

My dear Mr. DuBois,

I cannot bear this heedless life I am leading much longer. I am always in conflict with myself. Please bear with me while I give account of the factors at work to keep me from attending your reception. Atta's sister, Anne, ~~arrived~~ who has been in Africa with the YWCA Foreign Division for the past two years was arriving that week. "Klong" was already here waiting to get in his apartment which he rented this year until July 1, & that with no Douglas apartment. Anne came here when her Y Board report was over. The same time Amsae (American Society of African Culture) was meeting in Philly. Many Africans were attending ~~& some~~ whom Anne knew and who had befriended her during her stay in Africa. Klong also wanted to extend hospitality to one especially, so

40-10-76

"Six Continents" notepaper
designed by Gloria Kamen for United World Federalists

[2]

I was involved with a week of coming and going of these dynamic personalities. Added to this delegation and my household for ten days was one Mr. Barnab Kar from Calcutta, India. He was here with a Settlement House and after running into racial incidents came here to stay until a transfer was made. This was added attraction to this buzzing roof. And the Bonds (Horace + Julia) were en route to Ghana; while the

40-10-77

Mat Bands were returning from Bardan. It was gay, but hectic. I will not attempt to go into a description of the program, the schedules and the conflicts, the better-better of it all, ~~but~~ except to say this story was the reason for my absence. Am sure it (reception) was very impressive and colorful. Congratulations and all that.

I see you are in the academic processions again - Morgan no less! Am happy you are in circulation again. And off to Ghana I read. How I envy you.

When you have a minute do give your humble friend a thought and a visit.

My aunt left June first. My garden it at its best now. Yesterday I made from it a salad of rose buds, geranium leaves, marigold petals, nasturtium leaves and blossoms and violets. It was delicious.

Pauline went to the NAACP Convention - and of course is not back yet.

I am still chasing the possibilities of building sites. I have one in hand - not

"Six Continents" notepaper
designed by Gloria Kamen for United World Federalists

too far out. But the figure for what I want is prohibitive. I'm stopping to reassess my needs, as well as my assets. Next month I'll know the answer.

Why don't you give your opinion on the sets? That requires seeing it.

Tell Shirley I'll be sending her a check for her latest charity. Will she be going to Ghana? Forgive me, and invite me again.

Cordially, Grace

40-10-78

October 3, 1960

Mrs. Grace Goens
501 East 10 Street
Wilmington, Delaware

My dear Grace:

I was much disappointed not to see you in Washington on the 22 of June, but I have your letter of July 2 with its unconvincing explanation.

I have had another one of those extraordinary journeys. We started June 23 and went to Czechoslovakia; Ghana -where we stayed six weeks, and then ten days each in Florence, Italy; Zurich, Switserland and Paris. Finally we came to London where we had planned to stay ten days when I got a shock in the true sense of the word, that is a fairly mild attack of apoplexy - bad arteries in a small area of the brain - which warned me that my work is about finished. So we rushed home September 12. The doctor of course assures me this might have happened if I had taken no trip at all, but that is as it may be. At any rate I am getting on fairly well now and hope you are enjoying the United Nations as I am by radio and TV of course, because I do not go out very much.

I do not envy you your company but recognize your obligations.

Our love to you and your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Nov. 2, 1960
Detroit, Mich.

40-10-82

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

It was good to see you doing so well. Now please let's have the "bloom" in the cheeks on my next visit.

So much has happened since I saw you. First of all, on Monday morning I decided to drive bag and baggage toward the Lincoln Tunnel and park the car, and from there, at the end of a day's shopping, drive home. When I came down from the apartment (I was staying at 99th & Riverside) there was no car. I thought perhaps I was mistaken as to the exact location I parked it - so back and forth I walked and looked, but no car.

28-01-04

Then I took a cab and rode ten blocks on either side of the spot I was sure I parked - no car though. So by now I became convinced it was stolen, and asked the first cop I saw for instructions on procedure. He sent me to 24th precinct. Here I was quizzed as though I were the culprit. After the detective was convinced I had not reported falsely he sent out a tele-~~car~~-type to thirteen states. After a week the car was located, but had to be repaired. It is to be picked up today.

So much for that experience. Now I am in Detroit with my sister whose husband had an operation which developed complications, and the past ten days we have walked the tight-rope. His condition is most precarious - up and down from hour to hour. Now doing my utmost to keep things going. If things don't go backward I'll have to dash

home for a few days to tie up loose ends, and then on back here.

One reason things are so difficult here is that they are young and have taken on all the expense and expansion that belongs to youth - and of course to be caught suddenly in the middle of it ~~is not easy~~ means I have to rescue them. Let's hope it won't too long.

How is Shirley? Give her my best.

Sincerely,

Hale

November 7, 1960

Mrs. Grace Goens
501 East 10th Street
Wilmington, Delaware

My dear Grace:

The god or devil who rules this world certainly does some queer things and temporarily he seems to have it in for you.

I am glad you got your car back and I hope you will give my deepest sympathy to your sister and that her husband will recover.

I know you will be delighted or something similar to know that next Saturday we leave for Nigeria to see Azikiwe made Governor-General. They seem very eager to have me there. We will be gone only about two weeks.

Love from Shirley and myself to you and the Doctor.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[GOLD TESTIMONIAL COMM]

April 20, 1960

40-10-71

Dear Dr. du Bois,

Mike Gold, known for his life-long dedication to peace, freedom and brotherhood of all peoples, needs no introduction to you, we're certain. His residence in San Francisco gives emphasis to the spirit that San Francisco takes pride in as the birthplace of the United Nations and most recently the enthusiastic and warm welcome extended to Premier Khrushchev.

We consider ourselves fortunate indeed, and honored to have him in our midst.

Today, as he has unstintingly for the four decades, Mike writes regularly for the local and national progressive press, expressing in his own warm and intimate style his affirmation for peace and love of mankind.

A testimonial in his honor is long overdue.

It is with this in mind that we, constituting ourselves the Mike Gold Testimonial Committee, wish to inform you of our plans to honor Mike sometime in June.

Your own tribute to Mike Gold will help strengthen the bonds of international friendship among all peace-loving peoples.

We invite you to join with the many who will express their appreciation of Mike by sending a letter to arrive not later than May 25th to

Mike Gold Testimonial Committee
81 Clementina
San Francisco 5, California

We remain

Yours truly,

Meridel Le Sueur, Chairman

[GOLD TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE]

40-10-22

May 12, 1960

Miss Meridel Le Sueur
Mike Gold Testimonial Committee
81 Clementina
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Miss Le Sueur:

Greet Mike Gold and his family from Shirley and myself. Our association has been long and inspiring. I know something of the difficulties through which he has gone and I am glad to see how he has surmounted them and is still working steadily for the uplift of mankind. I trust that he and his wife will long be spared for their good work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

89 South St.
Pittsfield Mass.
May 13, 1960

X May 22

40-9-136

My dear Mr Du Bois.

I read your nice letter in the Eagle to a high school boy in Great Barrington. I was was born the year you graduated from Searles High School. I would very much like to know how you came by the name of Burghardt. My sister married a man by

that name. I wonder if it was the same family. Some day perhaps you would feel like writing and tell me what you know of the family.

Most Sincerely Yours.

Miss Katherine Gorman

40-9-137

Mr & Mrs Ben Bains
The Boleros

William B. Graham

W. B. GRAHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.
OREGON 9-1872
369 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

[GRANT]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive news-weekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

October 20, 1960

40-10-92

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

It wasa pleasure to meet Grace and her husband and I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity. Aside from the fact that they opened their home to me and chauffered me around town they also were the perfect people to meet in order for me to meet other people and gain some insights into Atlanta life. I appreciate very much your having given me an introduction.

Gracie asked me to give you the enclosed and promises to write soon. She is incredibly busy with her job and her civic projects. She even serves as a "lay analyst" for both white and Negro friends, and that takes up a lot of time. She is truly a remarkable woman. I became very fond of both her and Cookie.

You will be interested to know that I met Mrs. Alexander. I understand that she used to care for Yvonne. She was pleased to know that I know you. Apparently Gracie is helping her through her old age with food and conversation. What a lovely person she is -- Mrs. Alexander, that is -- the kind of beautiful person whom an artist would love to paint and whose spirit a writer would love to capture. She sends her love to you.

Several people spoke highly of you including Dr. Reddick.

Grace sends her love.

I appreciate your kindness. Hope to see you and Mrs. DuBois soon.

Best regards,

Joanne Grant

Dear Sirs: 8/28/44

My sister will give you this card. Any favors extended to her will be very much appreciated.

Thanks

Bill Graham

(GRANT)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

December 30, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

40-10-112

Thank you for your note and kind words. I would like very much to do the necessary typing and etc. for you if I could possibly handle it along with Guardian tasks, but I think it would not work out well. I am free in the evenings sometimes, but you do not do much of your work at night I am sure.

I will try to find someone who would be able to help out during the day. I have asked Jim Aronson to put his mind to it also, so I am sure we will come up with some suggestions soon.

I would like very much to see you and Mrs. Du Bois one of these days to hear all about your trips.

In the meantime, HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Sincerely,

Joanne

Joanne Grant

Your Christmas card is wonderful. We all loved it here.

1507 Park Ave.
Baltimore 17
Maryland

January 18 - 1960

My dear Friend - Dr. Du Bois

I am not sure that Mainstream is the publisher of your second volume of "The Black Flame" :- "Mansart starts a School" - and it seems to me I heard that it was not - I also do not know what the price of the second volume would be - so I am asking you to forgive me for sending you this. If it is not enough you will let me know - and if there are a few pennies more than the price - they can't be more than a few pennies - give them to the first little boy you meet on the street who looks as if he might like a coca cola or some ice cream - and then please autograph "Mansart Starts a School" for me. I am anxious to know what becomes of Mansart's daughter - So yours ever. I feel that perhaps

40-10-59

she may understand her fathers. more than the other children will, and be a more never flickering flame.

Did you think my letter to President Eisenhower (a copy of which I left with you) - unthinkable!

I am writing now a little to Justice Frankfurter. He has been a great disappointment to me. No one could have been truer and braver than he in fighting for Sacco and Vanzetti - and as soon as he was made a justice of the Supreme Court he seemed to change. Did any Southern or Wordsworth ever <u>come back</u>! How can we get them back?

I am planning to go to Washington on January 31st. Shall you and Shirley be there? And if you pass through Baltimore my telephone is (in the name of Miss May Hudgins) Madison 3-5299 R. I should love to meet your daughter. My love to Shirley

Faithfully your friend

Anna Melissa Graves

January 20, 1960

Miss Anna Melissa Graves
1609 Park Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Friend:

My memory is getting bad. I had of course meant to send you a copy of MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL long before this. Here it is duly inscribed and with your check enclosed which I cannot use.

40-10-60

Your letters are always worthwhile even when they are ignored and Frankfurter deserves one.

We do not plan to be in Washington soon, but we will let you know if we pass through Baltimore at any time.

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[FEB. 21, 1960]

As from 1509 Park Ave. Baltimore 17
Maryland.
but today - February 21st - Westminster
Maryland - for
a few days
only

My dear Young-in-Spirit - Friend:

Many, many happy returns, only if they are happy. But why shouldn't they be? If you feel twinges of physical old age you need only send to Bucarest for some of Dr. Anna Aslan's H^3. But I know that physical twinges alone would not make you unhappy - nor H^3 alone ~~would~~ make you happy - for your own happiness depends not only on your blood circulation being all that it should be - but on the fact that your own oneness-with-humanity being so great that "the misery of the world is your misery and will not let you rest." * And that hence your happiness depends on your conviction that the happiness of the world is increasing and that in some parts of the World has been attained, and the happiness of the world being your happiness you can rest - your conscience can let you have peaceful untroubled rest.

40-10-61

* "Only those usurp (attain) this height to whom the misery of the World is misery and will not let them rest." Keats "The Fall of Hyperion - a Dream"

So you have the right to many, many happy returns - each one happier as we grow towards a "Patrie Humaine" "a Frontierless World, a Classless Society, an Integrated Human Race" - without private property - or cartels - and through a tolerant World Union of Faiths - yet a Recognition that Humanism is what we all need. — The true Brotherhood of Man and an abhorrence of giving pain to animals - to anything living. In such a World - shouldn't we all want to live until 150 - at any rate. - So here - "To your Many happy returns.

10-10-62

Thank you so much for "Mansard Builds a School". I have it read it yet - for I am deep in a good many things which are going slowly and I want to give very full attention to it when I do

Your sincere friend
Anna Melissa Graves

Warm greetings
to Shirley

---

* continued from preceding page:
"The Fall of Hyperion: a Dream" is not included in the so called "Complete Poems of Keats" published by Macmillan & that published by Houghton Mifflin - but is in the Oxford University Press edition of Keats' Complete Poems

G

March 15, 1960

40-10-63

Miss Anna Melissa Graves
1509 Park Avenue
Baltimore, 17, Maryland

My dear Anna Melissa:

Thanky you so much for your birthday greeting. It came while we were away in the West Indies getting some sunshine and rest. It was a beautiful trip, but we landed home at quite the wrong time so far as the weather was concerned.

I am in pretty good health and hope you are.

With all good wishes from myself and Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

1509 Park Avenue Baltimore 17, Maryland

October 30, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley Graham - dear Friends:

I am a little anxious about you, dear Dr. DuBois, for the last news of you was from Florence Italy, and at a time when I thought you had planned to be in Nigeria, and had stayed on in West Africa especially to be in Nigeria on the day of Nigeria's becoming an Independent State which was to be October 1st. Did you come to Florence and then go back to Nigeria? I think before mailing this I will telephone tomorrow to the Afro-American and ask if it knows where you are. Your article printed in the "Guardian" on the September 26th-dated issue (But since the Guardian is often printed really several days prior to the printed date, you may have written this article on about the 20th. In any case you seemed to have moved away from West Africa a fortnight before the Nigerian celebration. I was afraid you were ill, but your article did not seem like the article of one who was physically ailing. I wonder if you have gone back to the USSR to a quiet place where you can devote yourself to continuing your Encyclopedia Africana. I have even thought that perhaps the dating of your article from Florence, Italy was a mistake. I was not at home in September and my "Guardians" piled up in Baltimore until September 29th and I did not read that Sept. 26th issue until after October first. If I had read it between Sept 20th and Sept. 28th I would have asked the Guardian about it, for I had a long talk with John McManus on Sept. 28th. But I was then thinking of you as being in West Africa about to start for Nigeria:

UD-10-85

I was in Toronto for three days (8th., 9th. and 10th. of Sept.) and saw Wilson MacDonald, who gave me the printed version of this, of which I am sending out carbon copies. Then I came to Boston for a week and to New York .I did not try to see you, being so sure then that you were in Nigeria. You may be interested to know that I am trying to have printed those papers on Colonialism from the manuscripts of which you quoted in your "Color and Democracy, Colonialism and Peace" and also possibly the Introduction of my "Benvenuto Cellini had No Prejudice against Bronze". I wish you were somewhere near to consult.

In Toronto I also saw the Endicotts and most wonderful of all saw The Peking Opera!

I am sure that the post office which sends your letters from headquarters to 31 Grace Court has your forwarding address.

Affectionately to you both

Anna Melissa Graves

November 7, 1960

Miss Anna Melissa Graves
1509 Park Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

40-10-86

My dear Miss Graves:

I do not wonder that you have had a little difficulty in keeping up with us. We stayed in Ghana six weeks, then came to Florence for ten days whence we wrote you. Then we spent ten days in Switzerland and ten days in France. We intended to stay two weeks in England, but I had a mild stroke and we hurried home arriving here September 12.

I seem to be recovering slowly and as I did not go to Nigeria in October I am going next Saturday at the invitation of the Government to see the inauguration of the new Governor-General Azikiwe. I feel it my duty to be present since I was so urgently invited.

We will be away only two weeks and hope to get in touch with you as soon as we return.

Thank you very much for the MacDonald poem.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

December 30, 1960

Miss Anna Melissa Graves
1509 Park Avenue
Baltimore 17, Md.

40-10-90

My dear Miss Graves:

Thank you for the copy of your pamphlet, "The Necessity for a Struggle to Abolish Colonialism." I shall read it when I get back from my next trip.

Shirley is attending a woman's meeting in Cairo early in January and I shall be with the Hallinans in California. I shall hope to see you later in the Spring.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

42-9B-53

[Dec. 1960]

You need not read
this until after Christmas
It is problematic - concerning
Ernest Diggs - So is not exactly
"Merry-Xmas-y

Read for type written para. 9/7/51

4/2-9B-52

Dear Dr. Du Bois - Do you agree with me on this subject - of fear for any young man's accepting a post - directed by our State Department? Is it possible for them to stand temptation? Can they be straight? I was in Geneva as you know off and on for years and it was so disheartening to see those young men - fall. I remember a Mr. Reber a career diplomat - seemingly impressed by Buchman. and who turned out to be completely unscrupulous in regard to literature.

and hence a hypocrite as well as being unscrupulous. Would you want that great grand son of yours to be in the State Department or be a member of Allen Duller's C.I.A.?

You know the rhyme: "a pimp, a politician, and a pander are gentlemen we cannot slander" and the rhyme goes on to prove that the politician is the most disreputable of the three. Of course that is not true in China. But isn't it true here?

I still do not agree with you about the U.N. But we must talk about that. When do you think you will come next to see your daughter? I should love to meet her.

affectionately to you and

Shirley

Your friend

Anna Louise Strong

Anna Graves

Sent me her book
This bet an
Interview
for Xmas

Letter to Dorothy Eldridge of Westport Maryland

[Graves]

Thank you for the clipping about Ernest Diggs. I am a little frightened about it - for his sake. I don't trust the United States Government. And certainly if the I.C.A. is anything like the C.I.A. it is appalling (Is it just a shuffling of initials, or a different Association? The F.B.I. (The Federal Bureau of Intelligence of Edgar Hoover) and the C.I.A. (The Central Intelligence Association of Allen Dulles) could, either one, receive an International Prize for Unscrupulousness, for Defiance of any Code of Honor, for Bearing False Witness. But I hope that the initials I.C.A. do not mean the C.I.A. For Ernest's sake I hope he may have been able to, at any rate partly, withstand the awful temptations he cannot but have had to face in Iran. (Have you read Harvey O'Connor's "The Empire of Oil"?) Ernest was in Iran when Mossadegh was overthrown by the Oil interests* (As Arbenz was overthrown in Guatemala by The United Fruit Company - both oil and fruit companies having the power to overthrow because of the the U.S.Government - in Iran partly by the British Government.) You know the definition of a diplomat: - "One who goes abroad to lie for his country" And practically everyone who goes abroad paid by his Government is a tool of his Government. And being a tool does not mean telling the truth to the people of the country where one is sent by one's Government, or mean sending the Truth -(but sending what one's Government orders one to send) - back to the People at home. To young career diplomats the temptation is appalling. Honors (!!) and expenses paid. You know I was once refused a passport, simply because I would not promise not to say anything derogatory about the United States while out of the country. The U.S. Government, though, rewards those who say especially good things, especially when those good things are not true, and have been denied. Bishop D.Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church " who often travels with State Department blessing" "told a congregation of 2500 in Moscow that 'the Supreme Court, the highest court in our land has just made it possible for every Negro to attend school anywhere in the United States of America' and said that 'Negro life in America is like the life of any other of our people.'"!!

I shall ask Dr. DuBois and others among my Negro friends who realize that pretending that the U.S.Government is just, is not only equivocating, but hurts the cause of Justice, I shall ask them what they think of the danger to the Negroes themselves and to the Negro Cause (and the Human Cause) of such young men as Diggs accepting places under the Government , the acceptance of which necessitates the white-washing of the sepulchres in which there are "dead men's bones - dead men whose deaths were due to the U.S. Government, as the men accepting the places know.

Forgive this rather involved explanation of my fear for Ernest Diggs, and now also my fear for Brazil. Latin America will be safe only when Yankees connected with U.S.A. Big Business, and diplomats who are tools of Big Business - Go Home.

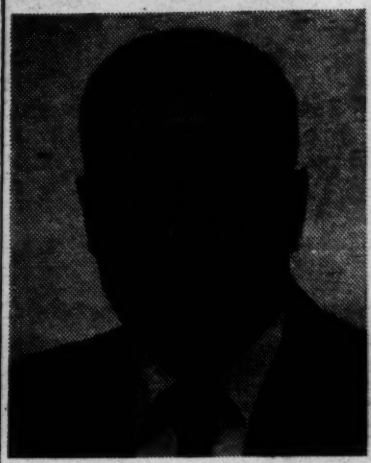
Affectionately, dear Dorothy in writing this as well as on the card

42/98/19

* Of course I know that Mossadegh was over thrown by the Iranian Army - but it was the Oil Companies which helped & made possible the overthrow

[1960]

E. D. Diggs Gets Post In Brazil



Ernest D. Diggs of Westminster, departed Nov. 27 for his new post in Rio de Janeiro, where he will serve as general services officer with the International Administration's Mission to Brazil.

Mr. Diggs joined the Mutual Security Program in June 1952 and was assigned to Tehran, Iran, as property control officer. From 1954 to 1956 he served as Provincial administrative officer of the Caspian Sea region in Northern Iran. For the past two years he has been assigned to Afghanistan as assistant supply advisor to the ICA Mission. In May of this year he visited the USSR for a period of three weeks.

During World War II, Mr. Diggs spent four and a half years on active duty in England and Africa. From 1946 to 1948

Graves undated, tiny-e

E. D. Diggs

(Continued from page 1)

in France, Belgium and Holland and with the War Crimes Commission in Nurnberg, Germany. Mr. Diggs was then appointed transportation officer with the United Nations Refugee Program and served in Frankfort and Munich, Germany, until 1950, when he joined the Displaced Persons Commission, Department of State, in Germany. While stationed in Munich, he studied for two years at the University of Maryland's Extension Program.

While on home leave, Mr. Diggs assisted his brother, Richard Frye, in cooperation with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott, all of Westminster, in a low-cost housing project to provide better living quarters for those in the low income bracket. Twelve units will be ready for occupancy March 1, 1960. 42|98|21

ADVERTISE IN THE

(GREECE) G

March 14, 1960

Ambassador Alexis Liatis
Royal Greek Embassy
2221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

40-10-68

Your Excellency:

Permit me to join in the appeal for the release and reinstatement of Manolis Glezos.

I am sure that mercy and goodwill shown toward him by the Greek government will be appreciated by the civilized world.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

(GREEN) G

February 10, 1960

39-46-96

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Dubois,

I hope you will be able to be present at the opening of Mr. Kellers show or, if that's impossible, to attend sometime during the period of the exhibition.

Charles is not only a fine artist, but also

I hope this note serves that purpose, although our personal meetings were of the briefest and not likely to have been remembered.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Green
(Mrs. Abner Green)

a firm supporter of the American Committee and, for many years, a close personal friend of Abner's and mine.

He is most interested in having you attend, but felt a little shy about sending the announcement unannounced — or without introduction.

[GROVES]

Groves

691-b-04

June 20, 1960

My dear Emma,

I am off again traveling and want to let you know before I start. We leave Saturday by jet for Prague, Czechoslovakia arriving there Sunday. We remain there five days and then leave for Rome and West Africa where we take part in the inauguration of the president of the new republic of Ghana. We shall come back by way of Rome and England and probably be gone two or three months.

Our best love to you and to the children and friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40-10-79

October 12, 1960

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Emma:

I returned September 12 after about four months in Europe and Africa. A most interesting trip! But in London, on my way home, I got a mild stroke and have had to curtail my activities. I seem to be getting on fairly well and I write to greet you and the family and hope to have a word from you at your leisure.

Yours with love,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

November 10, 1960

Dear Doctor:-

Altho I was disappointed that I could not see you, it was nice to be able to talk to you and Shirley; and to know that you are recovering rapidly. I could give with a lot of advice about how you should slow down, but I feel that Shirley has everything under control - without advice. Cassius and I had a lovely trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Got home, tired out, as I always am after a trip. Found Birdie very ill and had to jump right into a high nursing job. Got her in the hospital after a week. She is still there, but seems to be improving. The Doctor says the care of her is too much for me. One of my reasons for stopping in New York was to get Crystal to take over the care of her. I'm hoping for the best, but so far have had no action. Everyone else here is fine. Tomorrow being a holiday, Elizabeth has gone to a birthday party in Bridgewater - I am nervous about kids in cars, but what can an old woman do with a young one? My love to Shirley, and do write and tell me how you are. Love Emma

40-10-41

(over)

The last thing that came out of the election was the tale of a big truck that was riding thru the streets of New York on election night. There was a big sign on the side of the truck which said:

"Thank God only one can win".

(Emma Groves
30 Seventh Road

Understanding

Fellowship

Peace

Sincerely,
Grace and Ewart
Grimes

L8-01-04

Yin Yang—Judaism—Taoism
Christianity—Islam—Buddhism

SYMBOL OF SERVICE OF THE
UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

THIS CARD IS PUBLISHED TO EXTEND ITS NON-SECTARIAN, WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF HUMAN NEEDS WHICH SERVE TO FURTHER UNDERSTANDING, FELLOWSHIP AND PEACE.

12.28.60

Dear Shirley,

One of my students in Public Speaking is making her end term report on Dr. Dubois, the orator.

Can you suggest a good source for his speeches? I'd be most grateful.

Fondly,

Geri Guimer

Hollis 4-1873

December 30, 1960

40-10-89

Mrs. Genie Guinier
Hollis
New York

My dear Mrs. Guinier:

I have had comparatively few speeches published. I think perhaps one can be found in Carter Woodson's NEGRO ORATORS and many have appeared in newspapers, but I do not know where they can be found.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

October 7, 1960

Lord Hailey
c/o Oxford University Press
Oxford, England

Sir:

I am venturing to bring to your attention a plan which I have for an "Encyclopedia Africana".

You will find my biography in "Who's Who".

I trust I can hope for a word of advice from you at your con your convenience.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-91

[1560]

Forwarded by
Jorge Evans

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o National Guardian
197 East 4th Street
New York 9

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I recently had the good fortune to hear over KPFA, your excellent statement, "A Testimonial to Faith". I have tried to get a copy of this to show to some of my friends who missed it, but the local outlets seem to know nothing about it. Please tell me where it might be available.

Yours very truly,

Syd M Hall

Syd M Hall
110 Bella Vista
Belvedere
California

64-01-04

February 10, 1960

Mr. Syd M. Hall
110 Bella Vista
Belvedere, California

40-10-100

My dear Mr. Hall:

I dictated the statement to which you refer some months ago while I was on the Pacific Coast. I have never heard it myself and do not have a copy. If I get hold of one I shall be glad to send it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-157

June 15, 1960

Mr. Vincent Hallinan
Box 171
Ross, California

Dear Vincent,

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your pamphlet on your visit to the Soviet Union. It was a great idea to confine yourself to your specialty and thus to be able to tell all of us just what we wanted to know concerning the judicial system. We are planning, as you know, to go to Africa and probably to Czechoslovakia and expect to leave June 25.

Our love to you, Vivian and the boys.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

=N BA061 SYM078 0A809

1950 JUN 21 PM 4 16

40-10-51

O SRA211 NL PD=TDSR ROSS CALIF 20=

=DR W E B DUBOIS

31 GRACE CT=BROOKLYN NY=

=FEW HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SHARING IN THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE AND IN ITS FINAL VICTORY THE GODS ARE GOOD TO YOU AND TO US HAVING YOU OUR CONGRATULAIONS AND LOVE=

VIVAN AND VINCENT HALLINAN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

VIVIAN HALLINAN
Apartment Houses
BOX 171
ROSS, CALIFORNIA
GLenwood 4-8661

40-9-337

March 2, 1960

Dear W. E. B.:

I 'phoned you a few days ago to wish you a Happy Birthday. When I received no answer, after hours of calling, it occurred to me that you and Shirley might have fled from the annual birthday party. Bravo!

The Carribean is certainly something special. I feel wonderful - relaxed and energetic.

Everything goes well with us. Vin returns to law practice on March fifteenth. He has a new, and demanding, mistress - the photographic dark room. I don't know whether he can pull himself away from his new love to return to the arms of Madame Justice (?).

The boys have revived their interest in skiing. So far we have had nothing worse than a wrenched ankle. Maybe the Hallinans are learning caution, or maybe they are just growing up.

Holland tells me that he has given up hope on presenting you with the peace prize. I think it's dreadful that just nothing is done about it. Why don't you let Shirley and me take over? I would be happy to organize a meeting here. If you are interested in letting me do it, let Shirley drop me a card when you return home and I will 'phone and we can discuss it.

Have a good vacation. I send you a belated hug and a kiss for your birthday.

My love to Shirley,

Vivian

P.S.
Tuffy (No.3 boy) has just finished reading "Black Reconstruction". He is doing his history term paper on the book. He was simply enthralled. He walks up and down the living room quoting excerpts from the speeches of Frederick Douglass - and I'm enthralled!

40-9-338

March 14, 1960

Mrs. Vivian Hallinan
Box 171
Ross, California

My dear Vivians:

We have your kind letter of March 2nd. It is true that we ran off for a little rest in the Virgin Islands and had a very lovely time with perfect weather. We got back, however, at precisely the wrong time with awful weather here in New York..

I am so glad that Vincent is returning to his law practice and I hope he will throw himself into it and desert photography at least in part. As to that Peace Prize, Shirley is going to write you.

Tuffy is evidently a person of parts.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/r

September 28, 1960

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
National YWCA
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

40-10-47

My dear Grace:

Shirley and I have just returned from several months abroad in West Africa and Europe.

I was pleased to hear of your finishing your work with the Urban League and I know how effective it has been.

My best regards to your father and mother.

I have had a mild apoplectic stroke and have to curtail my activities, but I am still getting on fairly well.

Yours, with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Townes

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

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40-9-239

:N BA070 J196 AA042

A LLA57 NL PD=ATLANTA GA 20=

DR W E B DUBOISE=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

1960 DEC 21 AM 3 13

PAPA DIED IN HIS SLEEP TONIGHT LOVE=

GRACE T HAMILTON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

40/9/34

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

OTHER INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 6/30/60

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(Harcourt...)

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750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

40/9/33

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

OTHER INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 6/30/60

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Permission:	Union Maritime et Financiere "A Litany at Atlanta" in God's Trombones, the French translation $20.00	Author's Share	13.33

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Royalty Statement FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED June 30, 1960

40/9/32

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

October 25, 1960

ROYALTIES FROM SALES (Computation Attached)	
OTHER INCOME (Itemization Attached)	14.54
CHARGES:	
CHECK HEREWITH	14.54
~~BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60~~ DAYS	

[FAINT]

October 28, 1960

Harcourt, Brace and Company
750 Third Avenue
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

I have your remittance of October 25th. "The Litany of Atlanta" which you assumed the right to sell is not from "Dark Princess" but from "Darkwater" published by Harcourt, Brace and Howell in 1920. It seems to me an astonishing piece of impudence for you to assume that you own that copyright, but as usual in cases like this there is nothing I can do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.

750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS

November 3, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

40-10-57

Your letter of October 29th has come to me, as I handled the permission about which you write. Although we received payment through Union Maritime et Financiere, as noted on our royalty statement, the permission was granted to Editions de l'Épi of Paris. We are, of course, aware that "A Litany at Atlanta" is from DARKWATER, and we asked that credit be given as follows:

> Tiré de DARKWATER de W. E. B. Du Bois.
> Utilisé avec l'autorisation de Harcourt,
> Brace and Company, New York

Editions de l'Épi are publishing GOD'S TROMBONES by James Weldon Johnson in French translation, and their request stated: "Cet ouvrage aura une post-face rédigée par le traducteur, qui permettra de le situer; elle porte en titre "L'âme noire de l'Amerique" et son rédactuer, Mr Claude Julien, souhaiterait pouvoir y faire paraître un extrait de "A Litany at Atlanta" de Mr W. E. B. Du Bois."

The above are the circumstances of the grant, and I am very sorry indeed that you are disturbed because we "assumed the right" to grant permission. I wish to assure you that before giving permission to Editions de l'Épi, I checked our contract for DARKWATER and found that it was still in force. Under the contract we have the right to arrange for "the publication of extracts for value" and we also have translation rights.

If, however, you wish to terminate the agreement, I would suggest that you send us a formal request for reversion of rights. After the reversion of rights, any requests we received in future would be sent to you for handling.

Yours sincerely,

Catherine McCarthy

Catherine McCarthy

wm

40-9-107

November 7, 1960

Miss Catherine McCarthy
Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.
750 Third Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of November 3rd.

Despite your explanation I do not see how "The Litany of Atlanta" came to be printed as from GOD'S TROMBONES.

Also I do not know how you can assume that the contract for DARKWATER is still in force when forty years have passed since its publication during which time nothing has been done to help its sale.

I certainly want your company to cease acting as though they owned the publication rights of this book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.

750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS

40-9-113

December 7, 1960

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Sir:

Following your letter of November seventh, it seemed to me that the best procedure in respect to your book, DARKWATER, would be to relinquish to you all rights you granted to us by contract. This will put all rights back in your hands, and henceforth we shall refer to you all requests we may receive for permission to quote from the book.

Enclosed is a formal letter whereby all rights now revert to you.

Yours sincerely,
Harcourt, Brace and Company

Catherine McCarthy

Catherine McCarthy

wm

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.

750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS

40-9-114

December 7, 1960

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Sir:

This letter will serve as formal notification that we relinquish to you all rights granted to us under the contract dated September 30, 1919 for your book entitled DARKWATER.

We are filing a copy of this letter with the contract so that there will be a clear record that you now own all rights in the book.

Yours sincerely,
Harcourt, Brace and Company

J. H. McCallum
Executive Vice President

wm

[1960]

THE FRIENDS OF CARL DITON

Present

on the occasion of Carl R. Diton's 74th Anniversary

The Harlem Opera Society

IN A REPEAT PERFORMANCE OF

Verdi's "Aida"

JUDSON HALL — 165 West 57th St., N.Y.C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1960 — 8:30 P.M.

AIDA	CARRIE GLOVER (A New Discovery of Carl Diton)
AMNERIS	ELIZABETH ZOLLINGER
[illegible]GH PRIESTESS	LOUISE HAWTHORNE
RHADAMES	ALBERT CLIPPER
RAMPHIS	ANDY DOBRIANSKY
AMONASARO	SALVADOR TOMAS

Others included: Louise Shepherd, Alice Crawford, E. Deloris Hadley, Evadni Richards, Reynaldo Pintor, Leslie Adams, Benjamin Gooding and Philip Eastman

Artists appearing on this program are available
for the 1960-1961 season
HARLEM OPERA SOCIETY
P.O. Box 218, N.Y. 27, N.Y.
Attention Mr. Monte Norris

PATRONS AND PATRONESSES

Mr. Leslie Adams
Miss Helen E. Brown
Mr. Barney Campbell
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crawford
Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eastman
Mr. Benjamin Gooding
Miss Carrie Glover
Miss Helen Jones
Prof. J. Wesley Jones (N.A.N.M.)
Mrs. Louvinia White Pointer
Mr. John Norris
Mr. Monte Norris
Mr. Theodore Norris
Mrs. Tessie Martin
Mr. and Mrs. Reynaldo Pintor
Mrs. Evadni Richards
Mrs. Louise Shepherd
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson
Mrs. Anita Willis
Mrs. Bertha Des Verney
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pitt
Mrs. Ruth McNeil
Mrs. Diane Straughn
Mr. Vincent Shields

The Friends of Carl Diton: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crawford, Mr. Barney Campbell, Miss Helen E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels, Mr. Monte Norris, Mrs. Bertha Des Verney, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watson, Mrs. Louise Shepherd and Vincent Shields

THE HARLEM OPERA SOCIETY

VINCENT SHIELDS ..... *President*
ALICE CRAWFORD ..... *Vice-President*
MONTE NORRIS ..... *Manager*
BARNEY CAMPBELL ..... *Secretary*
MARGARET JACKSON ..... *Treasurer*
LOUISE SHEPHERD ..... *Assistant Treasurer*

[HARRIS]

Kate Harris
Asbury Park

March 14, 1960

40-10-104

My dear Kate:

Thank you very much for the handkerchiefs which you send and for your kind words. I had hoped to see you New Year's Day. We had a large number of people present and you would have been glad to have seen some of our gifts from China.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.

(THARRIS)

Texas Western College

of The University of Texas

Department of History
Government &
Sociology

November 4, 1960

at El Paso

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Booklyn 10, New York

40-C-108

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will excuse this intrusion on your busy schedule from a young admirer.

I am pursuing research on the life and social ideas of Henry Ossian Flipper, the first Negro graduate of West Point. In a footnote on page 43 of your book The Gift of Black Folk, you cite a work by H.O. Flipper entitled "Did a Negro Discover New Mexico and Arizona?", but give no further bibliographical data. I have been unable to locate this work and would be most grateful if you could tell me where it appeared.

Naturally I would be delighted if you would be kind enough to share with me any other knowledge of Flipper which you might have. I believe that he has been neglected far too long by historians.

Most sincerely,

Theodore D. Harris

Theodore D. Harris
Instructor of History

410-9-109

December 2, 1960

Mr. Theodore D. Harris
Instructor of History
Texas Western College
El Paso, Texas

My dear Mr. Harris:

I do not know much about Henry O. Flipper. I never met him, but heard a great deal of him from Colonel Young.

I have seen his pamphlet on the Negro discoverer of New Mexico and Arizona and I think I have a copy, but I have nothing else unfortunately which would be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Mr. William E. B. DuBois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 2, New York

40|50|

Class of 1890

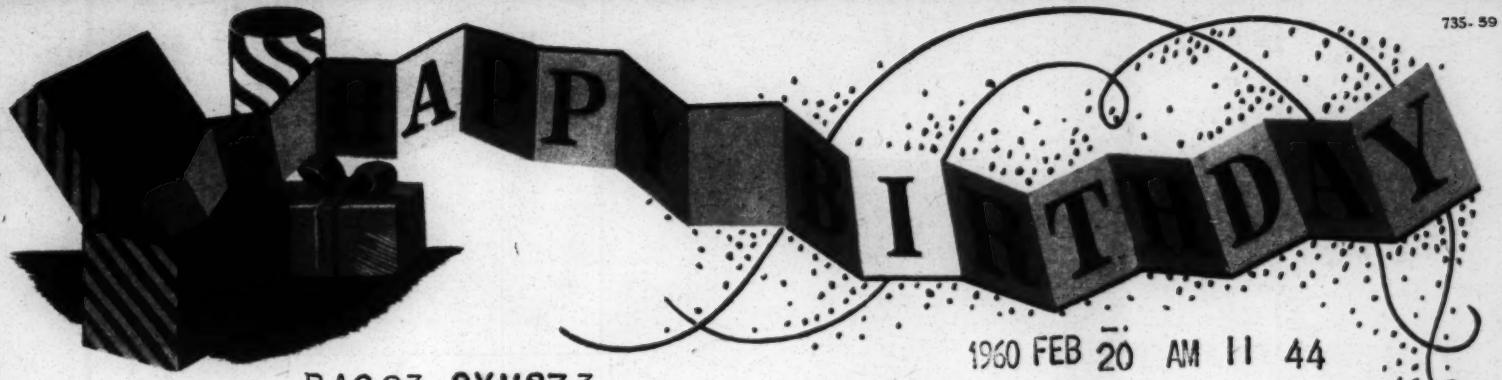
I regret to inform you of the death of our classmate, the Reverend Bradford Leavitt, at Palo Alto, California, on October 21, 1959. Next of kin - Mrs. Bradford Leavitt, Woodside, Redwood City, California.

Raymond Calkins

Raymond Calkins
Secretary

41-196-13

735-59



1960 FEB 20 AM 11 44

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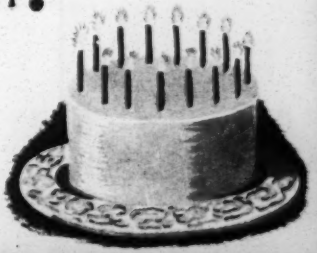
SY SEA012 BDA DL PD=SCARSDALE NY 20 1106AME=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=1

IS IT TRUE THAT LIFE BEGINS AT 90 WE CELEBRATE TWO GREAT BIRTHDAYS IN FEBRUARY WE SHOULD MAKE IT THREE MANY HAPPY RETURNS HAVE A HAPPY RESTFULL HOLIDAY THANK SHIRLEY FOR A WONDERFUL EVENING BEST WISHES FROM A SCARSDALE ADMIRER=

ELSIE HELLER 78 CARTHAGE RD SCARSDALE NY.



BY WESTERN UNION

October 12, 1960

Dr. Melville Herskovits
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Herskovits:

Enclosed you will find a plan which I am circulating among students of African History and Culture to ask for their advice. I would be very glad to have a word from you at your convenience and to know that you would be willing to cooperate in any way you could if the plan goes through.

Also would you suggest names of Africanists in Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal to whom I might write. I will be under great obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DU BOIS

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-67

11

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

PROGRAM OF AFRICAN STUDIES

9 November 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois,

On my return from Africa I find your letter of October 12th with the proposal for the ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA. Naturally, I will be more than glad to do anything I can. I note what you say about including scholars from various European countries. I do not know whether you have been in contact with the African Studies Association in this country, but I mention this to you because in the last few years there has been a great deal of scholarly work of considerable importance done in this country in the study of Africa, and I know there would be many resources, particularly among the younger men and women who have worked in the field, on which you would wish to call. I would suggest that you ask Professor Gray Cowan, of Columbia University who is the Secretary of the Association to come and talk over what these resources are. I am sure that you could get from him and from the list of Fellows of the Association many suggestions of persons who could write unbiased and significant articles for the work. I would suggest that you address him as Secretary of the Association, at 409 West 117th Street, New York 27.

In Belgium, there are a number of first rate people. I think of Professor Jacques Maquet and Professor Jean Hiernaux, who was rector of the University of Elisabethville, both of whom are excellent. There is also in anthropology Jan Vansina and Daniel Beibeyck; in the field of politics there is a man who is teaching at Lovanium, Jean Buchmann, and also A.A.J. van Bilsen, the first a political scientist and the latter the man whose "plan for a thirty year political development of the Congo" started the whole drive toward independence. In France, there are Denise Paulme and her husband Andre Schaeffner at the Musée de l'Homme; there are younger men like Claude Tardits and Paul Mercier, as well as people like Mme. Deiterlen, all of whom are first rate. I am afraid that I don't know of anyone in Spain or Portugal who would be worth considering.

Sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

27-30-25

[1960?]

HISTORICAL LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATES
Crompond, New York

HELP YOURSELF to become a more potent political and economic power, nationally, by becoming a participating charter partner in the fight for your full voting rights.

You and your friends can help finance the fantastically expensive Federal Court case that is already being carried on by Victor Sharrow, Crompond, N.Y. He is contesting the Constitutionality of the taking and statistical use of the 1960 Census that denies and abridges you of your full RIGHT TO VOTE.

Your political power will increase with the decrease of the Southern States' reduced Representation and reduced Presidential electoral votes by enforcing Section 2 of the 14th Amendment through this Federal Constitutional Court case.

You will benefit financially by the bills passed by people who represent your economic interests in Congress, no matter what your political affiliations are by financially helping to right this wrong.

You are UNconstitutionally being denied and abridged of your full RIGHT TO VOTE for a greater number of Representatives and a greater number of Presidential electors, in every election.

Increase your own political power and uphold and enforce the Constitution by supporting Victor Sharrow's extremely costly fight, financially.

Send the contributions of you and your friends to:-

HISTORICAL LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATES
Crompond, New York

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT
1		
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40|10|43a

[Historical Law Review Associates]

HISTORICAL LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATES

Crompond, New York

Your State will get MORE political power; MORE Presidential Electors; MORE members in Congress - IF YOU JOIN in this Civil Complaint docketed as -

In re: Victor Sharrow vs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, et al
Civil Action No. 3569-60
Filed October 28, 1960
United States District Court
For the District of Columbia
Washington 1, D.C.

1 4th amendment

47|01|04

THE NEW YORK TIMES. Cols. 3&4 Page 32,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1960.

Population and the House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Following is a table showing the 1950 and 1960 populations of each state, together with their present and future number of seats in the House of Representatives:

State.	Population—1960.	Population—1950.	Per Cent Increase.	House Seats Future.	House Seats Present.	Gain or Loss.
Alabama	3,266,740	3,061,743	6.7	8	9	—1
Alaska	226,167	128,643	75.8	1	1	..
Arizona	1,302,161	749,587	73.7	3	2	+1
Arkansas	1,786,272	1,909,511	6.5d	4	6	—2
California	15,717,204	10,586,223	48.5	38	30	+8
Colorado	1,753,947	1,325,089	32.4	4	4	..
Connecticut	2,535,234	2,007,280	26.3	6	6	..
Delaware	446,292	318,085	40.3	1	1	..
Florida	4,951,560	2,771,305	78.7	12	8	+4
Georgia	3,943,116	3,444,578	14.5	10	10	..
Hawaii	632,772	499,794	26.6	2	1	+1
Idaho	667,191	588,637	13.3	2	2	..
Illinois	10,081,158	8,712,176	15.7	24	25	—1
Indiana	4,662,498	3,934,224	18.5	11	11	..
Iowa	2,757,537	2,621,073	5.2	7	8	—1
Kansas	2,178,611	1,905,299	14.3	5	6	—1
Kentucky	3,038,156	2,944,806	3.2	7	8	—1
Louisiana	3,257,022	2,683,516	21.4	8	8	..
Maine	969,265	913,774	6.1	2	3	—1
Maryland	3,100,689	2,343,001	32.3	8	7	+1
Massachusetts	5,148,578	4,690,514	9.8	12	14	—2
Michigan	7,823,194	6,371,766	22.8	19	18	+1
Minnesota	3,413,864	2,982,483	14.5	8	9	—1
Mississippi	2,178,141	2,178,914	..	5	6	—1
Missouri	4,319,813	3,954,653	9.2	10	11	—1
Montana	674,767	591,024	14.2	2	2	..
Nebraska	1,411,330	1,325,510	6.5	3	4	—1
Nevada	285,278	160,083	78.2	1	1	..
New Hampshire	606,921	533,242	13.8	2	2	..
New Jersey	6,066,782	4,835,329	25.5	15	14	+1
New Mexico	951,023	681,187	39.6	2	2	..
New York	16,782,304	14,830,192	13.2	41	43	—2
North Carolina	4,556,155	4,061,929	12.2	11	12	—1
North Dakota	632,446	619,636	2.1	2	2	..
Ohio	9,706,397	7,946,627	22.1	24	23	+1
Oklahoma	2,328,284	2,233,351	4.3	6	6	..
Oregon	1,768,687	1,521,341	16.3	4	4	..
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	10,498,012	7.8	27	30	—3
Rhode Island	859,488	791,896	8.5	2	2	..
South Carolina	2,382,594	2,117,027	12.5	6	6	..
South Dakota	680,514	652,740	4.3	2	2	..
Tennessee	3,567,089	3,291,718	8.4	9	9	..
Texas	9,579,677	7,711,194	24.2	23	22	+1
Utah	890,627	688,862	29.3	2	2	..
Vermont	389,881	377,747	3.2	1	1	..
Virginia	3,966,949	3,318,680	19.5	10	10	..
Washington	2,853,214	2,378,963	19.9	7	7	..
West Virginia	1,860,421	2,005,552	7.2d	5	6	—1
Wisconsin	3,951,777	3,434,575	15.1	10	10	..
Wyoming	330,066	290,529	13.6	1	1	..
Dist. of Columbia	763,956	802,178	4.8d	..	..	..

d Decrease.

Yorktown Crusader

Page 1, Cols. 4-6
DAILY TRADER White Plains, NY Sat. Oct. 29, 1960

Court Suit Would Change Representation In Congress

YORKTOWN — A 41-year-old Crompond resident who has been staging a one-man war to have the 14th amendment of the Constitution enforced, filed a suit in Federal Court in Washington Friday. In this, he claimed that southern states that deny the right to vote should lost part of their seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Victor Sharrow argues that the 14th amendment provides that when the right to vote is denied or abridged, a state's basis of representation shall be proportionately reduced.

He claims the amendment has been illegally ignored since it was passed in 1866. Because of this, he said, his own representation is reduced.

Census Hit

Mr. Sharrow's fight first gained the spotlight last spring when he refused to participate in the census. Only five other persons in the entire nation similarly balked.

"Since the only constitutional purpose of the census is to determine the population of a state for apportioning seats in Congress, "he said, "any census which does not ask questions about denial of voting rights is unconstitutional."

Government officials base apportionment on Article 1 of the Constitution and a 20-year-old law providing for use of the total population to determine how many Congressmen and members of the electoral college it shall have.

System 'Unfair'

UPI in Washington reported Friday that Sharrow claimed the government has no right to use its present system. He asked the court to immediately enjoin President Eisenhower and other officials expected to approve the new 1960-1970 apportionment to be submitted by the census bureau next month.

Sharrow said he seeks to "rectify the absurd imbalance." He said this would give more representation to the "more deserving northern and Western states" and less to the "one-party-slate states."

Mr. Sharrow told this newspaper he filed the suit by mail and without the use of an attorney. He

(Continued from Page One)

—Sharrow

(Continued from Page One)

has studied the Constitution for many years.

In Federal Court in New York he is a defendant in a case filed against him by the government because the Crompond man refused to answer census questions. He did so to set up a test case. Judge Frederick VanPelt Bryan heard that case August 8 and reserved decision. The case is still pending.

JOIN IN this
Constitutionally
Correct
Court
Case
NOW!

DON'T BE TOO LATE
WITH TOO LITTLE!

Fourteenth Amend.

[Historical Law Review Associates]

Mr. Sharrow Takes The 14th

Reverberations of a controversy begun in Yorktown may shortly be felt as far away as Mississippi, if the forecast of a congressional debate over a Yorktown resident's refusal to answer census questions proves accurate.

The aim of Yorktown's Victor Sharrow, a man who has studied political science to some purpose, is none other than to compel southern adherence to the 14th Amendment by questioning the legality of the census. The census' only constitutional purpose, says Mr. Sharrow, is to determine population with a view to assigning representation in Congress. The 14th Amendment states that where voting rights are denied to a part of the population, the state involved must forfeit the appropriate number of representatives. Southern states, where voting rights of negroes are flagrantly ignored, are not being deprived of delegates, hence the provisions of the amendment are not being fulfilled, and the census itself is invalid. No census, asserts Mr. Sharrow, can be considered legal unless its questions include one on voting rights.

So runs the argument. In defense of his thesis, Mr. Sharrow has appeared to date before a U. S. attorney, and has filed a show cause order in federal court, inviting the government to defend the legality of its census. If necessary, he says he will take his case to the U. S. Supreme Court, since he believes the issue is too weighty for one judge to decide.

What may strike some readers as most remarkable, in this instance, is that no one has thought of this procedure before. In the process of fighting for enforcement of civil rights legislation, Congress and the courts have pretty well thumbed through the 14th Amendment. The fact that there is any new ground on which to fight comes as a distinct surprise. But it appears that no test case has ever been predicated on Section Two of the amendment, which states quite distinctly: "But when the right to vote at any election . . . is denied to any of the (male) inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and Citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

If the civil rights contingent in Congress were minded to make a stand on this issue, they might find the going easier than it had been elsewhere: On the school integration fight, for example. If it were proved that half the population of a certain southern state had not been allowed to vote, (a disclosure which should not astonish anyone,) it would be an easier matter to refuse to seat half the representatives from that state at the next session than it is to protect every negro child seeking to enter a white school within state boundaries. (Removal of half the delegates from a white supremacy state would, of course, be a severe deprivation to the Congress, but sacrifices must be made everywhere for progress.)

It would not, of course, be that simple. No civil rights enforcement move can be simple in a Congress where the majority badly needs the support of the offending group. The best that can be hoped for, probably, is that Mr. Sharrow's brave gesture will receive some attention, stir a little debate, add something to a climate of opinion steadily more antagonistic to the denial of human rights everywhere. If it does that much, upper Westchester will have reason to be proud that such a simple, obvious, and yet strikingly new idea originated here.

The census taker who failed to enumerate Mr. Sharrow was unfortunate. He is a man to be counted.

40 | D 43C

[Historical Law Review Associates]

Civil Rights Weapon

A new wrinkle in the struggle for civil rights has been provided by a retired contractor of Compound, N. Y., Victor Sharrow, who is challenging the validity of the census law. Mr. Sharrow's reasoning seems to run something like this: Seats in the House of Representatives are apportioned on the basis of the decennial census. But the apportionment has not been made in accord with the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment which requires that the representation of any state shall be reduced if it denies voting rights to any of its male citizens over 21 years of age. Consequently, Mr. Sharrow reasons, the census law is invalid, and he need not obey it.

40|10|43b

In an effort to get a judicial test of his thesis, Mr. Sharrow refused to answer the questions of the census taker who called at his home. For this he was summoned before a grand jury, and his lawyer sought to have the subpoena quashed on the ground that the census law was invalid. Well, this is spinning out legal argument to a pretty slender thread. It would be surprising indeed if the courts should back into an interpretation of the controversial Fourteenth Amendment provision on such a flimsy pretext.

} NOT SO!!

The Sharrow maneuver does, however, come as a reminder that some of the states that are concerned over civil rights might make a far more effective presentation. It happens that a reapportionment of House seats is about to take place. Some of the states will lose Congressmen because their growth has been less than the national average. New York, for example, is expected to lose two or three seats. Viewed in the context of the Fourteenth Amendment, New York will be giving up seats because some of the Southern states where disfranchisement of eligible Negro voters occurs are claiming more seats than they are entitled to on the basis of their population that is permitted to vote.

It is true that the Fourteenth Amendment gives Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation and that the courts have been loath to become embroiled in political questions of this sort. Nevertheless, the Constitution seems to leave no discretion in the matter. It says flatly that when the right to vote is denied or abridged by any state, the basis of that state's representation "shall be reduced" in the proportion that the number of the disfranchised bears to the entire number of potential voters. A suit by a state that now stands to lose representation because some other states count as citizens persons who have not been allowed to vote would dramatize the issue.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1960. PAGE A10

October 19, 1960

40-10-48

Mr. Alfred Hitchcock
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Hitchcock:

I have enjoyed your plays many times, but never more than last night. As a Negro I have often seen the sensitive yearning toward art in children discouraged and even ruined bythhe greed and advertising of white America. I was glad to have you bring this to the attention of your audience even though few of them may have understood it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

October 7, 1960

Mr. Thomas L. Hodgkin
94 Woodstock Road
Oxford, England

My dear Mr. Hodgkin:

I am sending you a statement concerning a plan which I have in mind. I know of your interest in Africa and your work and also I believe your son has done much. I want to ask both of you to write me and advise me about this. I shall be under great obligation.

My wife and I remember with great pleasure our stop at your home.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-100

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL 2

Canada

Institute of Islamic Studies.
1345 Redpath Crescent

6/11/1960

My dear Dr. Dubois,

Forgive me for not having replied sooner to your letter and interesting proposals (your letter) - but it had to be forwarded here from Oxford. I am actually coming over to New York next week-end - and would greatly welcome an opportunity of meeting you again there, and discussing your idea of an Encyclopedia Africana (which attracts me very much) with you. I shall be free on Friday afternoon - November 11th - and again, probably, on Monday (14th) in the morning or early afternoon - or Sunday (13th) evening. But the best plan would probably be to ring you up when I arrive, and see what we can arrange.

Please remember me warmly to your wife - we have very happy memories of your visit to us at Oxford.

Yours very sincerely,

Thomas Hodgkin

27-30-244

C A B L E

November 8, 1960

Professor Thomas Hodgkin
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Glad to see you Friday afternoon or Saturday morning stop

Leave Saturday night for Africa stop Telephone Main four

two nine two nine

Du Bois

Miss Edith Holden

Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Connecticut

July 8, 1960

40|10|47

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You may - or may not - remember that in August, 1949, I ventured to write you inquiring as to whether you could give me any clues as to where I might find material on the life of Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden of Liberia, for a possible biography. You very kindly replied under date of September 27, 1949, stating that the only original sources for information on Dr. Blyden's work and activity should be found in Sierra Leone and Liberia, and possibly in England, if I could trace it. You further stated that you had been asked before for information of this kind, and that you had been unable to give very much, but that you felt the subject was worthy of further investigation.

Since that time I have been fortunate enough to find material both in England and in this country, and have compiled the story of Dr. Blyden's life. The biography I have now completed is based on his unpublished letters, from the time he landed in Liberia in 1851 to the year of his death in 1912, supplemented by newspaper and other contemporary articles. They deal with the political affairs of the Republic of Liberia, the development of Liberia College, and present in detail his labors for Africa, and his hopes for that continent (now beginning to be realized) which earned for him the title "Father of African Nationalism". I have been urged by several persons who are aware of the part Dr. Blyden played in the educational and political world of his day, to publish this work. It is "source material", authenticated and documented, for scholars who are now beginning to write on various aspects of Dr. Blyden's theories, and in the subject's own vivid words.

I have just read your article in the Massachusetts Review (Spring, 1960), and I note you are publishing a new autobiography. This leads me to approach you again, to ask the name of your publisher, as a possible one who might be interested in the publication of my manuscript. I need to find one who has some background knowledge and interest in Africa, and of its outstanding leaders of the past. It would seem as if this was a propitious time to bring out a life of Dr. Blyden when Africa is so much in the news, and when students of African emergence are quoting from his writings and pointing out his prophecies, now coming to pass.

I will greatly appreciate any help you can give me in finding the right publisher, and thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

Edith Holden

Edith Holden

40|10|47a

October 3, 1960

Miss Edith Holden
Rock Ridge
Greenwich,
Connecticut

My dear Miss Holden:

Dr. Du Bois has just recently returned from abroad and has just seen your letter. He has asked me to write you and to say that as much as he would like to be helpful unfortunately he has no suggestions as to possible publishers for your book.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

May 12, 1960

40-10-46

Mr. Clarence L. Holte
555 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Holte:

I autographed your books because I thought it was the request of a friend who wanted the books for his own library. I realise now that this is a commercial undertaking. I will autograph no more books.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Hotel Bellerive au Lac]

HOTEL **BELLERIVE AU LAC** ZÜRICH

DEBOURS du Concierge ROOM **No.** 14

pour Mr du Bois

Aug.			
18.	Taxi arr.	5.	–
19.	Chem Clean	11.	80
21.	Telegramm	5.	30
22	Chem Clean	11.	80
		33	90

HOTEL BELLERIVE AU LAC ZÜRICH

Quittance Quittung

Mr. du Bois

Cave

178

Chambre Zimmer No 14

Date - Datum 25. 8. 64

Pour acquit

Hôtel		
Service		
Total	33	90

41/80/8a

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Telephon 32 70 10

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Zürich, den 23. VII. 60

FRANCON Cie. LAUSANNE 45261

1	Schnitzel	3	50
	12% Service	4	50
		3	95

Bar - Terrassen-Restaurant - Spezialitätenküche

11/80/96

50.14.
125.—
50 %5

[Hotel Bellerive au Lac]

HOTEL BELLERIVE AU LAC RESTAURANT ZURICH

M. & M. Simmen, prop.
Téléphone (051) 32 70 10
Télégramme: RIVEHOTEL

14

APPT. No. ~~35~~ 2p

Note pour Mr William B. Du Bois

Date Aug. 1960	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Logement et petit déjeuner Apartment and continental breakfast	68.-	60.-	60.-	60.-	60.-	60.-	60.-
Chauffage – Heating							
Bains – Bath							
Lunch							22.-
Diner		31.-	22.-		22.-	22.-	
A la carte					2.-		
Café – Thé – Chocolat		6.75			2.75 1.50	1.25	
Oeufs – Eggs		3.-	2.25				
Fruits – Juices		3.-		3.-	3.-	2.25	3.-
Vins – Wine							
Liqueurs – Liquors					2.50		
Eau min. – Mineral			1.25		1.25		2.50
Bière – Beer		4.50				2.-	
Cigarettes						1.70	
Téléphone – Télégramme		-.25			-.25		-.50
Blanchissage – Laundry			9.10			10.50	
Total du jour Fr.	68.-	108.50	94.60	63.-	95.25	99.70	87.50
Report Fr.		68.-	176.50	271.10	334.10	429.35	529.05
					sub.-total Fr.		616.55
					Service ... % Fr.		
					Bar Fr.		
					TOTAL Fr.		
					Deposit Fr.		~~100.-~~

41/8D/9a

[Hotel Bellerive au Lac]

HOTEL BELLERIVE AU LAC RESTAURANT ZURICH

M. & M. Simmen, prop.
Téléphone (051) 32 70 10
Télégramme: RIVEHOTEL

APPT. No. 74 2 P.

Note pour Mr. William b. Du Bois,

Date	Aug. 60	25.							
Logement et petit déjeuner / Apartment and continental breakfast									
Chauffage – Heating									
Bains – Bath									
Lunch									
Diner									
A la carte									
Café – Thé – Chocolat									
Oeufs – Eggs		3.–							
Fruits – Juices									
Vins									
Liqueurs									
Eaux minérales									
Bières									
Téléphone – Télégramme									
Blanchissage – Laundry									
Total du jour Fr.		3.–							
Report Fr.		617.05							

HOTEL BELLERIVE AU LAC ZURICH

Quittance
Quittung

M. H. Du Bois

177

Chambre No
Zimmer 74

Date - Datum 21.7.60

41/8D/9b

Pour acquit

Hôtel	620.05
Service	72.05
	3.95
	696.05
1.Aug	100.–
Total	596.05

41/8D/9

sub.-total	Fr.	620.05
Service 12 %	Fr.	72.05
Bar	Fr.	3.95
TOTAL	Fr.	696.05
Deposit	Fr.	100.–
Total	Fr.	596.05

596.05
520.00
76.05

(HOTEL KRAFT)

HOTEL KRAFT
FLORENCE

H. KRAFT, PROP.
A. CAMBI, DIR.

Florence, July 22, 1960

Mr. Dupois
P.O. Box
President-Kwama-Nkrymih
ACCRA / Ghana

Dear Sir,

We take pleasure in informing you, that Mr. Paul reserved for you in our hotel

1 Twin-bedded room with bath
starting from 31/7/60 for 1 week
Price L. 5.500 (taxes & service incl.)

We are looking forward to your visit and assuring you in advance of our best attention, we remain, dear Sir,

very truly yours,

Aldo Cambi, Manager

41/10d/48

VIA SOLFERINO, 2 - TEL.: 21.088 - 282.631 - 282.105 - TELEGR.: KRAFTOTEL

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

February 4, 1960

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

40-10-105

Dear Dr. Bubois:

I recently read of your efforts to establish an Institute of African History under the sponsorship of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. You are to be congratulated for your efforts.

It has occurred to me that you might like to suggest that the Institute secure a copy or copies of our Catalogue of the African Collection at Howard University. I am enclosing an announcement concerning it. Because of the cost of publication we have been obliged to sell it.

Congratulations on your second volume in the Mansart series. I have just purchased a few copies from George.

Best wishes for a serene New Year for you and your wife.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Porter, Supervisor
Negro Collection

THE OCCASION

On June 30, 1960 Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson retired as President of Howard University after thirty-four years in that office and became President Emeritus. In view of Dr. Johnson's great contributions to education, and to religious, social, and political thought, a dinner is being held in his honor.

Brief expressions of appreciation will be made by the Honorable Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College; Mr. Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association of America and Chairman of the Committee for International Economic Growth; Mr. Harry I. Wood, President of the General Alumni Association of Howard University; and Professor Herman R. Branson, Head of the Department of Physics, Howard University.

Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., President of Howard University, will speak. Dr. Johnson will respond to the statements of appreciation. The Howard University Choir will sing.

The President and Trustees of Howard University, the National Sponsors, and the members of the Washington Dinner Committee greatly hope that you will find it possible to join them in paying tribute to President Johnson.

Howard Univ.

The President and Board of Trustees

of

Howard University

and

The National Committee

To Honor

DR. MORDECAI WYATT JOHNSON

Cordially Invite You to Attend

A Testimonial Dinner

on

Monday Evening, the Twenty-first of November

Nineteen Hundred and Sixty

at Eight o'Clock

The Sheraton-Park Hotel

Sheraton Hall

Washington, D. C.

10/9/53

Subscription
$8.50 Per Person

Dress Optional

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Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr.

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Dr. Floyd W. Reeves
Dr. Herman B. Wells
Dr. Paul Williams

The Dinner C

The Honorable Oscar L. Chapman
Co-Chai

Professor Maryrose Allen
Dr. Hurst R. Anderson
Mrs. Dorothy W. Atkinson
Dr. Basdeo Balkissoon
Dr. Armour J. Blackburn
Mrs. Lucile W. Brown
Dr. Charles E. Burbridge
Dr. Ambrose Caliver
Dr. Paul O. Carr
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Dr. Leonard M. Elstad
Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee
Miss Evelyn S. Freeman
Professor Ira Gibbons

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Mrs. Juanita H. Thomas
Professor James A. Washington
Mr. George L. P. Weaver
Mr. John F. Wynn, Jr.
Mr. Paul Chen Young

[HOWARD UNIV.]

40-9-123

November 2, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Shirley Graham send congratulations to Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson on the occasion of his completing his term of thirty-four years as President of Howard University.

He has done a great and memorable work for Negro education and deserves the testimonial dinner which will be given him November twenty first.

17

40/10/15

January 8, 1960

Mr. William Henry Huff
6532 Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Mr. Huff:

I have a copy of your letter to Cress Books and I thank you for your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT
ZU BERLIN]

FESTKOMITEE

Im Februar 1960

40/10/45

Magnifizenz!

Sehr verehrter Herr Kollege!

Im Namen des Festkomitees für die 150-Jahr-Feier der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin habe ich die Ehre, Ihnen die beigefügte Einladung zu den Feiern anläßlich des 150. Jahrestages der Humboldt-Universität und des 250. Jahrestages der Charité zu überreichen.

In der Zeit vom 6. bis 11. November 1960 werden zentrale wissenschaftliche Konferenzen durchgeführt. In den Tagen vom 13. bis zum 15. November 1960 finden die offiziellen Festakte statt, und in den Tagen vom 16. bis 18. November 1960 sind wissenschaftliche Veranstaltungen der Fakultäten vorgesehen.

Ich werde mir erlauben, Ihnen Einzelheiten über Programm und Organisation in nächster Zeit mitzuteilen.

Genehmigen Sie den Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichen Hochachtung

(Prof. Dr. Hans Nathan)

[HUMBOLDT UNIV.] H

March 14, 1960

Professor Doctor Kurt Schroeder
Director, Humboldt-University of Berlin
Berlin, West Germany

40-10-103

Sir:

I have received your invitation to be present at the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of your institution. As a former student and as one whom you have seen fit to honor, I am sure you know how glad I would be to come, but I regret to say that it will be impossible on account of my age and on account of the attitude of my government.

I wish you every success for the future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[HUMBOLDT UNIV.]

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

FESTKOMITEE FÜR DIE 150-JAHRFEIER

BERLIN W 8, den 11. April 1960
Unter den Linden 6
Telefon 20 02 91
Bankverbindung: Deutsche Notenbank Berlin
Kto.-Nr. 11 27 600

Kommission Gäste

Pr.N./Th. - 240/60 -

Professor
W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Dear Professor Du Bois,

On behalf of the Rector and the Organisation Committee I express our sincerest thanks for your letter of March 14th, 1960. We are very sorry indeed that you will not be able to be present at our Jubilee celebration in November cr.

You addressed your letter to Berlin, "West Germany". This, of course, may be just a typing error, but on the other hand, it may not be known in the United States that the Humboldt-University is situated in the socialist part of Berlin and that it is the foremost University of the German Democratic Republic.

This, I am afraid, will not alter yous dispositions as the causes which keep you away, are great obstacles. We should have been very glad to welcome you here, and would have had great pleasure in meeting your travelling and other expenses. This we would still gladly do if you could see your way to coming, but if this is impossible we shall be greatly honoured to receive from you at the Jubilee a message of good wishes.

Yours very sincerely

(Prof.Dr.Nathan)

41-109-7

(92) Bm G 084-59 05

[HUMBOLDT UNIV.]

May 12, 1960

Professor Dr. Nathan
Humboldt-Universitat
Berlin W 8
Unter den Linden 6

41-10 A-8

My dear Dr. Nathan:

Of course I know the fundamental difference between East and West Germany. The address "West Germany" was simply a typographical error.

I repeat that I would like to be present at your anniversary in November, but probably that will be impossible. However, I will certainly send you a greeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[HUMBOLDT UNIV.]

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

FESTKOMITEE FÜR DIE 150-JAHRFEIER

BERLIN W 8, den 20. 9. 1960
Unter den Linden 6
Telefon 20 02 91
Bankverbindung: Deutsche Notenbank Berlin
Kto.-Nr. 11 27 600

An
Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Du Bois

Brooklyn 31
Grace Court/USA

40-10-52

Hochverehrter Herr Professor Du Bois!

Mit großem Bedauern mußten wir zur Kenntnis nehmen, daß es Ihnen nicht möglich sein wird, an dem großen Jubiläum der Humboldt-Universität anläßlich des 150jährigen Bestehens der Universität, mit der Sie so eng verbunden sind, teilzunehmen.

Wie Ihnen sicherlich bekannt ist, findet im Rahmen der Feierlichkeiten eine große internationale Konferenz zur Problematik "Frieden - Freiheit - Demokratie" statt. Wissenschaftler aus der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, aus Westdeutschland, dem sozialistischen und kapitalistischen Ausland werden zu entscheidenden Fragen des weltweiten Kampfes der Völker für Frieden und Demokratie Stellung nehmen.

Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie an diese Konferenz schriftlich einige Worte richten oder gar sich mit einem schriftlichen Beitrag an der Arbeit der Konferenz in einer Sektion beteiligen würden. Zur genauen Information legen wir ein Programm der Tagung bei.

Für Ihre weitere Arbeit und Ihre Gesundheit übersendet Ihnen die besten Wünsche

Gerats

Prof. Dr. Gerats
Vorbereitendes Komitee der
Konferenz "Frieden - Freiheit -
Demokratie"

(92) 8m G 049-60 1

[HUMBOLDT UNIV.]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 21, 1960

Professor Dr. Gerats
Humboldt-University of Berlin
Unter den Linden 6
Berlin W 8
East Germany

40-10-53

My dear Professor Gerats:

You will find enclosed a short statement which you may use on the occasion of the great jubilee of Humboldt University.

I am so sorry not to be able to take part in person.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

P.S.
This may not fit in with your celebration. It is not a theoretical discussion, but the personal narrative of an American Negro student at the University of Berlin 1892-94. If it is of value you may use it. If not, throw it away.

Ablaufplan der Konferenz

Montag, 7. November 1960	Plenartagung mit Referat und Diskussion Beginn 15 Uhr Ende 19 Uhr	
Dienstag, 8. November 1960	Sektion I	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion II	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion III	9—13 Uhr
Mittwoch, 9. November 1960	Sektion I	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion II	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion III	9—13 Uhr
Donnerstag, 10. November 1960	Sektion I	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion II	9—13 Uhr
	Sektion III	9—13 Uhr
	Plenartagung mit Berichten der Sektionsleiter und Schlußwort	16—18 Uhr

Die Plenartagungen finden im Auditorium maximum der Humboldt-Universität, Unter den Linden 6, Raum 2094/2095 statt. Die Sektionen arbeiten in den Räumen 2091/2092, 2093 und 2094/2095 des Hauptgebäudes der Humboldt-Universität.

Wir würden uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns bis zum 15. September 1960 eine Mitteilung zukommen lassen, in der Sie uns informieren, ob Sie an der Konferenz teilnehmen wollen und für welche Sektion Sie besonderes Interesse haben.

In allen die Konferenz betreffenden Fragen wenden Sie sich bitte an das Konferenzbüro der internationalen Konferenz „Frieden, Demokratie und Freiheit".

Humboldt-Universität

Berlin W 8

Unter den Linden 6

474 Rm 43

150 JAHRE
HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN
250 JAHRE CHARITÉ BERLIN

EINLADUNG

zur internationalen Konferenz

„FRIEDEN, DEMOKRATIE UND FREIHEIT"

vom 7. bis 10. November 1960 in Berlin

4375 60 2

Im Rahmen der 150-Jahrfeier der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin veranstalten die gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultäten in der Zeit vom 7. - 10. November 1960 eine gemeinsame Konferenz mit dem Thema

„Frieden, Demokratie und Freiheit"

Die Verantwortung des Wissenschaftlers für die Sicherung des Friedens erfordert eine tiefe wissenschaftliche Einsicht in die grundlegenden politischen Fragen unserer Zeit. Dazu ist es notwendig, den gesetzmäßigen Zusammenhang des weltweiten Kampfes der Völker für allgemeine kontrollierte Abrüstung und friedliche Koexistenz mit ihrem Ringen um soziale und nationale Freiheit zu erkennen. Auf der Konferenz sollen insbesondere Probleme der friedlichen Lösung der Deutschlandfrage durch die Bändigung des Militarismus und die Schaffung einer parlamentarisch-demokratischen Ordnung in Westdeutschland, die Vollendung der sozialistischen Umwälzung in der DDR und die nationale Wiedergeburt Deutschlands als friedliebender demokratischer Staat behandelt werden.

Die Konferenz soll in Referat, Plenum und Sektionen folgende theoretische Probleme erörtern:

1. Der gesetzmäßige Zusammenhang des Kampfes der Völker für Frieden, Freiheit und Demokratie

2. Die Verwirklichung der Freiheit der Nation und der nationalen Selbstbestimmung in Deutschland

Dement[illegible]ecchend ist folgen
vorgesehen

1. Hauptreferat und
2. Arbeit in folgende

Sektion I

Der Kampf der Völker für
vollständige Abrüstung. Die
rung des Weltfriedens.

1. Das Wesen, die h
die Möglichkeit de
schen Staaten un
ordnung, der vol
Abrüstung und
zwischen der sozia
schen Gesellschafts
2. Der Charakter der
Triebkräfte, Haup
Aktionen.
3. Die Rolle der s
Sicherung des Frie

Sektion II

Die Freiheit der Volksmas
Persönlichkeit in der DDR
nationale Wiedergeburt Deu
demokratischer Staat.

1. Die DDR, der einz
der die Gesetzmäß
wicklung des deutsc
rische Tätigkeit der
der Arbeiterklasse
nistischen Partei ver
DDR für die natio
lands als friedlieben
2. Der Kampf um de
DDR als Entfaltung
und der Persönlichk

ender Ablauf der Konferenz

Plenardiskussion
den Sektionen:

ür friedliche Koexistenz und
e reale Möglichkeit der Siche-

historische Notwendigkeit und
der friedlichen Koexistenz zwi-
unterschiedlicher Gesellschafts-
ollständigen und allgemeinen
des friedlichen Wettbewerbs
ialistischen und der kapitalisti-
tsordnung.
r Friedensbewegung, ihre Ziele,
ptströmungen, Formen und

sozialistischen DDR für die
iedens in Europa.

ssen und die Freiheit der
und ihre Bedeutung für die
eutschlands als friedliebender

zig rechtmäßige deutsche Staat,
ßigkeiten der nationalen Ent-
schen Volkes durch die schöpfe-
er Volksmassen unter Führung
und ihrer marxistisch-leni-
erwirklicht. Die Bedeutung der
ionale Wiedergeburt Deutsch-
nder und demokratischer Staat.
den Sieg des Sozialismus in der
g der Freiheit der Volksmassen
hkeit.

Sektion III

Die Verwirklichung der nationalen Selbstbestimmung durch die Volksbewegung unter Führung der Arbeiterklasse gegen Militarismus und Imperialismus in Westdeuschland.

1. Die staatsmonopolitische Entwicklung in Westdeutschland und ihr Zusammenhang mit der besonderen Aggressivität des westdeutschen Imperialismus.
2. Der Antikommunismus als Staatsdoktrin des westdeutschen Imperialismus und seine gegenwärtige Hauptform, der politische Klerikalismus.
3. Die Ziele, die Bedingungen und die Perspektive der Volksbewegung für Frieden, Freiheit und Demokratie in Westdeutschland.

Berlin, im August 1960

Prof. Dr. Kurt Schröder
Der Rektor
der Humboldt-Universität

Prof. Dr. Robert Naumann
Prorektor
für das gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Grundstudium

Prof. Dr. Johannes Gerats
Direktor des Instituts
für westdeutsches und
westeuropäisches Recht

Prof. Dr. J. L. Schmidt
Institut
für Politische Ökonomie

Prof. Dr. Walter Bartel
Direktor
des Deutschen Instituts
für Zeitgeschichte

Prof. Dr. Karl Bittel
Institut
für Deutsche Geschichte

Dr. Hans Kölsch
Institut
für Marxismus-Leninismus

Dr. Kurt Heuer
Institut
für Marxismus-Leninismus

Dr. Wolfgang Heise
Institut für Philosophie

Dr. Wolfgang Eichhorn
Institut für Philosophie

Dr. Waltraud Robbe
Institut
für Wirtschaftsgeschichte

40|10|64

EINLADUNG

40/10/44

[Humboldt-Universität]

REKTOR UND
DER HUMBO
ZU BERLIN GEBE
ANZUZEIGEN, D
LICHKEITEN A
EINHUNDERTFÜ
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KURT SCHRÖDER
REKTOR

[Hungarian Academy of Arts]

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BUDAPEST V., ROOSEVELT TÉR 9.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST 4 November, 1960.

NO.: 60047/62/60

H

Professor
W.E.B. D u B o i s

31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2,
New York, N.Y.
USA

Dear Professor D u B o i s ,

40-10-98

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences would like to possess the photographs of its honorary and foreign members with a view to be able to put these eventually at the disposal of the press, television etc. This is why we kindly ask you to let us have two of your photographs, preferably format 12x18 cm.

Thanking for your favor in anticipation, I am

yours truly

P. Vas-Zoltán

/P. Vas-Zoltán/
Head of the International
Relations Section

(Jan 6, 1961)
Letter + picture sent

46777/58 Akadémiai Ny.

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BUDAPEST V., ROOSEVELT TÉR 9.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
AKADÉMIA BUDAPEST

Hungary NO.:

BUDAPEST 15 November, 1960.

R

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1.

New York N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

27-30-228

We have received with thanks your letter of October 14 and the note enclosed to it. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences is welcoming your remarkable initiative concerning the publication of an Encyclopedia Africana with the greatest appreciation. As regards your considerations on the work in question, as outlined in the note, we can't but agree with them in all details. We are convinced that the Encyclopedia is going to be a scientific work of international importance, and considering that in Hungary too, learned circles show an ever growing interest in the history and culture of the African peoples, we are looking forward with special expectation to the developments of this large-scale enterprise.

We sincerely wish your plan to be brought to a successful realization in the shortest possible time, and are eager to receive more news about the developments.

Yours ~~very~~ sincerely

I. Rusznyák

/ I. Rusznyák /
President

48777/58 Akadémiai Ny.

ALgonquin 4-0397

HUNGARIAN WORD, Inc.

130 EAST 16th STREET

NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Dr.W.E.B. DuBois
31 Graee Court
Brooklyn, NY

October 6. 1960.

40-10-49

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Every year our paper is publishing a yearly Almanach; part of the Almanach for the year of 1961 will be dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the American Civil War and the liberation of the Negro people.

We would be highly honored if you would write an article for our Almanach on this subject. The meager resourses of our paper do not allow us to pay high fees but we'll be very glad to recompensate you according to our means.

Hoping that you'll be able to write this article in the very near future , we remain

sincerely yours

A.Rosner
Editor
American Hungarian Word
/Amerikai Magyar Szó/

P.S. We are going to print the Almanach around December 1st.

55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,

October 19, 1960

40-10-50

Mr. A. Rosner
Editor
HUNGARIAN WORD
130 East 16th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rosner:

Answering your letter of October 6th, I am sending you an article on the American Civil War and the liberation of the Negro people.

I trust it may prove to be what you want.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

See Article folder in lower drawer

The American Civil War and the Abolition of Negro Slavery
See: Article folder in lower drawer

ALgonquin 4-0397

HUNGARIAN WORD, Inc.

130 EAST 16th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

40-9-110

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, NY.

November 11, 1960.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please accept our apologies for not answering your letter earlier. May we thank you for your kindness in sending us the article on the American Civil War and the liberation of the Negro people.

We translated your article into the Hungarian language and shall publish it in our yearly Almanach. As soon as the book is off the press we'll send you a copy containing your article.

Thanking you again, we remain

sincerely yours
Alex Rosner
Editor,
Hungarian Word, Inc.

[HUNTON]

Lycee, Donka
Conakry, Guinea, W. Africa
August 7, 1960

40|9|124

Dear Friends,

The visit here of Lumumba on his way home to the Congo has made this week-end one of the most thrilling of our residence in Conakry, two days short of three months. The city's welcome to the Congolese leader was truly something to see and hear (I should have had my tape-recorder in operation, but in the excitement I forgot it). He was scheduled to arrive Friday at 2 P.M. There was a long cavalcade of cars of Guinean officials and the entire diplomatic corps (including the U.S. ambassador) to the airport, and the entire route from there to the President's palace in the city, some ten miles or more, was solidly lined with the town's populace—officially reckoned at 78,000, though there appeared to be more than twice that number lining the road and streets; on one side all the male Africans, bare-footed five-year old boys to venerable patriarchs in white robes and leather sandals and carrying white umbrellas, and on the other side all the girls and women, many of them with babies on their backs and all attired in their festive-best (Dorothy and I never cease to marvel at the striking colors and flowing lines of the women's gowns and the deft, exquisite artistry with which they festoon their heads with matching or contrasting pieces of cloth). There was a two hour wait, lightened by the songs and dancing of the women (the men merely watch and applaud) to the accompaniment of drums, native xylophonic instruments, and rhythmic clapping. This splendid and disciplined mobilization is one index of the all-embracing and efficient organization, doubtlessly about 90 per cent dependent upon direct oral communication, of the P.D.G., Democratic Party of Guinea, which is the heart and brain of the entire political, economic and cultural life of the nation.

After two hours the official cars started returning from the airport, sans Lumumba, and word passed around that his plane would not arrive until 6 P.M. In fact he did not arrive until the next 4 A.M., yet all through the rainy night most of the city remained awake waiting, and the popular and official welcome (foreign diplomats included) occurred at that hour. Then yesterday afternoon there was a stirring public and official demonstration of Guinean-Congolese solidarity in support of the complete independence of the Congo Republic, including Katanga, and for the complete liquidation of imperialist domination in the whole of Africa. It was emphasized again and again that any compromising stand by the U.N. with respect to getting the Belgian troops out of Katanga would not be tolerated by the independent African states, and if the U.N. forces could not or would not do this, the African states would do the job themselves. Lumumba, Touré, and Nkrumah have all formally notified Mr. Dag H. of this stand, and this is the issue that confronts the Security Council as it meets today. As seen from here, there can be no doubt watsoever of the intention of these leaders to do what they say they are going to do; they are fully aware of the degree to which the future of all Africa hangs on what happens in the Congo and in Katanga. It may not be widely known in the U.S. that Mr. Dag H. on July 17 at first declined the offer of Guinean forces to take part in the U.N. action in the Congo, stating that "a group of police officers" would suffice, and that he changed his mind later the same day, accepting the Guinean offer, after Sekou Touré had sent him a hot telegram stating, "If your position is not reconsidered, the Govt. of Guinea will consider itself absolutely bound to place its troops directly at the disposition of the brother Government of the Congo in the exclusive framework of African solidarity". Let us hope the Security Council today faces up to the issue and gives Mr. Dag H. unequivocal instructions. If not, I believe there is going to be hell to pay.

Last week the Third World Congress of Teachers condluded its sessions here in Conakry and the delegates were then taken on a tour of the country. There were representatives present from Asian and African countries, from socialist and non-socialist Europe (including even France and Belgium), and from Spanish-speaking America. It hurt not to have enen one representative there to speak for the progressive teachers fired from their jobs in New York schools without just cause. Next to Sekou Touré, who spoke at the opening session (of which I made a recording, tho the tape unfortunately ran out in the middle of the President's speech), the greatest ovation during the Congress went to the Cuban Minister of National Education, who headed his country's 8-member delegation. The central theme of the Congress was the responsibility of educational workers, in alliance with all other workers, in the fight against imperialism and for peace.

Yes, most certainly, one of the good things about being in Guinea is that one feels that he is in the mainstream not only of African liberation forces but of what is progressive globally. Since we have been here there have been visits to Guinea by troupe of Chinese acrobats who toured and performed even in the re-

409/125

motest villages in the bush, by a delegation of young women from the Soviet Union, by a youth delegation from the German D.P.R., not to mention a succession almost weekly of economic and cultural missions from numerous countries.

And from the U.S.A.? Also. Though they hardly fit into the same progressive category, for the most part. The U.S.I.S. opened a cultural center last month in Conakry stocked with American books (I haven't yet examined their range), magazines including Ebony but not the Journal of Negro History, and the N.Y. Times but no Negro papers (we have asked for inclusion of the Afro-American); there is no other foreign information center here as yet, but in any case the personal contacts of Guineans with other peoples are far more important. A U.S.-Int. Coop. Adm. team of educational experts came recently to undertake a mass ed. project; instead they aregiving a short course in English for adults in Conakry. There has also been an American Negro here for several weeks whom I once knew at Howard Univ.; he represents the African-American Institute, a State Dept. annex and "good Will" instrument of the Big Money boys who are deeply involved in the looting of Africa's mineral wealth. This man's mission here, so he tells me, is to arrange for American teachers to be sent here by his org. More teachers are of course needed, but. . . .

Of a different sort is the group of American students who have been in Guinea for more than a month not only to observe but to share the life and work of Guinean youth. Ther Americans are now engaged side by side with a group of Guineans in constructing a large community center and hostel in the up-country town of Mamou. The job will take a month. This is one of the teams of the "Crossroads Africa" project organized and led by Rev. James H. Robinson of New York. Other teams are similarly engaged in a half dozen other West African countries. At the end of the summer they come together and compare their experiences and draw up their composite findings (this part is a bit obscure to me) which they will report back to college campuses in the U.S. in order to stimulate more interest in Africa. One weakness - from my point of view and doubtless that of the Africans - is that the "Crossroads" group, numbering about 200 in all, contains relatively few Negroes, fewer than 30, I believe, even though Rev. Robinson himself is Negro. He told Dorothy and me last night (at a cocktail party given by the U.S. Ambassador at his residence- thus far, at least on this side of the Atlantic, we appear to be officially persona grata) that he had met with indifference rather than support in trying to interest the heads of Negro institutions in the project and this accounted for the small number of Negroes. He hoped to get more next year. He also said he had had a tough job raising $160,000 for the project, and that his request for help from the Ford Foundation had been turned down. I did not learn where the money did come from, or what portion of their expenses the participants themselves pay. So far as my information goes, the project looks good and worthy of more support.

On July 1 occurred the formal launching of the beginning of the Three-Year Plan of Economic Development of Guinea, as formulated and adopted at the National Conference of the P.D.G. held at Kankan early last April, a month after the Government had taken the bold step toward economic independence by separating from the franc zone dominated by France and establishing its own currency based solely on its own gold resources. The budget for the Plan, originally set at the equivalent of $40 million, has been expanded to $120 million, a substantial part of which will be provided in the form of "human investment", the voluntary collective labor of the people for agreed-upon goals in the improvement of their common economic and social well-being. The principles of this "human investment" were worked out and put into practice by the P.D.G. some months before the achievement of the country's independence, Sept. 28, 1958, and the results achieved have already been considerable- not, of course, as measured against what needs to be done, but as compared with what had previously been done for the people's welfare. Can Guinea succeed in demonstrating to the other countries of Africa and the world that it is possible for an undeveloped country (who invented the hypocritical euphemism "undeveloped", the same people who coined "under-privileged?) to lift itself up into the modern world without the "help" of capitalist loans and investments. That is the far-reaching significance of Guinea's Three-Year plan; the country's leaders fully realize this and are striving to educate the whole nation to recognition of their great responsibility.

The start of the Plan on July 1 was commemorated in Conakry by the youth organization planting several thousand three-foot saplings along all the main thoroughfares of the city (the majestic grace of the towering fromager trees here is something to marvel at). In the weeks before and just after the start of the Plan various labor bodies all over the country, the railroad workers and others, voted to donate their labor instead of taking Sat. afternoons off for the next three or four months in the interest of the success of the national effort. On Sundays, too, (this is a predominantly Moslem country), one often sees a flag-bedecked truck of gay youngsters on their way to some volunteer road-repair or construction job. But

40/9/126

there are also some depressing sights: boys and old men with misshapen bodies begging; too many able-bodied youngmen with nothing more to do than peddle a trayful of cigarettes and matches, cola nuts, or "wrist watches" and other bright tinsel, or just standing around idly; the waste of manpower on jobs that should be done by machines; over-manned and poorly-organized offices (it required seven trips to one department for me to get my fist payment of salary). These things are of course in large part the residue of colonialism which did more damage in coastal towns such as Conakry (which incidentally is far better off than some others I've visited) than in the up-country areas less penetrated by European influences. The task of decolonization in the sense of changing men's habits of thought and action - something Sekou Toure emphasizes again and again - is most difficult of all in the former centers of colonial administration and commerce.

I won't attempt any discussion of Guinea's economy at this point. Anyway, I haven't seen enough of the country yet and I'm still learning about the government's relation to internal and external trade and production. Several government agencies operate in this sphere, but they have clearly not yet established full control, especially as regards the supply and marketing of consumer goods. There is no fresh milk, and butter only rarely - from Poland. Except for locally produced fruits (which are good and plentiful, particularly bananas and pineapples), and a few price-fixed staples like rice and sugar, prices are higher than in the U.S. Just last week Pres. Toure spoke sharply to a Party conference about the urgency of improving the supply of food in Conakry (the rest of the country seems to fare better). He criticized the failure of the fishermen to cooperate with govt measures to increase the supply of fish, the practice of cattle raisers withholding meat from the general markets where prices are fixed in order to sell it at higher prices to private European butchers, the hoarding and selling of rice to neighboring countries for a higher price, the black market in cigarettes, etc. He announced that neighborhood stores would be established under the management of responsible Party personnel, but beyond appealing for honesty and vigilance he did not go further. The question is whether anything short of complete socialist control of the economy, which Guinea does not yet have (whatever Time and other such publications may sy to the contrary), will suffice.

I can only mention a few of the memorable experiences Dorothy and I have had in recent weeks. There was an impressive public assembly at the end of the school year, attended by all the govt. leaders, at which prizes of books, some given by various embassies indluding the U.S., were awarded to the honor students in various subjects. There was a memorable evening of folk art, the climax of a contest in song, dance, and dramatic presentation among a number of youth groups from various sections of the country. The finalists were Soussous and Malinkes, each using their own native language. And then there was a performance by the students here at the Lycee of Molière's "The Miser" in the Malinke tongue, as translated by an African history professor. It was superbly acted (this was obvious in spite of our embarrassing ignorance of the language) and the audience reacted as to a Charlie Chaplin comedy.

July 18 was a big day for us when our belongings finally arrived by boat. What a sigh of relief we gave when I plugged in the Frigidaire and it purred all right! Dorothy and I have been getting things ship-shape. I got some bookcases made at the school here and constructed some other shelving myself out of the packing cases, but we haven't yet found somewhere to put everything. Just before our things came there was some other excitement when our first two friends from the States popped in on us. Mary Delany was in Conakry for a week, and Angie Dickerson came especially by way of Dakar at extra expense in order to spend a night with us. Both were on their way to the Women's Conference in Accra. I wanted Dorothy to go too, but she decided no: there was no delegation of Guinean women going which she could join, the air trip would have been very expensive, and there was the imminent arrival of our things to be considered. We were disappointed that the DuBois' didn't get to come to Guinea from Accra; Toure had told me that they would surely be invited to come. I hear via Radio Moscow that the delegation of American women at Accra was invited to tour the Soviet Union - wonderful. We had planned to take a boat trip to Nigeria this month (the worst of the rainy season), but I have got involved in preparing and giving English language news broadcasts for Radio Conakry (sorry it's not strong enough for you to hear on short-wave).

All our love and best wishes to you.

Dorothy and Alphaeus

P

[International Institute for Peace]

January 4, 1960

Mr. F. Vigne
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5, Wien IV, Austria

41-116-16

My dear Mr. Vigne:

I have your letter of December 30th. I shall be glad first to send a message to the Conference of African Peoples in Tunis and will try to get it to you before January 15th. Secondly, I will write a 2,000 word article for the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace dealing with Africa and shall have the article in your hands before the first of February.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Africa, 1960

For article see
folder marked: Articles

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 7 January 1960

41/116/1

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
USA

Dear Friends,

We keep on receiving from different countries correspondence addressed to the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace In Vienna.

As we have already informed you, it is the International Institute for Peace that has its office at 5 Möllwaldplatz, Vienna IV, and not the Secretariat of the WCP.

We would ask you to take this into account and to inform your committee's staff and the other organisations and bodies with which we have relations.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Professor V. Chkhikvadze

(INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE)

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
31, Grace Court
Brooklyn, 2
NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

New York, le 12 janvier 1960

COPIE

Monsieur Fernand VIGNE
Institut International de la Paix
Müllwaldplatz, 5
WIEN IV (Autriche)

Mon cher Vigne,

Je vous adresse, ci-joint, copie du message pour la Conférence, tandis qu'un exemplaire est également envoyé directement à Tunis.

Bien amicalement.

W.E.B. Du Bois

96-12-13

[INTER. INSTIT FOR PEACE]

187

15.1.1960

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1 N.Y.

January 12, 1960

Mr. F. Vigne
International Institute for Peace
Möllwaldplatz 5
Wien IV., Austria

My dear Mr. Vigne:

I am sending you this copy of a message for the Conference and I am also sending a copy direct to Tunis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

46-12-12

WEBD/r
enc.

January 12, 1960

39-46-4

Mr. F. Vigne
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5, Wien IV
Wien IV, Austria

My dear Mr. Vigne:

I am sending you this copy of a message for the Conference and I am also sending a copy direct to Tunis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 19 January 1960

41/11G 61

Dear Friends,

We have pleasure in sending for your information an appeal from the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace to Parliamentarians of all countries.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

F. Vigne

ENCL:

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 29 January 1960

4/11/G/53

Dear Friends,

We have received disturbing information from Düsseldorf in relation to the trial of members of the Peace Movement in the German Federal Republic.

On 20 January 1960, the 30th day of the proceedings, the five defence counsel found themselves obliged to hand the judge a note in which they express "their doubts about the objectivity of the Court", which in two of its decisions had departed from fundamental and major prescriptions of the code of procedure.

The Court having refused to allow the defence counsel's request for a suspension until 27 January 1960 to enable a thorough examination to be made of the "procedural possibilities that still remain for a reasonable defence of the accused", four of the counsel left the courtroom , charging the fifth counsel provisionally to defend the interests of the accused.

These facts show that, contrary to the elementary rules of justice and despite the fact that the total absence of grounds for the indictment is becoming clearer and clearer, the Federal Government and the Düsseldorf Court want to pass sentence on the accused.

It is urgently necessary for National Committees to step up the protest and solidarity campaign, in the most appropriate forms, during February, when the trial will doubtless be concluded. All means should be used to draw public attention to the trial, its real character and the consequences to which it could give rise. Federal German Embassies should be made aware of the indignant protests aroused in all countries by this trial of peace workers. The accused must receive innumerable messages of solidarity and the Court should be sent letters, resolutions and petitions from all over the world demanding aquittal of all the accused.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 3 February 1960

4/16/55

Dear Friends,

The World Council of Peace asks us to inform you that the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, met in Rome on 23-24 January 1960.

Knowing the interest that all who are working for world peace will have in the decisions of this meeting; we are enclosing herewith the documents adopted by the meeting and sent to us:

- Statement on disarmament
- Message to the Pope
- The World Council condemns manifestations of anti-Semitism.

We can also inform you that the Presidential Committee agreed to send a message to the West German peace workers on trial in Dusseldorf and a message to the All-African Peoples' Conference held in Tunis from 25-31 January.

The Secretariat of the World Council, meeting in Rome immediately afterwards, took steps to implement the decisions of the Presidential Committee. One of these is the holding of regional meetings with the secretaries of national peace committees in Europe and Latin America.

We shall be sending you later a detailed letter on future activity in relation to the discussions and decisions of the Presidential Committee.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 4 February 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
USA

4/11/54

Dear Friends,

We would like to give you some information which you might find helpful in your work:

I. - a) The British Peace Committee, together with other peace groups, is holding a big national conference on disarmament on 13 and 14 February 1960, in London. The address of the British Peace Committee is 81, City Road, London, E.C.1.

b) The Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace is also holding a national conference on disarmament on 15 and 16 February next, in Moscow. The Committee's address is 10, Kropotkin Street, Moscow.

c) The 3rd Conference of the Peace Movement of the Iraqi Republic will take place in Baghdad on 6 April next. The address is: Mr. Aziz Sherif, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

Leading people from other countries have been invited to these three conferences, which are all very important.

We are sure that National Peace Movements will want to express their support for these conferences either by sending delegates and messages or in other ways.

II. - Contrary to what we said in our letter of 13 December last, the 2nd Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference will not be held in February, but from 11-15 April 1960 at Conakry. We are sure that you will take note of this date and that your Movement will plan to support this important event along the lines suggested in our letter of 13 December.

III. - In our last letter we sent you the Appeal of the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace. We consider that this initiative of our Indian friends is extremely important and that it would be good to give it all possible support and widespread publicity. The Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace proposes that this appeal be brought to the knowledge of parliamentarians in every country and hopes that similar initiatives will also be taken in support of theirs. It would doubtless be good to initiate a bigger action, on a world scale, following the local initiatives which will back up that of our Indian friends.

The Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace has decided to bring out a monthly publication, each issue of which will be devoted to one of the following subjects: i) disarmament, ii) peaceful coexistence, iii) economic cooperation, iv) cultural cooperation, v) national independence and vi) racial discrimination.

The Committee would be very pleased to receive articles written by parliamentarians and personalities from various countries; these should be sent to the following address: Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall, M.P., Chairman of the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace, 8, Windsor Place, New Delhi, India.

Subscriptions from your country to this review would be a great support for this interesting initiative and we are sure that you will not fail to see that they are made.

IV. - In 1961, national demonstrations will take place throughout India to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the great Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

We would ask you to send to the All India Peace Council articles on Tagore by leading people in your country.

The Bulletin of the World Council of Peace would also be grateful for similar articles.

The All India Peace Council's address is:

All India Peace Council,
14, Munshi Niketan,
Kamla Market, New Delhi, India.

Would you please keep us informed of your activities in relation to the various items in this letter.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 5 February 1960

09111/44

Dear Friends,

In 1960 the Albanian people will be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the death of Alexander Moissi, a world-famous actor who made a great contribution to dramatic art.

This anniversary was not included in the list recommended for celebration in 1960, but we are sure that where possible, National Committees will not fail to mark it in various ways.

We enclose material on Moissi.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

L. Petrov
Technical Secretariat

ENCL:

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

4116/45

Vienna, 14 March 1960

Dear Friends,

The German Peace Council has informed us that "In the Düsseldorf political trial the prosecution is demanding heavy sentences of imprisonment, making a total of 53 months for all the accused: one year each for the members of the W.C.P., Erwin Eckert and Walter Diehl; 9 months for Gerhard Wohlrath and Gustav Thiefes, 7 months for Pastor Johannes Oberhof and 4 months for Erich Kompalla. The Peace Movement is described as a 'secret organisation' and the accused as the 'ringleaders of an anti-constitutional organisation.'

"The sentence is aimed at diverting attention from the Bonn Government's policy of strength and atomic arming so as to muzzle the West German Peace Movement.

"The whole course of the trial has shown the groundlessness of the indictment. We therefore demand the acquittal of the accused on the basis of proved innocence.

"The speeches for the defence begin on 22 March. We would ask you, in the interests of freedom and peace in West Germany, to support the threatened peace workers by your protests and those of your friends."

Hoping you will respond favourably to this request and that you will keep us informed of any action you undertake,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 25 March 1960

Dear Friends,

In a few weeks from now the heads of state of the four big powers will meet in Paris.

The activity of the peace forces in relation to the Summit Conference - the convening of which is an important victory - will have to express the results of all the campaigns and actions carried out up till now for an end to the cold war, the cessation of nuclear tests, general disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

As in the past the combined efforts of all forces of peace, effectively expressing the desire of public opinion, will help make this top-level meeting a success. The World Peace Movement and every Peace Committee has an important part to play in this respect.

The first news we have received, as shown by the examples below, makes clear that in the most varied and appropriate ways, on all occasions the peoples of all countries, from all sections of the people, the most varied organisations and personalities of all political and philosophical viewpoints are expressing their desire to see the Summit Conference achieve the first concrete results.

Throughout the world, in towns, villages,suburbs, factories, offices, universities, schools and workshops, discussion evenings, meetings, gatherings and public discussions are announced; messages are being sent to the Heads of State; delegations to Paris are being formed. Often Peace Committees are carrying out joint activities with other groups, societies and trade unions. This is also true nationally.

We are glad to be able to inform you that a reception committee will be at work throughout the Summit Conference at the office of the National Council of the French Peace Movement, 35, rue de Clichy, Paris 9. Telephone: TRInité 35-86.

We would strongly encourage all delegations to the Heads of State, including those from other groups and various organisations (and here we count on you to make this known) to visit this committee which will not only try to give every practical and possible help to facilitate the work and stay in Paris of these delegations, but with a prospect of further and fruitful co-operation.

In addition the Presidential Committee of the French Peace Movement will officially receive all delegations of the Movement and others who accept their invitation on Saturday 21 May, in Paris. The delegations will thus be able to carry out a free and fruitful exchange of viewpoints.

It would be good if all delegations in Paris on this date were to accept this invitation. The French Movement will make known at a later date where their reception of delegations will be held.

Here are some very good examples of the activity of several Peace Committees and organisations:

The Finnish Peace Movement has got out a postcard and has already sold 10,000 copies. These Postcards will be signed by the people and taken by a delegation to Paris. More than 400 meetings took place in the first part of the year and a number of big conferences at which many well-known personalities took part. This broad campaign around the main theme of general disarmament will develop still further in April because the Peace Movement, together with the trade unions, is to run a series of local conferences with the aim of getting together a strong delegation to go to the Rostock demonstration at the beginning of July.

The campaign decided on by the National Conference of the British Peace Committee on 13 and 14 February is in full swing. The Committee is organising a big national day for disarmament on 15 May with a whole number of meetings and marches all in the big towns. In the evening groups of young people will leave London for Paris, carrying with them copies of an appeal to Prime Minister Macmillan for which they are now collecting signatures and money. A strong delegation from the British Peace Committee will go to Paris.

The Nuclear Disarmament Movements in Britain, Germany and Holland are sponsoring an international conference of youth and students planned for 10-14 April in London. The Aldermaston March organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament will take place from 15 to 18 April and the British Peace Committee will take an active part.

In France a number of Departmental Congresses have taken or are going to take place in preparation for the National Congress of the Peace Movement on 7 and 8 May in Paris. About 2,000 delegates are expected together with the representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and other countries.

In the evening of 7 May a big international demonstration will be held in the Salle Pleyel and the French Movement hopes that many foreign delegations will attend, in particular delegates from the towns and villages which suffered most from the war. Lidice (Czechsolovakia), Warsaw and Stalingrad have already promised to send representatives.

This demonstration could be made still more important and representative if the many Committees commemorating and preparing to commemorate in various ways the 15th anniversary of the end of World War II (meetings, memorial gatherings, etc.,) could choose delegates to go to Paris. Each Committee could find the appropriate way of expressing solidarity with the Pleyel meeting which is of particular importance in that it will take place several days before the opening of the Summit Conference.

As we have already advised the Swedish Peace Committee, together with other groups, is organising a big Disarmament Congress for 8 May. A youth conference was also planned in March. Delegations will be sent to the Summit Conference.

The Belgian Union for the Defence of Peace has got out postcards to be signed and taken to Paris by various delegations. More than 8,000 of them have been distributed in Brussels and with the support of the trade unions there is a strong publicity campaign going on in the factories.

The Brussels Group to Help Win a Relaxation of International Tension is planning on 10 April a march of young people from 30

different organisations between Mol and Brussels.

Delegations will be sent to the Heads of State and a giant telegram signed and paid for by a whole number of people will be handed over to them. Other activities are in preparation.

In Holland, as you already know a number of personalities are planning a national demonstration on 15 May. Delegations are preparing to go to Paris.

The Italian Peace Committee has just carried out a big national referendum on disarmament. The results will be made known at the congress of the French Peace Movement by the Italian delegates participating and then transmitted to the Secretariat of the Summit Conference. Delegations are also planned.

The Italian Committee has had discussions on disarmament with the leaders of democratic parliamentary groups in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, with leaders of trade unions, of the National League of County and Municipal Councils, and of democratic youth organisations, discussing with the latter reduction of the term of military service in Italy, etc.

In many big Austrian factories, the workers are signing letters to the heads of state and electing their representatives for delegations to Paris.

Hundreds of letters have been sent to the Parliament, which opened its session on 23 March, asking MPs to launch an appeal to participants in the Summit Conference.

Committees are being set up in towns and villages severely bombed during World War II. During meetings to commemorate the bombing delegates are being elected to go to France.

In the German Federal Republic the Baden-Württemberg Peace Committee is preparing the 4th international meeting for peace, to take place on the shore of Lake Constance. Representatives of organisations of several countries are expected.

The Working Committee of Bavarian Women for Understanding and Peace is planning a big international women's meeting for general disarmament on 15 May in Munich.

In all Socialist countries, demonstrations and meetings are frequent. On the 15th anniversary of the end of World War II a whole number of ceremonies will take place at which appeals and statements will be adopted and sent to Paris; delegations are being got together in Bulgaria, Rumania, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and so on; National Peace Committees are publishing appeals to the people; the big campaign "for success in Paris" is continuing in Hungary and the Soviet Union and after the Conference of Soviet People for Disarmament on 15 and 16 February all the Peace Committees and the whole population has been working actively. In the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam similar campaigns are going on.

In India, more than 70 meetings and regional conferences have taken place in the recent period and the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace which will hold a national conference for Peace and Disarmament on 27-29 March in New Delhi. Finally, a delegation of Parliamentarians will tour Europe to publicise their initiative and the decisions taken at the Conference.

After the national peace conference at Bandung (Indonesia) from 25-31 January, the publicity campaign was strengthened and a number of meetings took place.

41/116/36

The Australian Peace Council is running a mass campaign for the Paris Conference; thousands of postcards are being signed and sent to the Conference and a poster has been printed.

On their return from the Indonesian Congress the Australian delegates spoke at meetings getting support for the documents adopted there. Messages are being sent to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva while demonstrations took place against the anti semitic outrages and the remilitarisation of Federal Germany.

In Iraq the 3rd Congress of Defenders of Peace, to take place from 31 March to 3 April, is the theme of a number of regional conferences at which nuclear tests, disarmament and the Summit Conference are discussed.

Extensive mass activity is going on in Japan against ratification of the Japanese -US Security Treaty.

Imposing marches, conferences and demonstrations are taking place throughout the country to protest against the installation of rocket launching sites, the remilitarisation of Japan, and to call for a ban on nuclear tests and weapons, etc. At the same time preparations are in full swing for the 6th International Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament in August next.

The themes of general and total disarmament and the banning of nuclear tests and weapons will be widely discussed throughout Africa on the occasion of the 2nd Solidarity Conference of Asian and African Peoples to take place in Conakry from 11-15 April and the African Peace Conference in Accra from 7-9 April. Apart from these big events a multitude of activities are going on, in particular to protest against the French tests in the Sahara.

Throughout the continent of America a great many initiatives are under way which we will report when we have more complete information. On 5 March, for instance, the San Francisco Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice was to have a big march and draw up a programme of action in relation to the Summit Conference, calling in particular for the holding of a Peace Congress.

A group of leading American personalities, including Professor Linus Pauling and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, sent an appeal to the 10-Power Disarmament Commission stressing that the aim of the Conference must be general disarmament, etc.

In Canada, a whole number of marches, conferences and other demonstrations are planned in relation to the Paris meeting.

This is a short account of the activities in several countries, but in order to meet the oft-expressed desire of National Committees we would be grateful if you could let us know of all activities of the Peace Committees and other groups in the coming weeks so that we can make them known and thus stimulate the general activity of the forces of peace throughout the world.

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Professor V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

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41/116/37

POUR INFORMATION

Vienna, 26 March 1960

Dear Friends,

We have recently received letters informing us that a Conference is being organised by the Youth Movements against Nuclear Armament of Great Britain, the German Federal Republic and Holland.

We enclose herewith copies of these letters for your information as we are sure you will find them useful in your work.

Following our letter of 7 March enclosing documents and statements made by other organisations, several National Committees have requested us to continue sending them such material.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Fernand Vigne

ENCL:

[INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE]

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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41/116/43

Vienna, 29 March 1960

Dear Friends,

We have just received alarming news on the difficult situation of peace workers in the UAR. A whole number of active workers in the Peace Movement have been imprisoned and are suffering terrible maltreatement. 17 members of the Egyptian National Council alone are in prison, including professors, doctors of philosophy and medicine, lawyers, ex-magistrates, artists and journalists, both men and women. We have previously had the occasion to inform you of the repression which is also going on with the same intensity against peace workers in Syria.

The protest movement against this terror campaign against leading fighters for peace and independence, the solidarity expressed with those imprisoned and publication by the world press of information on this difficult situation have had a strong effect in the country and greatly helped to raise the morale of peace workers.

Our friends would be greatly encouraged by campaigns of protest and solidarity and wide publicity in the press and radio.

We are convinced that you will do all you can to give urgent help to our friends in the UAR who so courageously fought for peace and their country's independence under difficult conditions.

Would you please inform us of the steps you take in this respect.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

Fernand Vigne

F. Vigne

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41/1/46

Vienna, 7 April 1960

Dear Friends,

Our Indian friends have informed us that letters dated 18 March have been sent out from Vienna containing an alleged statement of the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace and with a covering note bearing the letter heading of the International Institute for Peace and signed by Amya Sen.

These texts are crude forgeries. Any friends who have received them will have realised this. We must point out that our friend Amya Sen returned to India more than four months ago to work in the secretariat of the All India Peace Council.

The daily Hindustan Times having published an item referring to these texts, Professor Bernal has sent the following telegram to its editor:

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WE HOPE YOU WILL PUBLISH THIS DENIAL OF THE REPORT IN YOUR 31 MARCH ISSUE STOP THE ALLEGED APPEAL BY THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS NO BASIS IN FACT AND THE STATEMENT CONCERNING IT IS A CRUDE FORGERY STOP"

Certain persons or newspapers may be confused by texts of this kind and certain quarters may try to take advantage of them to discredit the World Council of Peace and sow division among the forces for peace. We would ask you therefore to exercise the greatest vigilance, since cases like the present one may be repeated in the future.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

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Vienna, 7 April 1960

41/11/68

Dear Friends,

At our request the French Peace Movement has sent us several copies of two important documents it has published in France.

The first is an analysis of the reports and information given on 7 February in Paris to a national assembly of doctors and members of the medical corps on the danger of radioactive fallout. This assembly was preceded by a number of regional meetings and has had strong repercussions throughout the country. We think that this is an initiative in which you will certainly be interested, firstly because of the quality of the statements made by these leading doctors and scientists, and secondly because of the form used to warn the public in France and throughout the world of the dangers threatening it.

The second document is aimed at preparing for the discussion at the National Congress of the French Peace Movement to take place in Paris on 7 and 8 May and to inform the French people about the Peace Movement as such and about its immediate and future aims.

We are sending you these documents in the original for your information, as we are convinced that you will find them interesting.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

VIENNA IV. MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5. AUSTRIA

WORLD ENQUIRY ON THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The questions asked:

1) **What do you personally expect from the Summit Conference and what in your opinion are the most urgent problems it should resolve?**

2) **Do you think that total and controlled disarmament is the best way of ensuring lasting peace?**

REPLIES RECEIVED:

FRANCE - Miss Isabelle Pontheil, retired University Professor, President of the French Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:

1.) The Bipartite conferences to precede the Summit meeting make for better understanding between heads of State by doing away with the mistrust paralysing them.

The Summit Conference will firstly have to deal with the most urgent problem, disarmament, the German question (peace treaties) and that of Berlin.

2.) Certainly, but it would have to be carried out in stages, proceeding from the simplest to the most difficult.

Above all, nuclear tests must not be resumed. We completely condemn the French nuclear tests.

ITALY - Dr. Domenico Riccardo Peretti-Griva, First Honorary President of the Court of Appeals:

1.) Unfortunately,I have not much confidence in a positive outcome to the Summit Conference. There is still too much resistance between the various viewpoints. There would have to be a little less absolutism on both sides and a little more understanding of the desire for peace of mankind as a whole.

However, discussions are always useful if all the great responsible statesmen are aware of their enormous responsibilities towards the world. Perhaps the German problem is not yet ripe for solution. Much prudence is needed on the question of German unification while the danger of nazism still exists.

2.) Yes.

GREAT BRITAIN - Mr. C.A. Smythe, Assistant Secretaryto the War Resisters' International:

1.) We can expect from the summit at worst, an affirmation of the status quo, and at best, a bartering of minor concessions which might remove tension for a limited space of time. We cannot expect any major change in the world situation to be brought about by professional statesmen whose job it is to consolidate power first for themselves,

second for the minority interests which they represent, and finally for the nations they lead.

Problems to be resolved:

a) The threat of war, especially nuclear war.
b) The food shortage and lack of the bare necessities for living amongst the majority of the world's population.
c) The German question.
d) The admission of China to the UN.

There are obviously many other problems which should be dealt with but these four are the most immediate and for those of us who are concerned with the advancement of mankind in our time, they are possibly the most important.

2.) I think that total disarmament, NOT controlled, is the ONLY way of securing a lasting peace. By this I mean that each nation should unilaterally, without waiting for any other nation, scrap all weapons of war and disband all the armed forces. It is essential that this should be done in the spirit of tolerance and trust and in the knowledge that non-violence in the ghandian tradition is the most effective and objective method of resisting oppression.

NOTE: These statements do not necessarily correspond to the official policy of the War Resisters' International.

UNITED STATES - Mr. Morris Watson, Editor:

1.) I expect from the Summit Conference recognition and firm agreement that no nation or group of nations has any rights or interests superior to those of the people of the world as a whole, and that all problems or difference between nations, large or small, must be resolved with the rights and general interests, as opposed to special interests, of all taken into consideration.

The most urgent problem to resolve, and from which resolvement I would expect all other problems to come into universal and soluble focus, is international acceptance of coexistence between nations without regard to their respective political systems, and without question of the right of people to maintain or change their systems exclusively according to their own will and determination.

2.) I do. The world will have everlasting fear of war, threat of war, or war so long as any nation or group of nations is permitted to maintain the means of waging war.

GREAT BRITAIN - Dr. P. d'Arcy Hart, C.B.E., physician:

1.) a) Resolve on peaceful competition instead of armed tension.
b) Particularly so on the divided Germany problem.
c) Disarmament.

2.) One approach - see above.

TUNISIA - Mr. Djilani Embarer:

1.) We hope that the Summit Conference is able to find solutions to European problems and to the question of East-West relations and disarmament. We also hope that it will finally do away with colonialism and its consequences in Africa, Asia and South America since colonialism makes for war. We particularly hope that the

Summit Conference puts an end to the wars now going on, particularly the war in Algeria, by recognising the right of the peoples to independence, in line with the United Nations Charter.

2.) YES.

AUSTRIA - Mr. A. Balague, World Esperantist Movement:

1.) World Public Opinion wants a peaceful life without fear of an atomic war. It demands deeds and not words to achieve general disarmament.

The Summit Conference will show which forces are disrupting the establishment of confidence between peoples with different economic and political systems, which forces are against understanding, disarmament and peace.

What I personally expect from the Summit Conference:

a) The pressure of public opinion must be so strong as to force mankind's enemies to retreat and enable decisions to be taken creating the conditions for total disarmament within a few years.

b) An immediate ban on all tests of atomic weapons and complete cessation of production of such weapons.

c) Introduction of effective control guaranteeing the implementation of decisions for the gradual elimination of all armies and the destruction of all weapons of war.

The Conference should urgently solve all problems which enabled the growth of German and Japanese militarism and which are used by world imperialism as a basis for pushing through their plans.

2.) In my opinion complete and controlled disarmament is the only way of strengthening confidence and understanding between the peoples and of ensuring general well being.

Only if the war profiteers can be tamed will they lose all chance of inciting one people against another and provoking conflicts which now reap them big profits.

CANADA - Mrs. Nora Rodd, Windsor Peace Council.

1.) I believe that the interest created by the holding of a Summit Conference, the focussing of the world's attention on a conference of the heads of state whose object is to bring an end to war is of immeasurable importance.

The peoples of the world can see that their constant pressures for peace are being felt. They will be encouraged to swell their ranks and fight on until they are victorious.

The newspaper publicity will scarcely be able to hide from the peoples who truly want peace, and who still feel they can gain from scares of war of mayhap from 'small wars' far from their own shores. The warmongers are isolated.

The Summit Conference will be another mighty step in the ending of the cold war, such as Premier Khrushchov's visit to the United States and his plea for general and complete disarmament at the United Nations.

The Summit Conference will emphasise, in the speeches from the socialist countries, the great waste of human brain and hand power of war - "the waste of human capacity" in the words of Professor J.D. Bernal - and what it means to "turn away from poverty and

destruction to 'Operation Plenty'" in our time. The contrast between the accomplishments of the socialist countries in a short time, with the unemployment and uncertainty in the capitalist countries, and with the bitter poverty and struggle in the colonial lands will be brought home more forcibly to all who try to follow the proceedings.

The most urgent problems of such a conference will be to tackle the most practical and dangerous first - stopping the atomic tests which are adding deadly poisons to the atmosphere. Agreements to begin steps towards disarmament.

2.) **YES**. Once we can agree to disarm all other problems will be secondary - the conquest of nature for man's good; automation, so he may have leisure and health for study and enjoyment in the use of his talents....It is the will to world peace, the consent to disarm, that conditions all the rest.

GREAT BRITAIN - Mr. N.W. Pirie, biochemist:

1.) I do not expect any concrete result to come from the conference but think that it is a good thing, in fact essential, that such a conference should be held. For as long as the statesmen go on arguing and half-agreeing there is much less likelyhood of war starting than if they keep aloof from each other.

2.) Of course. It is the only way.

BELGIUM - Mr. G. Tessier, President of the International Confederation of Christain Trade Unions:

1.) The essential theme of the Summit Conference can only be disarmament. If no agreement is reached on this the world will continue along the increasingly dangerous road of developing scientific weapons, with fear on the one hand and hope on the other, with the prospect perhaps of collective suicide.

No other question could then - despite appearances - find a valid and final solution. Moreover no State would be capable of making the financial effort necessary for the joint realisation of life giving works.

Certainly agreements, which are always desirable, on the situation of Berlin, Israel, and on all other political or economic conflicts between nations - andmore particularly between the big nations - would help create a favourable climate for disarmament.

But only the latter would open up for the world an era of peace and progress. Human beings, freed from fear and the cares of defence, could turn to humanitarian aims. The great resources released would have to be used in the first place for urgent and vital needs:

- Help to the underdeveloped and undernourished peoples
- struggle against endemic diseases which continue to exist only because of physiological weakness or because of lack of treatment (in particular leprosy).

Finally, the neverending struggle for the improvement of health, living conditions and the development of science, culture and art should be waged even more actively.

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2.) There is no doubt that total disarmament is the best way, we would even say the sole way, to ensure lasting peace. Disarmament must be total and simultaneous, effectivel controlled and accompanied by sanctions. These are the conditions for peace which, the ICCTU has not only advocated and defended in international bodies since its foundation in 1920, but has also put to the workers as being the conditions for human progress and freedom.

FRANCE - Professor Alfred Sauvy of the College de France:

1.) I set no great hope in a Summit Conference. Surrounded by their military experts, the heads of state will never dare to agree to a big reduction. This will continue as long as the 'Third World', that of Bandung, does not put strong pressure on the two camps to turn a large chunk of armaments into economic help for development.

2.) It is a means to be used, along with others, including very wide-spread connections between the people of the various countries. While I am sceptical about top-level conferences, I do however advocate continuous and wide-spread contacts at the lowest or rather at all levels.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC - Mrs. Elfriede Sieber, business woman:

1.) I expect from the Summit Conference agreement on the Berlin question, discussions on reunification and negotiations on a tension-free zone.

On the Berlin question I think the best would be to declare West Berlin a "free city", to find ways of preventing mutual espionage and to guarantee the German Federal Republic free access to Berlin.

On reunification I think the the German Federal Republic will have to negotiate with the German Democratic Republic. I consider disarmament in both parts of Germany to be absolutely necessary, as well as give-and-take on cultural and economic problems, in a word coexistence (that is mutual tolerance between the two economic systems and elimination of the cold war) until reunification is finally achieved.

The Summit Conference should prepare the way for negotiations on an all-German peace treaty.

2.) I think that peace can only be ensured by complete and controlled disarmament. Rearmament has never prevented war, on the contrary, it has always hastened its outbreak.

Foreign troops should no longer be stationed in Germany.

I consider the Rapacki Plan to be thoroughly realistic and acceptable.

GREAT BRITAIN - Dr. Simon Sevitt, consultant pathologist:

1.) In my opinion, the most urgent problems in the world today are those to do with the prevention of war and the preservation of world peace. I look forward to active measures being taken at the Summit Conference to guard peace and prevent war. In particular, agreements (a) to completely ban test explosions of nuclear weapons which are slowly poisoning the earth, (b) destruction of stocks of nuclear weapons and agreement not to make any more, (c) solution

of the problem of Germany to ensure that the resurgence of Nazi-sm is destroyed, that it is demilitarised and can never be a threat to its neighbours or to the world again, (d) agreement on measures for the outlawing of all weapons of mass destruction (chemical biological as well as nuclear) and (e) progressive disarmament of all major countries in conventional weapons.

2.) Undoubtedly yes. Agreement to achieve this will at once create a healthy atmosphere of international cooperation which will permit expansion of medical and scientific work on a large scale to solve the outstanding scientific and medical problems of our age - culminating in the production of plenty, the great reduction in disease and an increase in human happiness.

CANADA - Reverend I.G. Perkins, B.A.

1.) In view of the urgency of the international situation I expect that surely our delegates will realise there must be some concrete agreements reached to ban further nuclear testing. The recognition and admission of China to the UN, substantial reduction of armaments immediately, and agreement to the gradual abolition of armaments altogether and the recognition that the only defence is cooperation, good will and mutual trade.

2.) Most decidedly.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC - Mr. Hans Draisbach, head gardener, Kelsterbach/Main - Municipal Councillor:

1.) a) Further negotiations on particular problems, thus winning time in which there is no shooting. Hot war should thus recede and tension be further eased.

b) Disarmament

c) The German question and Berlin. In this the Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic and the Democratic Republic must sit at the same table. Brentano must not sit outside the door, as at Geneva.

2.) YES.

POLAND - Mr. Jerzy Zawieyski, writer:

1.) General relaxation and the economic and cultural consequences that will follow from it.

2.) Is there any other way to ensure peace?

LEBANON - Mr. Kazem Khabil, M.P., former government minister:

1.) Personally I expect a lot from the Summit Conference:

- maintenance and consolidation of world peace
- solution of the problem of relaxation and disarmament
- creation of a realisable hope for a peaceful life based on sincerity, equality, liberty and mutual respect between all nations, big and small,
- belief in the rights of small nations, in independence, neutrality, and respect for this profound and real desire. These are the primary and urgent problems that should be solved by the Summit Conference.

S/3116

2.) While perhaps not a final solution, it could be a practical solution. Yes, I think that controlled disarmament is the best way of ensuring and maintaining lasting peace.

LIBYA - Mr. Salem Shita, General Secretary of the Libyan General Workers' Union:

1.) I hope that the leaders conclude an agreement which will be the basis of other agreements to ensure lasting world peace. In my view, the most urgent problem to be solved is that of nuclear weapons tests and the conclusion of an agreement on the cessation of these tests.

2.) I am sincerely convinced of this.

CANADA - Dr. Brock Chisholm, retired physician:

1.) I do not expect more than agreement on the desirability of reducing armaments and of discouraging as far as possible other nations from manufacturing their own "A" and "H" bombs.

The population explosions now threatening the world is now our greatest danger. It complicates and exaggerates all other world problems and will increasingly heighten tensions within and between nations. Never again will large numbers of people be resigned to their children dying of starvation; they have become aware in recent years that starvation is not necessary and is therefore intolerable. Adequate technical and financial assistance to all governments asking for it, should be provided to help them in voluntarily reducing their birth rates. At the same time the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations should be instructed, and adequately financed, to develop a World Food Council and a plan for distribution of food on a world basis and for widespread increases in food production. This is necessary even to feed the people of the world in our present numbers; our present methods are entirely inadequate for the foreseeable future. A world population which will double within the next 40 years will entirely outgrow our present unplanned and obsolete ways of food production and distribution.

2.) I believe that total national disarmament is the only way in which we can ever again find a reasonable degree of security, but I believe that national disarmament cannot go very far without first providing a world police force on a permanent basis. Individual enlistment in such a force would be a necessary condition. The provision of forces by nations would produce divided loyalties and internal pressures which could defeat the purpose of a world force.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Mr. Rastislav Pilar, Director of the Slovnaft Refineries:

1.) Complete elimination of the cold war and the creation of peaceful and very close cooperation between the peoples of the world.

The most urgent problems are, to my mind, the following:

a) general disarmament with an immediate cessation of nuclear tests of a military character,

b) final solution of the German problem.

2.) Yes, and even the only really lasting means.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - Dr. Richard Kirsch, Professor of Surgery:

1.) I hope that all four participants will show a sincere desire for agreement, this would certainly create the preconditions for the settlement of all problems. I think that these are:

a) disarmament, including a ban on nuclear weapons tests,

b) elimination of all points of friction at present existing in the world and in the first place elimination of the source of tension in West Berlin,

c) preparation of a peace treaty for both German States,

d) admission of China to the United Nations.

2.) Yes, it is the best and only way to achieve this aim.

MOROCCO - Mr. Belal Abdelaziz, Vice-Dean of the Rabat Law Faculty:

1.) The Summit Conference must promote the relaxation of international tension by carrying further, officially and with the growing support of world opinion, the new spirit shownin relations between East and West. All peoples stand to gain from the further relaxation of international tension, in particular those still directly or indirectly suffering from imperialist domination. The elimination of the cold war will also be a victory for them in that it will create more favourable conditions for doing away with the after-effects of colonialism, very often maintained after independence through the occupation of national territory by foreign troops and bases (as is the case in Morocco).

The most urgent problems to be solved are:

- complete and final prohibition of nuclear tests,
- how to advance the negotiations on disarmament and make a practical start on it,
- the West Berlin question.

2.) It is certain that total and controlled disarmament is the best way of achieving lasting peace and a new era in international relations. It is the only real guarantee that war will not be used to solve present conflicts between states with different social systems. A lasting peace can only be ensured by the cessation of nuclear production for military purposes, destruction of weapon and munition stocks, demobilisation of armies, reconversion of arms production to the production of goods for life. It is possible to reach an agreement on the control of disarmament if all parties desire it sincerely. Secondly, the enormous resources annually squandered on military production could be devoted, at least in part, to economic aid to the underdeveloped countries. The elimination of underdevelopment is also an important aspect of the consolidation of world peace.

SUDAN - Mr. Mohammed Amir Beshir, Director, Ministry of Information and Labour:

1.) I want t.e Summit Conference to reach agreement on measures leading to the relaxation of world tension. This is a fundamental preliminary stage in the achievement of world peace and the abolition of war.

HHG/5T

To my mind the most urgent problems that should be solved by the Conference are:

a) disarmament,

b) elimination of existing weapon stocks,

c) agreement on the right of nations to choose their own system and government, in view of the fact that this is a problem that causes tension ending in war.

2.) YES.

AUSTRALIA - Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, Professor of Far Eastern History:

1.) Relaxation of tension. I think it unlikely that one Summit Conference will solve any major problem. I believe, with the British Prime Minister, that a continual series of such conferences is desirable and necessary to achieve a lasting settlement.

Urgent problems. An agreement on Germany. This may have to be of the "live and let live" type, but work on a more adequate solution should continue. Regulation of the international position of China. The probability that China will soon have nuclear weapons makes the present US policy of non recognition and exclusion of China unworkable and positively dangerous. This is a very complex problem, but step by step progress could be made. e.g., relaxation of trade and travel embargos. Africa. If this continent is not to succeed to Asia as trouble spot number one, its problems must be handled in time., i.e., this year. Some sort of regional agreement, recognising that the Communist and non Communist powers have in practice spheres of influence seems inevitable and could be helpful. Disarmament, or rather, a limitation of the present arms race. Regulation or abolition of testing nuclear weapons.

2.) Obviously, but it may be flying too high at present. It is more important now to create the conditions of confidence and relaxation of tension in which such a policy could be followed than try to achieve it abruptly. Meanwhile agreements to limit nuclear tests, if possible to set up international inspection of tests, and a ban on the creation of further missile bases particularly in countries where they do not now exist, are first steps which should be explored.

UNITED STATES - Mrs. Margaret Mary Jamieson, Housewife and mother:

1.) I am most hopeful that the Summit Conference will help bring about a better understanding between the leaders of all countries, particularly the several most powerful ones. It is most imperative that we stress the need for abandoning WAR as the method for settling disputes and differences that arise between nations and peoples. We need also, it seems to me, to realise that all nations must be willing to STOP all nuclear testing. We cannot keep on poisoning the atmosphere and our land and waters and endangering the human germ pool-that means the future generations of human life on this planet. I hope President Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchov and all other leaders will work actively towards freeing the oppressed people in the world, too - we must all of us clean up our own doorsteps, and help end colonialism and help end disease and practise natural conservation of our fast-dwindling natural resources. I think there should be birth-control too.

I feel this is tremendously important, for the so-called "population explosion" means the planet is getting too crowded, and that we should stress quality instead of quantity - meaning, let's have only the children we can afford; to give them the best in medical care and food, clothing and shelter - not EVERYTHING they think they want, but a fair standard - for EVERY human. It is horrible to know that there are so many people going to bed at night with empty bellies.

2.) I cannot at the present time see any other way out of it. We in all nations must KNOW each other better - practise botherhood - and learn to trust each other. Let us not set one nation against the other, and let us DISCONTINUE WAR. It is not longer feasible to try to kill millions of persons and destroy natural resources just to gain a point. We are ALL losers, nowadays. Let us all lay down our arms!

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my feelings on these terribly important matters.

[INTERNATIONAL PUB.]

40|D|36

May 26, 1960

Mr. Joseph Trachtenberg
International Publishers
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, NY

My dear Mr. Trachtenberg:

Herbert Aptheker tells me you are considering the republication of my JOHN BROWN. I am sending you a copy. Please return it if you do not use it as copies are rare.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
att: Copy JB

40/10/38

October 12, 1960

Mr. Alexander Trachtenberg
International Publishers
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

My dear Mr. Trachtenberg:

Before I went abroad you told me that you planned to reprint my JOHN BROWN. I wonder how things stand now. I believe I promised an additional preface.

Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[INTERNATIONAL AUB]

November 11, 1960

Mr. Alexander Trachtenberg
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Trachtenberg:

Enclosed you will find material for the republished JOHN BROWN. First, a new Preface; than an insert at the end of the chapter on page 144, and then a change in Chapter 13 from page 374 on to the end.

I shall be leaving tomorrow night for Nigeria, but hope to be back in about two weeks. I shall then be glad to take up any matters of further change.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

1/8-B-10

[INTERNAT. PUBLISHERS]

JOHN BROWN / W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

First published in 1909 and long out of print, this biography stands up today as a literary and historical classic. With a rare combination of scholarship and passion, Dr. Du Bois defends John Brown against all detractors who saw him as fanatic, fiend or traitor. John Brown emerges as a rich personality, fully understandable as an unusual leader with a deeply religious outlook and with a feverous devotion to the cause of freedom for the slave. His plans were in the making for many years before he seized the armory at Harper's Ferry, which Dr. Du Bois considers the first battle of the Civil War.

For this edition, the author has written a new preface where he considers briefly whether the Civil War was necessary. He also adds a new concluding section which reflects the evolved thinking of Dr. Du Bois himself since this book first appeared.

(A cloth edition of this book is also available at $5.50)

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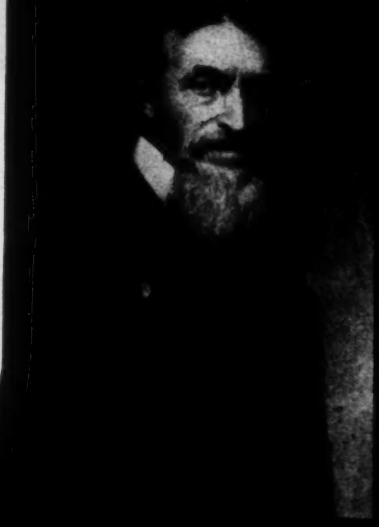
JOHN BROWN

by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois



11/9/04

NW–16

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by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

Prof. Eyo Ita [ITA]

WEST AFRICAN PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE [1960?]

Grams : "*Peoples*" P. O. Box 52

Phone : 91 CALABAR

Ref. ..... 19.....

41-106-13

I am thrilled indeed to meet again my early inspiration in the early thirties.

Send a copy of photo.

22. March 1960
New York City.

Mailed 4/13/60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

When I spoke to you earlier this evening you suggested that I drop you a letter or a card to remind you of our conversation.

Some years ago, while I was still a high-school student and was doing some volunteer work for the Civil Rights Congress, I dropped up to your office at 23 West 26th St. You gave me, at that time, an autographed picture of yourself, which I had for many years in my study: first in New York and then in Massachusetts when I was living at a cooperative farm. In moving back to New York, a suitcase of papers, photographs and some completely irreplaceable items was accidentally ~~xx~~ destroyed. Your photograph was among them.

I would very much appreciate it if you would be so kind as to send me another autographed picture of yourself. It would mean very much to me.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Michael Itkin

(Rev.) Michael Itkin
Peoples' Humanist Church and
Peoples' Institute of Applied Religion

Reverend Michael Itkin
1045 Anderson Avenue
Apt. 1-C
New York City 52, N.Y.

Z-6-04

BROOKLYN, N.Y.
SEP 29
10-PM
19 30

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Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

September 29, 1960

19/6/61

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I would like to read a history of the non-Arabic cultures of Africa. Please send me the names of such books.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,
Robert E. Jackson
436 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn 25, New York

List of books
Possibly
available
in college library

S.

D15/6/04

October 7, 1960

Mr. Robert E. Jackson
436 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn 25, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

In answer to your card of September 29, Dr. Du Bois suggests that you try the public libraries for a list of the books you require. The Schomburg Collection on 135th Street in Harlem should be especially helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Care Office of The President
Accra, Ghana

[JAFFE]

LAW OFFICES

AXELROD & JAFFE

RECTOR 2-9390

LEON AXELROD
BERNARD JAFFE

20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

July 14, 1960

Dear Shirley and Dr. Du Bois:

Are you sure you don't need your lawyer? As you know, I am constantly holding myself in readiness and there are many people in your position who would not make a move, - even one - without consulting their trusted counsellor.

Seriously, your letter makes this trip sound even more fascinating, if possible, than the last. The excitement is so real it can almost be touched. Just don't overdo it and save something for the next visit.

42-98-15

I was at the house this week and all is in good order. There is, of course, a large quantity of mail which I did not examine. You received an invitation by cable to visit Cuba, all expenses paid, from July 20th to July 27th. It was signed by Richard Gibson and Robert F. Williams. I have written to them advising that you could not respond since you were away.

Of course, now that Kennedy has been nominated, all will be well with the world. I understand he really wanted to make Dr. Du Bois his vice-presidential candidate, but his advisors talked him out of it. Beyond that, there is nothing of interest here to match what you have there. Enjoy every bit of it and save some of the excitement for the poor stay-at-homes back here.

Edna sends her love with mine.

Sincerely,

BJ:SP

BERNARD JAFFE

THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS

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Yasaburo Shimonaka: President of Japan Committee of World Movement for World Federal Government; President of Heibonsha Publishing Co.

Tamaki Uemura: President of Japan Y.W.C.A.; Vice-President of World Y.W.C.A.

Nisshin Yamada: Superintendent Priest of Nichiren Sect (Buddhism)

Shigeri Yamataka: Chairman of Japan Regional Women's Organization

Hideki Yukawa: Professor of Kyoto University; Member of Japan Academy; Nobel Prize Winner

Address: 7-12, Shiba, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tel: 43-3005, 3205 Cable Code: "ANTIATOM TOKYO"

January 12, 1960

40/9/43

"Sixth World Conference against
A and H Bombs and for Total Disarmament"

Dear Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

This year's Conference - the sixth - will mark the 15th anniversary of the first atom bomb to be used against mankind.

In sending you this first announcement and Appeal we want to emphasise two things. 1. The need for early planning so that we can be sure that the Conference will have world-wide repercussions for peace; 2. the need to broaden and strengthen representation to include every phase of the struggle against nuclear arms, and for total disarmament.

Please give this Appeal the widest possible publicity. Fuller details of the Conference program will be forwarded during February.

Yours sincerely,

K. Yasui

Kaoru Yasui
Chairman

[Japan Council Against the A and H Bombs]

APPEAL FOR THE SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS AND FOR TOTAL DISARMAMENT

40/9/44

The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs is calling the Sixth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament to be held in Japan in August 1960 - the 15th Anniversary of the first A Bombs, which destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

We are witnessing the results of years of patient planning and activity on the part of the peoples of the world who are seeking peace, and this has contributed much to the present lessening of tension. It is our firm belief that this year it is especially necessary to strengthen every move toward a total ban on nuclear weapons; to make the present cessation of tests the basis of a complete agreement for a permanent ban; to end the arms race and ensure within a limited period general and complete disarmament.

1959 was the year of the thaw. 1960 opens with the Summit planned, and all must be done to intensify our activities and guarantee that the present trend culminates in a complete victory for peace. Every attempt to revive or keep alive cold war hostilities and frictions must be met and defeated and peoples of all nations encouraged to experience the benefits of co-existence.

Lovers of peace throughout the world know the need; we need not stress the benefit to every man that would come from disarmament, especially the positive program for a better life, economic and cultural, the basic right of all mankind.

It is urgent and necessary that this year, delegations from the nuclear and non-nuclear powers meet in an atmosphere of deep understanding and with common aspirations, together with delegations from former colonies, from newly independent states from the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries.

As in 1959, there will be adequate opportunity for all delegates to meet and discuss all relevant problems; and further, for all overseas delegates to experience the strength of the mass movement of Japan. Japan will stage a Peace March greater than any yet attempted, which will concentrate the energies of the people and focus their attention on the Conference. We will nullify both old and new military alliances - an anachronism in today's world.

In Japan, contrary to the world wide moves for the lessening of tensions, the Government is trying to establish a new military alliance with the USA. We are waging a nationwide campaign against this with a view to preventing the introduction of nuclear weapons to Japan, and the resulting nuclearization of the country. We regard this as a dangerous military alliance and are working for the establishment of a peaceful nation with a policy of positive neutralism. It is in the midst of this campaign that we are making plans to hold the Sixth World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Total Disarmament.

We ask you to begin your planning now, and ensure that in August we may succeed in inspiring and guiding to further successes in the cause of peace.

Tokyo, January 12, 1960

The Japan Council against A and H Bombs

64/6/04

THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS has great pleasure in inviting

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

to take part in the Sixth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, August 2 to 9, 1960.

Kaoru YASUI
Chairman

REPLY TO
Japan Council against
Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs
7-12, Shiba-Shimbashi,
Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan

40-9-117

6946 North Oleander
Chicago 31, Illinois
March 21, 1960

Doctor William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, NewYork

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I became acquainted with you this year while reading Harvey Wish's book, Society and Thought in Modern America. Your plan for Negro reconstruction so interested me that I have begun tracing the three stages through which it has passed in my senior history project at Mundelein College. In addition to your books possibly you could suggest to me other places where I may find information on this topic.

In the book, What the Negro Wants, edited by Rayford Logan in 1944, you stated that you felt that prejudice was a subconscious social pressure that would continue unless the Negro worked for cultural advancement and whites realized that democracy and the progress of civilization was threatened by this prejudice. I would be especially interested in knowing if you still feel this way. In what areas do you feel that progress has or has not been made in alleviating the prejudice? What else needs to be done? Who should do it? Do you think it will be done? When? Is there anyone you know in Chicago who I could interview to learn more about you?

Naturally I would be very interested in hearing from you, but I realize it is a lot to expect and will understand and still esteem you if you fail to answer. When the paper is finished on May sixth, I will send you a copy which you may enjoy.

Yours truly,
LuAnne Jautz
LuAnne Jautz

40-9-118

March 23, 1960

My dear LuAnne Jauts:

In answer to your letter of March 21, let me say that I feel today even more than in 1944 that prejudice will continue and do infinite harm unless someone works hard to explain and oppose it. Especially is this true with regard to the Negro race in Africa and America. Much progress has been made in this field in the United States, but the current sit-down agitation show how much remains to be done.

A person in Chicago who knows me is Mrs. Margaret Burroughs, 3806 South Michigan ave. She is an artist and t acher in the public schools.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B.Du BOIS

10/10/60 Yalta Crimea

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ
ПОЧТОВАЯ ОТКРЫ

[JEROME]

Dear people: greetings from a most beautiful spot on the Black Sea. We're at a Writers Rest Home for a month's vacation. Carl is studying at the University of Moscow. Hope you are both well.

40-9-125

Куда США, USA
Brooklyn, 2, New York
31 Grace Court
Кому Mr. & Mrs. WEB
Du Bois

КРЫМ. Алушта. Ротонда на набережной.

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Love - Alice + Jerry
Jerome

[JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS]

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A TRIBUTE TO MANDEL A. TERMAN

May 20, 1960

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Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Dubois
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

The Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago, joined by numerous other people from the broadest walks of life, and from numerous countries, will honor Mandel A. Terman, the Man of Peace, at the annual Award Banquet on June 18th, 1960.

This tribute to Mandel A. Terman goes beyond the honoring him as a person. It will definitely help strengthen the forces working for lasting Peace and focus attention on the urgent task of achieving Peaceful Co-existence and total disarmament.

From you who know of Mandel A. Terman's contributions and continued efforts on the world scene, we would appreciate a message of greeting be sent to the committee as soon as possible so that it can be fitted into the Program.

We feel certain that you will agree with us that exchange of cultural expressions will add to the basis for the peaceful co-existence that will help allay the fear of war felt the world over.

We greet you in the spirit of peace and friendship and look forward to your early reply.

Most sincerely

Pearl McHart

Co-Chairman

[JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS]

8-8-1-9-04

June 8, 1960

Mr. Samuel Cheifetz, Chairman
Terman Tribute Dinner
177 North State Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

My Dear Mr. Cheifetz:

May I join you and other friends in tribute to Mandel A. Terman. He has been a staunch worker for many of the objects which have guided my life, and I value highly his personal friendship and his staunch belief in the great objects toward which our world is moving.

Very sincerely yours,

S

Jewish Currents

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a progressive monthly
22 EAST 17 STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
WAtkins 4-5740
412

Oct. 21, 1960

100-10-201

W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

One of the ways in which our periodical will deal with the Civil War Centennial will be to make it the theme for our annual Dinner to be held Sunday evening, May 7, 1961.

We should be very much honored to have you as our guest of honor and main speaker.

There will be at least one person who will deal briefly with the relationship of the Jews to the Civil War. Other aspects of the program have not yet been worked out because they depend upon your accepting our invitation.

Should you wish to leave the Dinner early, we should be prepared to have you as our first speaker instead of, as is the custom, the last.

Respectfully Yours,

Morris U. Schappes

Morris U. Schappes
Editor

MUS:P

[Jewish Currents]

40-10-202

October 26, 1960

Mr. Morris U. Schappes
JEWISH CURRENTS
22 East 17 Street
New York 3, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Schappes:

I thank you for your letter of October 21, but regret to say that on the advice of my physician I have given up public speaking, at least for the present.

I am sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[JOHNSON]

40-9-124

4349 So. Parkway
Chicago 53, Ill
Oct. 17-1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is a note to say "thank you" for the trip to the Soviet Union that you and Shirley were so generous in arranging for the American Delegation in Accra. It was a never-to-be-forgotten experience for all of us. It was an Education that books could not give us.

I've read most of the books that you have written for the better part of my life and feel that the insight I gained from my readings have

of Negro History, I was better
able to tell the story of Africa.
I must say that I used your
books extensively.

I found on our tour that
there was much friction between
some of the women. It seems
that most of us feel that the
world struggle is personal and
that individuals are out to
recieve glory and honor for
themselves. A mistaken idea, but
I think that in time these people
will come to realize that the
role of Africa is not a fashion
show or in our American minds
"I'm the only one that knows who."

Thanks again for making
it possible for me to go and
see first hand what is really
helped me understand more
fully what is happening in
the world today. It has also
tended to keep me from being
as frustrated as I find most
of the Negroes are today.

Since returning home I
have spent many hours trying
to tell, through pictures, what we
saw in Russia and Africa
this past Summer. (I must say
I take very good pictures (smiles)

Three years ago when I
visited Nigeria and Ghana I
made pictures to show to my
classes when I returned home.
They turned out so well, that I
was in demand before organized
groups. Together with my knowledge

happening in the Communist world and to try and help achieve liberation for the Negro in America.

I hear that you have not been too well and I am sending this Card, to Sincerely Wish you a Speedy recovery and a long long life & See many more of your dreams fulfilled.

Regards to Shirley.

Sincerely Yours

Shrythie C. Johnson

Pres — Afro-American Heritage

40-9-320

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.
6/13/60

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Have just accepted an invitation to attend a reception in your honor by the Charge d'Affairs of Soviet Republics and Mrs. Smirnowsky, June 23rd. No one is happier than I with every honor that is bestowed upon you.

Hoping to see you and Mrs. DuBois at this time, I am

Always sincerely,
Georgia Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.
6/25/60

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley:

40-9-126

I congradulate the United States because of their changed attitude toward you with regard to political affairs. Since you have received the International Peace Prize - surely we are permitted to write you down as a man in the vanguard of world-peace friendships and understanding. I have always had enough perspicuity to recognize your grandeur of intellect, heart, loyalty and universal love. As for Shirley, I shall always applaud her for the unique position she occupies so splendidly as your wife and friend.

Your speech was perfect, covered the situation as usual in a few words. Your introducers were correct in their appraisal of your great contribution to humanity at large. The little grand-daughters were charming, warm and endearing. The singer thrilled me with her rich, startlingly unique voice that welled up from her youthful breast. I would like to know her better. Shirley was as usual, the perfect wife and sweetheart.

Thanks a thousand for the beautiful red basket of still very fresh flowers with their gay, red ribbons. I placed them on the front porch awhile as the young husband did in the song TEA FOR TWO, when he took his wife's cake to his office for all the boys to see. Now, they are on the TV lifting my heart.

Called you many times at the Hotel yesterday and found this morning that you both had gone. Good-bye and come again.

An always admirer, well wisher and true believer,
George Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

J
09/5/04

THE GIFT OF YEARS

The mellow years have brought
to me

Many a precious thing,

The infinite peace of forgetting,

The joy of remembering.

A key to earth-born melodies,

A deaf ear to its din

Eyes that see only the beautiful,

And a heart that is young again.

—*Georgia Douglas Johnson*

1959-1960

JOHNSON

51 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
November 5, 1960

The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson
Dean of Canterbury
The Deanery
Canterbury
England

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am enclosing a plan which we are bringing before the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology. I should like very much to have your advice on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

23-30-187

Telephone
Canterbury 2683

The Deanery
Canterbury

22nd November, 1960.

Dr.
W. E. B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
NEW YORK. U.S.A.,

My dear Doctor,

I am just back from Berlin, where they kindly gave me an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. You have already been honoured to my great pleasure, when I heard of it.

Your Encyclopedia is a most valuable and interesting project, though I realise the difficulties.

I hardly know enough about Africa, except from the Missionary point of view, my sister being a Missionary of the South African Missionary Society in Pondoland for sixty years and another sister, for a brief period, a missionary in Tunis and my interest and sympathy with Schweitzer, who incidentally, was given a degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Humbolt University two weeks ago, and whose knowledge of Africa is, naturally, great and may be of help to you.

There is another class of people who are deeply interested in African Art and that is the Sculptors. Epstein and other British sculptors made as large a collection as they could of African sculptures. They found great force in the African primitive efforts of portrayal.

I shall be glad to hear of the development of your excellent proposition and if there is any help I can give, I will gladly do my best for you.

Yours very truly,

Hewlett Johnson

P.S. Kenyatta, when he is freed could help you. He is scholarly & interesting. I supplied him, at his request, with a book on Comparative Religion to study during his imprisonment.

P.P.S. I think Russia would be very interested in your proposal & might well finance it.

27-30-29

To dear W.E.B.

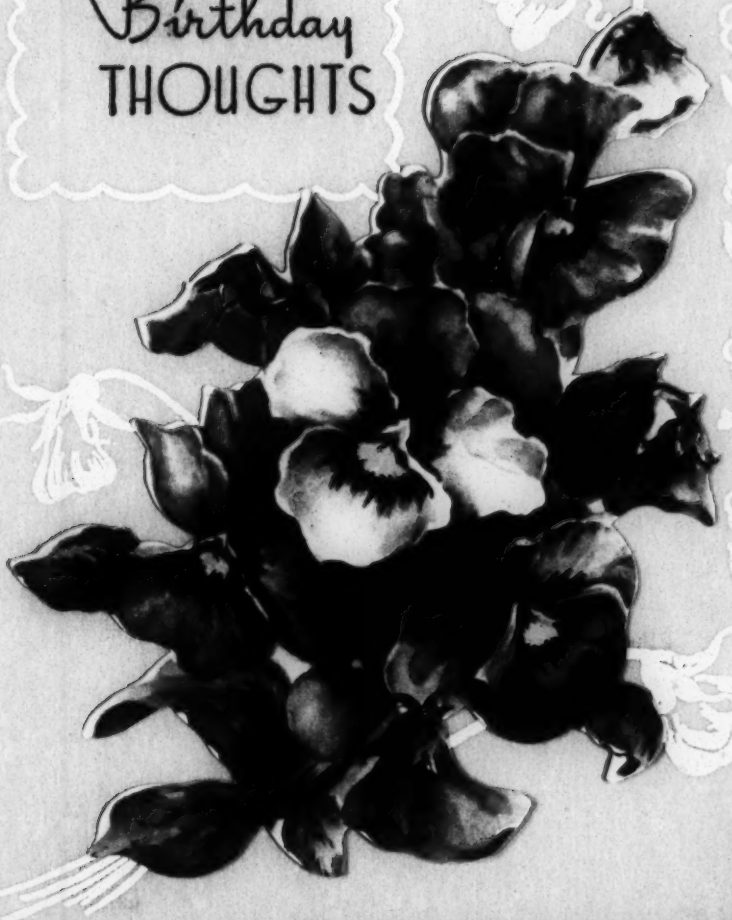
The Birthday thoughts this
brings today
Just couldn't be sincerer:
They're thoughts about
how years pass by --
And always make you dearer!

Love
Lillian (Hyman)
Katzman

11/19/11

68011
MADE IN U.S.A.

Birthday THOUGHTS



AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

June 7, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

40-9-322

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please pardon my delay in responding to your recent letter about NEW HORIZONS and the informality of my enclosed endorsement of the project: my signature to your letter.

We are sorry that we are unable to attend your cocktail party and to miss the opportunity of seeing you and Shirley at home. We were delighted by your article in the Guardian of May 23rd. and promptly ordered a number of copies to mail to friends.

With very warm regards to you both,

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

RK/sj
env:

AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

July 2, 1960

40-9-210

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was a great honor to have been asked to take part in the ceremonies in your honor at the Embassy. I was only sorry that my "speech" had at the last minute been so mutilated and expurgated of so many lovely things I wanted to say that I got quite mixed up.

Returning to my hotel late that evening, I couldn't help boasting to my Negro taxi driver that I had just been at a ceremony at which one of his people had been awarded a thirty-five thousand dollar prize. I think you will be amused at his reaction to this news:

"What's that?," he said, slowing up the cab and looking around at me, "Thirty-five thousand dollars? They gave him thirty-five thousand dollars? What was that for?" I told him. "Peace," he said, "Yes, that's fine. But thirty-five thousand dollars! I haven't got thirty-five cents." He kept on repeating "thirty-five thousand dollars" as though it were a wonder past all comprehension. "What would you do with thirty-five thousand dollars if you got it as a prize?" I asked him. "What would I do with it?" he answered, "I'd give it away quick. Yes, sir, I'd give it away quick. I'd want to sleep at night and I'd want to wake up in the morning just the same way I am. Yes, sir, I'd give it away quick."

You are doubtless in Africa now and enjoying to the full your people's march to freedom. For one who all his life as fought for that it must be a glorious experience.

With warm regards to you and Shirley, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

Kent

ROCKWELL KENT
AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

August 19, 1960

40-9-212

Dear Shirley and Dr. Du Bois:

We were delighted at hearing from you in Ghana. We have read about the ovation accorded the Doctor on the occasion of his address in Ghana and wish that we could see you soon after your return to hear something of your African adventures. Needless to say, we are deeply concerned about what is happening in the Congo and are glad to be reading the Guardian's account of that comples situation.

We two leave for the Soviet Union on September 25th. and, flying from Montreal, shall not visit New York again until some time after our return in early December.

We can well believe your African trip to have been an intensely exciting experience and we hope that you have entured it without too much fatigue.

With warm regards from us both,

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell

2/0-9-211

September 28, 1960

Mr. Rockwell Kent
Ausable Forks
New York

Dear Mr. Kent:

As you know we have been abroad in Europe and West Africa since June. We returned September 12.

Thank you for presiding at my Washington reception. I appreciate your kindness and courage.

I have had a little set back -- a mild apoplexy which has warned me to slow up my activities. I seem to be getting on fairly well.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Kent.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

K

Text of Telegram

PREMIER N. S. KHRUSHCHEV - CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

TO

ROCKWELL KENT

39-416 - 38

Esteemed Mr. Kent,

With feelings of warm sympathy I have learned of your noble decision to present to the Soviet people a collection of works produced as the result of many years of creative work. The motives which guide you arouse sincere and profound respect; they are understandable to and appreciated by the Soviet people who value highly every step in the struggle for world peace.

I am firmly convinced these motives will be correctly understood by the American people as well, for your gift is a step along the road of strengthening friendship and understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the USA.

With all my heart I wish you many years of health and new creative accomplishments in noble work, in the name of happiness and justice on our planet.

/signed/ N. KHRUSHCHEV

November 19, 1960

[KENTOFF]

Michael Kotov

February 10, 1960

My dear Mr. Kentoff:

We have received the volume of the speeches of Prime Minister Khrushchev while he was in America. We appreciate it very much.

My wife joins me in sending you best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-12-45

Martin Luther King, Jr.
407 Auburn N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 20, 1960

Dear Friend:

I have dictated this letter to you from the Fulton County Jail in Atlanta. Thirty five students are imprisoned here with me merely because we sought equal treatment at a lunch counter. It is difficult to prophesy what tomorrow will bring. With sufficient national pressure we may be released soon. Without it, we may remain in jail indefinitely.

This, however, is but one facet of our struggle. Recently, we of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, experimented with a new technique; large groups of Negroes in twelve southern cities marched to the registrar's office and demanded they be put on the voting rolls. They warned evasive officials that they would stand in the office until their lawful rights were granted. Thus was born the "stand-in" for voter registration.

39-46-37

Only a one day demonstration was intended - a foray to ascertain what delaying devices would be used to deny us our rights. In one community in Tuskeegee County a registration proceedure designed for Negro applicants required four hours for completion of the application. Based on this experience, and various others, the "stand-in" forces are now planning large scale "stand-ins".

We who are organizing these significant efforts are fully aware that our actions may be countered, as in the past, with brutal violence. Beatings, bombings and even cold blooded murders have been used to prevent Negro registration. On October 15, our field secretary, Mr. Blake, while working on voter registration in Shreveport, La., was fired at from a speeding car. The bullet missed his head by inches. But he drove on to continue his work. Again and again the Negro people, on their determined march to freedom, have answered such attacks with a courage which awes even their enemies.

But courage, determination, even willingness to risk death do not guarantee victory in this struggle. Funds are needed for legal defense, for the care of families of victims, for educational materials and for food for those "standing-in".

Contribute now - today - to our many-sided fight! Share in the coming great triumph of Democratic Rights and Human Dignity!

Please contribute as generously as you can. Every contribution - even the smallest - is tangible evidence to those who are making the deepest sacrifices for our common objectives, that others, in their own way, are in the fight with them.

This is a critical appeal in a crisis period. Make today significant for freedom with your contribution. With my warmest personal appreciation of your past help and in anticipation, I am,

Sincerely

Martin L. King Jr.

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

P.S. Please make checks payable to Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Treas.
(Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

150

[KNOPF]

January 6, 1960

Mr. Angus Cameron
c/o Alfred Knopf
501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Cameron:

Here is the manuscript of my autobiography. I hand it to you with my deep sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

40-10-170

C

[KNOPF]

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

501 Madison Avenue *NEW YORK (22), N.Y.*

1/7/60

40-10-174

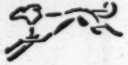
Dear Dr. DuBois,

This is to say that I was delighted to receive through your charming emmisary, Mrs. Lowe, the manuscript of the book. I shall simply sweep aside other lesser efforts and read it as promptly as I can. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Angus

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*
501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22

We acknowledge the receipt of your manuscript entitled A SOLILOQUY ON VIEWING MY LIFE FROM THE LAST DECADE OF ITS FIRST CENTURY by W.E. B. Du Bois

We will report to you as soon as previous engagements permit. We take every care of all manuscripts submitted to us but assume no responsibility whatever for accidental loss through fire, in transit, or from any other cause.

For and on behalf of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

jc for AC

Editorial Department

41/17/22

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Phone: MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

March 23, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read (and another is now reading) your manuscript and it has been a very great pleasure for me to do so. The manuscript has raised a great many questions which I would like to discuss with you. Indeed, I would like to make an argument or two about the manuscript.

It has seemed to me that since the volume is, seemingly at least, made up of mateirals not set down at one writing that perhaps you ought to think about the relationship of the book to the present times in another way. At least I would like to have the pleasure of discussing this author's interesting life and his manuscript and wonder if I can come over some evening soon. I am going out of town for next week but could make it, at your convenience beyond that limitation, after I come back.

Please give my regards to Shirley.

Respectfully,

Angus Cameron

Angus Cameron

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

AC:eb

40-10-128

Ab 4-7

March 24, 1960

Mr. Angus Cameron
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

40-10-129

My dear Mr. Cameron:

Answering your letter of March 23rd may I say that I too shall be out of town next week but shall return April 3rd. Shirley and I will be very glad to have you come over and discuss the manuscript anytime from April 4th to 7th.

Let us know which date suits you.

Thank you for all the trouble that you are taking.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEB/r

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Phone: MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

March 29, 1960

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. I wonder if I can come to see you at 4 P.M. on Thursday, April 7? I am going out West next week and will not be back until Tuesday morning, the 5th. If I could come at 4 I could perhaps spend a couple of hours with you before dinner and catch the 7P.M. train home. I have no room in New York now but am a commuter to New Canaan for the winter.

40-10-130

Truman Nelson was asking for you last week. He was down for a party of some kind with his publishers. His novel on John Brown comes out soon. I cannot refrain from telling you and Shirley that he has dedicated the novel to me, I guess for acting over the last four years as a kind of editor without portfolio on his manuscript.

Respectfully,

Ellen Bandler
for M. Cameron

Angus Cameron

W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

AC:eb

[KNOPF]

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Phone: MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

April 13, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

40-10-135

You were most kind to listen to all that talk. I was somewhat surprised at my temerity, but I hope I made a good case for what I feel is the need for a second look at the book. I have a very strong conviction that you ought to recast the present formal biography into a biographical essay (using that term in the book sense) in which you seek to illuminate by comment, analysis, and example from a rich and eminently pertinent life the chief issues of these times and of our own lives which you, in your own career, did so much to frame, set the standards of, and anticipated. I believe you can do this without seeming to canonize Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, for history is history and the fact that these times' issues, forms of struggle, evasions, deceits, confusions, etc. have roots in many a former battle of which your fellow Americans, white and black, have no knowledge. It seems fitting to me that you should engage these issues with a look back upon their origins and earlier forms; that you can illuminate our own period by interrelating in a unified book these issues with your own rich, tumultuous and fully engaged life. I urge you to give up the chronological form (except where internally in the flashbacks it is a normal method) in favor of another form. I know I ask a great deal, but it seems to me fitting that you should step into the present struggle with complete engagement and consider the present formal biography as a separate book, perhaps successful for its original purpose but perhaps also too passive (by the very nature of a formal biography). The

value of the chronology is great, of course, but I am asking you to take a hand at the present table and do a little dealing of your own.

I know that I am asking a lot; indeed I am asking it in the form of a favor. A man of your own attainments might argue that you have richly earned the luxury of reminiscences, but the truth of it is that your friends, admirers, and those who do not know you or know the origins and shaping of the present condition cannot afford this luxury.

40-10-136

I propose that you write a book about the present, using it, your comment on it, your ideas, and convictions as the chief structure of the book, and then from this dynamic present return to former times, other struggles, organizations, men, women, and issues to give us a complete fabric.

I know I am asking for a work of art, but is it asking too much? I doubt that you can or will consider it so. Furthermore, who else can do it?

I can visualize a book beginning perhaps on the steps of the Supreme Court Building that day when the decision came down. The NAACP lawyers stood there in mutual congratulations and the picture became a kind of symbol in which many millions of Americans took pride. In a way it was the culmination on one level of the Niagara formulations and in that scene stood many good and many inadequate faces of the struggle. I suggest that you take up various aspects of these recent times -- the bus strike, Ghana, the infamous pass cards in Africa, Mau Mau, Bandung, the Civil Rights bills, American politics -- by chapters and in each weave the present back to the past and forward again in such a way that we see now, then, and get a biographical view of the author and all his times in the same book.

In a way it is true that you have already received fitting laurel wreath from more appreciative societies on a hard, fully engaged, and successful life, and there is no reason why at the end of the book I propose you should not come to this final conviction. But before that it seems to me the time is at hand when a hip and thigh smiting book which forces everyone to see what you see, know what you know, suspect what you suspect, should be written. It is

true that in time all these things will be connected up to you and your leadership by history, but I argue that we cannot wait for history when so much needs to be said, can be said now. I believe such a book could overthrow the convenient isolation so many think they have provided for you and which, in someways, they have succeeded in doing.

Should I feel this a presumption to ask this? I can only mention that from anyone else such a request could not and would not be made. From you, your friends just have no reticence in asking it.

Sincerely,

Angus Cameron

Angus Cameron

40-10-137

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

AC:eb

[KNOPF]

April 18, 1960

Mr. Angus Cameron
c/o Alfred A. Knopf
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Cameron:

I have your letter of April 13th and have been thinking it over. Your proposition is different from what I had awaited. I had expected advice to add and subtract from the manuscript and to make some omissions and changes, but what in fact you have in mind is a new book retaining much or most of the present tract, but wholly rewritten and rearranged and enlarged into a treatise dealing with a number of topics which could cover the matters to which my life has been devoted.

40-10-138

For instance, as I have scanned the field tentatively and briefly these matters would include the following subjects each of them subdivided and treated chronologically or with reminiscences or allusions.

I. The Family
II. Education
III. The State
IV. The Nation
V. Race
VI. Work
VII. Wealth
VIII. Art
IX. Three Worlds
  A. Europe and North America
  B. Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
  C. Africa and Latin America
X. Myself

This would be "Nine Soliloquies on Viewing My Life" and so forth, or "The Century 1870-1970 As I Conceive It," or something of that sort.

Could I do this? I don't know. Considering my present health and assuming that I gave up miscellaneous small jobs and dedicated my whole time unhurriedly to this task, giving careful attention to health, rest and recreation, barring the accidents to which old age is liable, I probably could.

Would I be willing to do this? I would under certain conditions. Much of the actual material is in the present manuscript and considerably more is already written but unpublished in my files. But my writing involves much copying and recopying and research in my own numerous files and some library work. I would need them concentration and especially good clerical help. I would need to give

up the revenue which comes from lecturing, reviews and articles, which is not large nor certain but is of some moment. This would mean that I must be guaranteed certain of this expense which otherwise I could not spare from my present income without endangering my future and Shirley's. Your letter mentions no contract, nor advance. I would not be willing to undertake the risk of this new but exciting venture without some assurances on this point.

I appreciate your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-10-139

[KNOPF]

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Phone: MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

May 3, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very glad to have your letter of April 18th. As our conversation on that very nice evening came to a close (I'm embarassed to say that it was almost a monologue on my part), I suggested that I write you as I did before we went over the manuscript in detail because I was not sure whether I had conveyed in my conversation the exact implications of my criticism. After I wrote you and received your letter, I had the impression that perhaps my letter erred in the other direction, for I think, of course, that there is a great deal of the present manuscript which can be worked into the book I have in mind. However, the general argument I made when we talked and in the letter is one I believe in, although I will not be surprised if you feel that it involves too mcuh of a task to undertake in view of the finished manuscript which is at hand.

46-10-148

I can understand how you feel about not wishing to undertake this new project without some kind of commitment on the part of the publisher. I wish I could make that commitment on what I, personally, might consider to be perfectly good grounds, namely, your assertion that you will do the book. However, I fear I would have to have at least some example in the form of sample chapters and I would like to point out that sample material is, in the end, always as advantageous to the author as it is to the publisher, because there is nothing worse than a commitment made which results in a book which the publisher finds quite different from the one he originally had in mind when the agreement was reached. I'm loathe to urge this upon you. On the other hand, I am tempted to do so. The

former for subjective reasons and the latter for what I consider to be objective. I think you ought to do this book in any case and I have a strong feeling that if you do the sample chapters that people here would agree with me about the prospects. I'd be very happy to come for another talk, if you feel that it would serve a purpose and I hope you will feel that way.

Sincerely,

Angus

Angus Cameron

Dr. W.E.B. du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

AC:eb

40-10-149

May 12, 1960

Mr. Angus Cameron
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

40-10-150

My dear Mr. Cameron:

I am late answering your letter of May 3 because my secretary has been ill.

I shall as soon as possible begin a rewriting of my autobiography along the lines of what I understand is your advice. When I have a sufficient number of sample chapters I will get in touch with you.

Thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Cameron:

40-9-165

We are leaving Saturday for Czechoslovakia and Africa to attend the inauguration exercises of the President of the new Republic of Ghana. We shall also visit Czechoslovakia and make a short stop in Britain. I am in pretty good health and expect when I get back to begin active work on that projected book which you have recommended.

Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Angus Cameron
Alfred A. Knopf Publishers
501 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Alfred · A · Knopf *Incorporated*

PUBLISHER OF BORZOI BOOKS

Cables: KNOPF NEW YORK
Phone: MURRAY HILL 8-0600

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22), N.Y.

June 28, 1960

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

That sounds like a wonderful trip and I am of course delighted that you could go, and I can imagine how please those who invited you are that you have accepted the invitation.

When you come back, I hope you will let me come and see you and hear about the trip, and, of course, I look forward very much to your work on the manuscript on your return. Meanwhile, bon voyage.

Best regards,

Angus

Angus Cameron

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

AC:eb

40-10-123

40-9-213

December 5, 1960

Mr. Bernard Koten
Library for Intercultural Studies
225 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Koten:

Enclosed is a letter I have just received from the Soviet Union. We have gotten its gist, but I should like to trouble you for a more exact translation at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[Kuo Mo Jo]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. Kuo Mo Jo
c/o Mr. Huan Hsiang
40 Portland Place
London, W. 1
England

My dear Friend,

I am venturing to enclose a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana." I want your advice and your cooperation. I am writing students of Africa in various parts of Europe and America and I especailly want advice and names from the great Chinese writers. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience.

My wife and I remember with great joy our visit to China and our meeting with you and we hope all good things for your valiant nation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

37-80-35

17th March, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois,

40-9-205

Dear Sir,

I have received both your "Mansart Builds A School" and "Soliloquy". Thank you ever so much. I have finished reading the book and sent a written offer for publishing your autobiography to the "Young Guard" Publishing House.

The second book of the trilogy impressed me immensely. It is a masterpiece, so powerful, honest and artistic! I have written to the Foreign Literature Publishing House offering them my services as a translator. I am just anxious to do that work.

The first volume, "The Ordeal of Mansart" is probably coming out before long. The proofs came and went much time ago. It is going to be a fine book, I hope.

How are you both? My best regards to your good and kind wife.

All good wishes from mine and myself,

Very sincerely yours,

V. Kuznetsov

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York

6th May 1960

40-9-364

Dear Sir and Madam!

May I congratulate you both: the Russian edition of the "Ordeal of Mansart" has appeared at last. I hope that before many days I can send on to you some copies of the book. It is not being on sale just now: I saw only a Library copy.

The book is beautifully bound and has an etching as a front-piece. As to your autobiography nothing has come out of my efforts as yet. But let us hope and persevere.

Best regards from all of us to you both.

Wishing you health and all success,

Sincerely yours,

V. Kyselova.

U.S. State Capitalism Today

In the tidal wave of books and articles that have engulfed economists since the end of World War II, there are few which have scope — which seek to find significant patterns to describe the economy which has come into being.

Prof. Paul Crosser's "State Capitalism in the Economy of the United States" (Bookman Associates, 158 pp. $4) is a notable effort to draw attention in economics away from fruitless model-building to an examination of the real world.

In his investigation, Crosser finds that private ownership of the means of production still characterizes the American economy, but that there is also a growing reliance on the state's taxing and spending powers to sustain private business arrangements. This development he terms state capitalism. He notes that "during the period following World War II more than half of the tax income of the United States has been used to finance business."

Arms spending effects: In the manufacturing sector of the economy, output has been maintained chiefly through the government's heavy arms expenditures. These have had a twofold effect, says Crosser. They offer large and continuing orders to businesses which otherwise would have substantial idle capacity.

Also, the arms output never comes into the market to compete with peacetime production. It is to be expected therefore, "if the cushion which war goods production provides for the production and marketing of peacetime goods were to be eliminated, the possibility of a widespread economic crisis cannot be discounted." In fact, it is emphasized that "had the cold war not followed in the footsteps of the hot war, the likelihood still remains that unused productive capacity and non-utilized resources, including the manpower resource, would have presented a serious economic problem."

Other aids to business: Crosser finds that government assistance to industry is present also in other sectors of the economy. In foreign commerce, U.S. public tax funds are funnelled abroad as foreign aid (military, primarily) and as the expenditures of our troops overseas. These dollars return, for the most part, to private U.S. corporations as purchase orders and dividend transfers from overseas subsidiaries.

In agriculture it is concluded "that a great many, if not the majority of the farmers in the U.S. would not be able to square their accounts were the government assistance program to be entirely discontinued."

After citing evidence that the state's revenue-raising abilities and other controls are devoted to keeping private enterprise afloat, primarily with a military expenditure program, the question is asked: "Does not such a development have the tendency to leave the confines of a nonauthoritarian capitalist setup and burst into the sphere of political authoritarianism which is known by the name of fascism?" His answer is equivocal. "... Conflicts and group conflicts in particular... can be lessened at times... the entire political, social and economic framework in a non-authoritarian capitalist setup is a flexible framework."

These rather vague and optimistic observations are somewhat out of keeping with the material presented earlier. No matter. If Prof. Crosser's conclusions leave something to be desired, he must be complimented despite them, for tackling a subject from which more renowned investigators have shied away.

ECONOMIC NOTES

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Contents

Spring Pickup Uncertain 1
Jobless Figures Disturbing 2
Bill Hits Consumer Debt Gyp 4
Cold War Strengthens Germany . . . 5
Military Employment Estimates . . . 5
Economic Aspects of Procurement . . 6
Corporate Profits Up 18% 7
Big Benefits for Big Banks 7
Consumer Savings and Incomes 7
Heller Budget at $120 a Week 8
American Dollars in South Africa . . . 9
Tax Evasion and Avoidance Exposed . .10

Spring Pickup Uncertain

As this is written the stock market is having another bearish spasm and some market advisers are interpreting it as a harbinger of a slower trend in business.

Whatever the immediate market movements may be, the economic fundamentals so far this year have not been bullish, and the news from the different sectors has been generally "mixed". A good deal of uncertainty and hesitation are evident even in circles where unbridled optimism prevailed only three months ago.

Most of the March reports have been unfavorable. We note on pages 2-4 the special significance of the unemployment figures. As for industrial production it showed a slight decline in March to 165% of its 1947-49 base and was one point down from February and three from January on the FRB index. Durable goods and mining accounted for the drop while steel and automobiles were the main slump items.

Later reports from auto centers indicate that new car inventories are still over a million. Although there has been some recent pickup in car sales, the year's outlook for total sales has now been cut below the 7 million goal previously announced by the companies.

The steel industry has continued its decline after making up for inventories lost during the strike. The prospect is still for a cutback to around 70% of capacity, and sporadic layoffs are now being reported in steel centers.

The expected rise of 14% this year in business plant and equipment spending is yet to be confirmed by new orders in the machinery and machine tool industries. Many feel that unless consumer buying picks up drastically and inventories are reduced, the earlier spending plans of industry may be revised downward.

The business lull, if continued, could of course be a real threat to Republican hopes in November. So it is likely that the Administration will begin throwing in orders to counter the downturn. These could be released most easily for military-type goods. It is quite likely that a rash of such spending will help to tide the economy over the summer and autumn months. This would tend to make for at least a leveling off of business even though there are no major factors in sight that could spark a new boom.

Disturbing Unemployment Trends

Unemployment rose sharply in March, jumping to 4.2 million from 3.9 million in February. It was at its highest level in 12 months. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose from 4.8% to 5.4% of the labor force. On a seasonally unadjusted basis the rate rise was from 5.7% to 6.1%. Our LRA unemployment index, with 1947-49 average equal to 100, rose to 150.9 from 141.0 in February.

The March unemployment figure was exceeded in only three other Marches in the entire post-war period, 1950, 1958 and 1959. It was greater even than the 4.1 million in March, 1954, a recession year, and was 50% above the average level of the years 1947-9.

This March rise was most unusual. Normally, unemployment declines in this month by an average of about 180,000. There were only two other postwar years in which unemployment rose in March. In 1954 it increased by 58,000; in 1958 by 25,000. Contrast the increase of 275,000 this year. It was much greater than in 1954 and 1958, both of which were recession years.

Explanations: Disturbed by this unexpected development, Department of Labor officials gave two reasons: (1) it represented a correction of February's unexpected drop in unemployment, and (2) it was due to the heavy snow storms in March.

Both of these reasons offer a partial explanation. Last month's "Economic Notes", for instance, pointed out that February's reported fall in unemployment may have been due to a statistical fluke. We questioned the large increase in the number placed in the "unpaid absence" category and suggested that some of these should have been more properly classified as unemployed. That this, or some other type of statistical error, may have occurred was indicated in Wall Street Journal, March 12, which said:

"Labor Department officials also noted that some bad news could have been expected in March following the unusually encouraging improvement in February. In that month, when unemployment ordinarily increases, a drop of 218,000 was reported. 'Unexpected changes have a way of balancing out over the months', one official said. 'If you expect a big increase in one month and you don't get it, chances are you get some of the delayed effects in the following month.'" Thus some of the increase in March was probably due to the understatement in February.

Weather factor: There also can be little doubt that the weather did increase the number of unemployed. A special Weather Bureau statement attached to the Department of Labor's unemployment report (a most unusual procedure) said it was the worst March since 1941.

But neither the weather nor the balancing out of unexpected changes offers a complete explanation for the unemployment rise. There is reason to believe that, even after taking these factors into account, the increase has been understated.

First, only a small part of the rise in unemployment came from agriculture, the industry most affected by the weather. Farm employment fell by 54,000, while total unemployment rose by 275,000.

- more -

4218 14

Furthermore, most of the increase came from those engaged in non-farm employment, which fell by 199,000. Construction is probably the most important non-farm industry which is sensitive to weather changes. Despite this sensitivity, housing starts were "normal" in March, rising 26% above their February level. In commenting on this development, the Wall Street Journal, April 15, said: "The government reported housing starts showed their normal early-spring pickup in March, ending worry that unusually harsh winter weather had put a further crimp in homebuilding activity."

42/80/7

Also, the government's own definition of unemployment precludes it from listing as unemployed those people idled temporarily by bad weather. In its official definition of "employed persons" it includes "all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute." Thus, those workers whom bad weather kept at home were not listed as unemployed.

Census-takers: In addition, the government hired during this period 180,000 workers to take the 10-year population census. Their accession to the labor force should have increased the number engaged in non-farm employment. In March 1950, another such census year, non-farm employment rose by 63,000. This rise occurred despite the fact that the Chrysler Corp. was then closed by a nation-wide strike. There were, in fact, only two years in the entire postwar period (1954 and 1955) in which non-farm employment fell in March. In neither year was the decline as great as in 1960.

Only exceptionally severe weather could have reversed the "normal" March upswing. While the March weather was more severe than usual, it was not, as noted, severe enough to make any significant dent in housing starts. It certainly could not have been severe enough to cause non-farm employment to decline by 199,000.

Manipulating the labor force: Unemployment, by definition, is equal to labor force minus employment. Every person included in the labor force is either employed or unemployed. A person is in the labor force if 14 years of age or over and working or looking for work. Excluded from the labor force are such people as housewives, students and pensioners. While the labor force generally increases with population, it varies from month to month. It normally increases, for instance, during the summer months when students look for vacation jobs, and declines in September when they return to classes.

Since there are people who are at one time of the year in the labor force and at another time out of it, it is often difficult to determine who, in any given month, is really in and who is out. Determination in many instances is arbitrary.

It would seem that the Labor Department has excluded from the labor force a great many who would ordinarily be included in it. It reports that the labor force in March was only 24,000 greater than in February. This compares with a post-Korean war period average rise between these two months of almost 400,000. The contrast between the rise in 1960 and in the other post-Korean war years is startling. It was 100,000 in 1954; 333,000 in 1955; 422,000 in 1956; 435,000 in 1957; 350,000 in 1958 and soared to 718,000 in 1959. The reported increase of only 24,000 between February and March of 1960 is especially surprising, since,

as noted, the government hired 180,000 census takers, a great many of whom would ordinarily not be included in the labor force. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that the Department excluded from the labor force a large number of persons without jobs on the grounds that they were not looking for work. If this is the case, then the Department is understating unemployment. If, for instance, the labor force had risen by the average amount in March, that is by approximately 400,000, unemployment would have increased by 650,000 instead of by 275,000.

The labor force generally does not increase as rapidly in times of economic stress as in good times. If the latest figures are accurate, then there could be trouble ahead. However, government officials expect there may be a temporary rebound in employment in coming months.

Truth-in-Credit Bill Debated

Business and finance companies do not like the bill (S. 2755) that Senator Paul Douglas has introduced calling for disclosure of credit charges, and requiring those selling on the instalment plan to list all fees in writing and in detail — interest, discounts, "service" charges, etc. It would apply to deceptive practices and exorbitant charges on loans, mortgages, instalment sales and consumer financing generally.

In its write-up on the bill before hearings had begun, Business Week (4/2) says the primary purpose, "according to Douglas, is simply to give buyers information that . . . they all too often lack in appraising various instalment types of purchases."

In California recently the state consumer counsel issued a brochure which listed various percentages to show "what you pay for credit if added to purchase price and total repaid in twelve equal monthly payments". For example, it said that "when they say 4% per year you pay 7.3%" and "when they say 6% you pay 10.9%." (N.Y. Times, April 10.) In some cases interest rates run as high as 36% or more a year.

Unexpected support: Even some small-town bankers support the Douglas bill. One of those who testified in favor of it was a vice-president of the First National Bank of Brookings, S.D., who said that in the consumer credit field "very few buyers know or realize the rate of interest they are required to pay. Various misleading terminologies are used and most people are unable to translate the finance charge in terms of actual interest." (N.Y. Times, April 8).

This bill, admits one of the confidential business letters, is "hard to fight openly. Most businessmen don't want to disclose their credit charges, for fear that the public would get the 'wrong idea' about them, think them exorbitant and perhaps force a reduction in these charges."

* * * * * * * * * * *

Argument Settler: One middlewesterner who has been an "Economic Notes" subscriber for ten years, says he goes through every issue with a fine-toothed comb. "Furthermore, at the end of each year, I assemble and bind all issues of the year for future reference, and they constitute one of the most effective argument settlers I have available."

42189

U.S. Cold War Strengthens W. Germany

Economic growth of West Germany was discussed in February EN which noted that this country, prostrate and defeated 15 years ago, is now the second industrial power in the capitalist world.

Americans owe German banks and financial institutions some $1.7 billion, or more than 10% of the total dollar claims all foreign countries have against the United States. Only one other country, Canada, has larger claims than West Germany.

These claims are not the result of the West Germans shipping more goods to the U.S. than the U.S. sends to Germany. For since World War II West Germany exported $4 billion to us and imported $8 billion from us, making a merchandise deficit of about $4 billion.

How West Germany became a creditor: Reason for the overall trade balance favorable to West Germany lies in the cold war under which the United States has set up military bases in that country. Since 1953 West Germany has "earned" about $2.9 billion from us because of these bases. They are her second most important source of dollars.

And since Germany joined NATO her income from our military bases rose from $239 million in 1953 to about $700 million in 1959. In fact, Germany is now the largest recipient of U.S. "defense expenditures" abroad. She received about 20% of all such outlays by the U.S. ("Survey of Current Business", Nov., 1959.)

These war bases also help to solve the unemployment problem for the Adenauer Nazi-infiltrated government, giving jobs to some 82,000 Germans, or about twice as many as are employed by the "Volkswagen" company alone. Only conclusion one can draw is that the cold-war policies of the U.S. are mainly responsible for West Germany's economic strength.

Military Employment Estimates

How many persons are involved in military production or in the more inclusive "national security" sectors of the economy? In the forthcoming book, "Dollars and Sense of Disarmament" by Victor Perlo and Carl Marzani, it is estimated that the employment of about 6,440,000 persons would be involved in military and related spending in fiscal 1960 of about $45.6 billion.

A somewhat larger figure is arrived at by other LRA economic advisers who give a lower estimate of the value-added per man, thus arriving at an estimate of over 3 million who would be involved in munitions and construction alone instead of the 2.3 million estimated by Perlo in this category.

As these economists see it, the "national security" sectors give employment to around 7.3 million including the 3,030,000 in munitions and military construction, the 2.5 million in the armed forces, about 970,000 in supplies and services and about 800,000 accounted for by civilian employees of the armed forces.

Of course, the effects of disarmament on different regions would vary considerably; for government expenditures are not spread evenly throughout the country. Based on the distribution of military procurement in the last fiscal year 1959, California alone accounted for 24% of the orders, New York for 11%.

42/8d/10

Economic Aspects of Military Procurement

A good summary of the big growth in the U.S. military sector of the economy is given in a special staff report for the Congressional Joint Economic Committee. Titled "Background Material on Economic Aspects of Military Procurement and Supply," it was not sent to the regular committee mailing list. It says:

"The current rate of major national security expenditures is $45.7 billion and accounts for 58% of Government's entire budget expenditures. This spending consumes more than 9% of our gross national product and is a significant determinant in the functioning of the economy."

"From 1950 to 1959 while the nation's volume of business expanded 76.5%, Department of Defense (DOD) expenditures expanded 246.2%."

"The DOD employs 3.6 million military and civilian persons and has real and personal property of $150 billion on the basis of cost. Personal property alone is valued at $118 billion and is made up of 3.4 million items."

The terrific waste in military surplus disposal is indicated in the report which says: "The DOD has an accelerated surplus disposal program now underway to dispose of about $10 billion annually to rid itself of these tremendous stocks. The net return to the Government in the DOD surplus disposal sales is less than 2% of the acquisition cost."

50 companies grab 65% of contracts: Report notes that, "Defense procurement has a very real and substantial effect on our present economy. For example, the aircraft industry, the nation's biggest, is 90% dependent on Government contracts." A long table gives a list of 100 U.S. corporations and their 129 subsidiaries which receive 74% of the military prime contract awards of $10,000 or more in fiscal 1959. "The top 50 companies receive over 65% of all contracts."

General Dynamics Corp., headed by former Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr., alone accounted for 7.2% of all contracts over $10,000, and the Boeing Airplane Co. for 5.2%. North American Aviation, Inc. is down for 4.5%, General Electric for 4.1% and Lockheed Aircraft for 4% of the total.

(These company totals, a footnote to the table points out, do not include contracts made by other U.S. government agencies and financed with Department of Defense funds, or military contracts awarded in foreign nations through their respective governments.)

Lack of competition: The big monopoly companies for the most part get the military contracts without competitive bidding, or by what is called "negotiation." A table in the report shows that between 1951 and 1959 the net value of procurement actions by the Department of Defense amounted to $208 billion of which only 13.4% were classified as "formally advertised", while 86.6% were "negotiated."

Small business share: Another table shows that small business obtained only 4.6% of the procurement awards of $10,000 or more in the heavy equipment and weapons programs, and only 12.5% of the service awards. The rest went to the big corporate interests that, as we have noted here before, have been practically monopolising "defense" business. (See also EN, March, 1960, p. 9.)

42/88/11

Corporate Profits Up 18%

Despite the 116-day steel strike last year, the 51 steel companies represented in the final 1959 profit compilation of the "Monthly Letter" of the First National City Bank (April) showed a rise in net income of 7% over 1958. Most other groups of companies, of course, showed a larger increase, for the upturn from the 1957-58 recession added to output and to profits all around.

For the entire 3,331 companies in all industries included in the bank's compilation the rise in 1959 over 1958 averaged 18%. For manufacturing alone (1,944 companies) the rise was 25%; for amusements and services (132 companies) the average rise was 28%. The increase for 16 auto and truck concerns was 94% and for 67 textile products companies 95%.

"Gains in earnings last year", says the bank review, "reflected recovery, or strengthened growth, in sales or revenues as well as continuing labors over problems of cost control." In other words, the introduction of man-displacing devices tends to cut down on labor costs and to enhance net profits.

In relation to return on net assets, the net income of leading manufacturing corporations as a whole rose to 12.5% in 1959 compared with 9.8% the previous year. However, this ratio remained "below the levels realized in most earlier years since World War II."

Banking Profits Big

Major New York City banks -- the biggest in the country -- "rang up substantial gains in first quarter net operating earnings from 20 to 40 per cent above year ago levels," reports J.R. Hambelton in N.Y. Herald Tribune (4/10). And this all comes on top of much larger profits last year than in 1958, as we have noted before in Economic Notes.

Here are some of the first-quarter increases this year over last year: Bankers Trust 39.4%; Morgan Guaranty 39%; Chase Manhattan 31.6%; First National City Bank 30.6%.

As was to be expected, "Most banks made their biggest gains in interest on loans, due, of course, to the high rate of interest, and to a big demand."

Consumer Savings and Incomes

About a fourth (24%) of all spending units (roughly families) in the U.S. have no money in checking accounts or savings accounts and no saving bonds or shares in savings and loan associations or credit unions, reports the latest annual survey of consumer finances by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

This is a sample survey covering about 3,000 spending units interviewed between Jan. 5 and March 5 of this year. If we ignore inflationary factors, it shows some improvement over the situation as revealed in a similar survey ten years ago when the number with zero liquid assets amounted to 31%, but it was no better than in 1957 when the figure was also 24%.

Incomes of consumers were also covered in this survey. Preliminary data showed that in 1959 about 7% of all had incomes under $1,000 and 19% under $2,000. Comparable figures in 1950 were 14% under $1,000 and 31% under $2,000.

Heller Budget at $120 a Week

The new Heller budget for a family of four reflects the continued rise in living costs in 1959. Priced in September, 1959, in San Francisco, it now calls for $6,271 a year or just about $120 a week. This is applicable to other cities, for San Francisco living costs roughly represent those in other sections.

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California for many years has priced this annual standard budget for a family consisting of man, woman, boy of 13 and girl of eight. (See our "Labor Fact Book" for earlier figures.) How living costs have steadily risen in the last six years may be seen in the following table showing an increase between 1954 and 1959 of 17.5% for the home renter and 17.9% for the home owner:

Year	Home renter	Home owner	Year	Home renter	Home owner
1954	$5,335	$5,627	1957	$5,832	$6,204
1955	5,465	5,795	1958	6,087	6,435
1956	5,589	5,847	1959	6,271	6,638

This budget is intended to provide for a modest standard of living, described as including the goods and services generally recognized "as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living." It includes the necessary payment of federal and state income taxes, totaling $661 for the home renter -- an average of nearly $13 a week.

Food, medical care and housing: The food budget totals $1,757, averaging $33.50 a week, or about $8.40 per person. Even at this price, the food budgeted for the wage-earner's family is strictly limited; no expensive cuts of meat are allowed and all meals are to be prepared by the housewife and eaten at home.

Allowances for medical care come to $527 a year or $10 a week. This amount includes $320 for medical and hospital care through group prepayment plans.

As always, in these Heller budgets, the amount allowed for "housing" seems low to tenants in many other areas, who must pay more for the rent of a good 4-or 5-room apartment with complete private bathroom. The budget puts the cost of such rent as only $780 a year or $65 a month.

Beyond average earnings: Modest as this budget standard is, it is still beyond the means of millions in this country. For the Bureau of the Census reveals in its latest report on Consumer Income that over 30 million persons in the U.S. are living on less than $50 a week -- less than half the budget standard.

Workers in U.S. manufacturing averaged $89.47 in weekly earnings in 1959 when this latest Heller budget was priced. If an industrial worker's family on this average wage tried to live at the budget standard of living, it would be in debt by about $30 a week or $1,560 for the year as a whole.

The handful of industries and trades in which production workers averaged last year as much as $120 a week included rubber workers (tires), $120.60; steel workers, $121.97; synthetic rubber workers, $122.22; plumbers, $128.56; flat glass workers, $131.14; and electricians, $142.08. In no other industries and trades were the workers able to meet this modest family budget standard.

421 8d 13

Dollars in South Africa

Financial and investment relations between the USA and the Union of South Africa include the following:

Commercial bank loans: Last December, the Union of South Africa negotiated a revolving credit of $40 million with 11 U.S. commercial banks. The credit was for a two-year period and replaced a similar arrangement of up to $20 million which the South African government previously had with 6 of the 11 banks. The new agreement went into effect Jan. 23, 1960, and the funds obtained were to be used for "general purchases", as reported by the Wall St. Journal (12/2/59).

Dollar bonds: The investment firm of Dillon, Read & Co. has handled the publicly-offered dollar loans of the government of South Africa which has floated several large loans in this country. Three issues of Union of South Africa dollar bonds offered since the war are now listed on the New York Stock Exchange; two were sold in 1958 and one in 1955. The authorized amount of these three dollar loans totalled $65 million. Interest coupons range from around 4% to 5 1/2%. Dillon, Read of course made the usual commissions.

Direct investments: Direct private investment by U.S. companies in the Union of South Africa has been estimated at around $600 million with some 180 concerns involved. (Wall St. Journal 4/1) There are some 60 companies operating plants and subsidiaries there, apart from companies that have sales offices. The 60 make up the fifth largest number among countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, and represent an increase of 23 since 1952. The manufacturing companies with direct investments there include such well-known U.S. concerns as Carborundum; Chicago Pneumatic Tool; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing; Crown Cork & Seal; Sperry Rand; Standard Oil of California, and Vick Chemical.

Discussing the recent tragic events in South Africa, Business Week (4/9) says the U.S. "has a heavy stake" there, both economically and politically. American private investment there accounts for "at least half of total U.S. private investment in all Africa. U.S. interests are involved in almost every facet of the South African economy. Kennecott, Newmont Mining, American Metal Climax have large nonferrous mining holdings — particularly gold, copper and chrome. Ford, General Motors and Chrysler operate substantial assembly plants. Firestone, General Tire, and Goodyear together dominate the tire field. International Harvester runs a thriving business."

Export-Import Bank: This agency of the U.S. government reports that it has over the 25 years of its existence authorized credits to South Africa aggregating $155.7 million of which $90.4 million was still outstanding at the end of 1959. Most of these loans have been to private mining companies to finance the purchase and shipment of gold-mining equipment, materials and supplies. There was also one loan to the government's Electric Supply Commission for power facilities for the production of strategic materials. And, more significantly, the latest report shows a credit of $16 million extended Sept. 24, 1959, to the South African government for "aircraft, repair equipment and related spare parts."

International Bank: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of which both the U.S. and the U. of S.A. are members, is organized to extend loans mainly to "free world" countries. It is dominated by U.S. banking interests. The lending of this bank to South Africa has been mainly for transport, railways and electric power development. Up to June 30 of last year 8 separate loans had been made for a total of $196.8 million.

42/8d/14

Tax Truths

Although radio and television wisecracks about the high taxes on the rich are by now a part of the current American "folklore", the fact is that the average rate of taxation which is supposed to be from 67% to 90% on incomes above $100,000 is only about 35%.

This fact is brought out in the House Ways and Means Committee's studies of taxation published in three volumes, under the title "Tax Revision Compendium". This is reviewed and summarized by Prof. Horace M. Gray of the University of Illinois in the March issue of "California Farm Reporter."

He notes that some of the revelations of this Congressional inquiry "are shocking and scandalous. An estimated $24 billion of realized income is unreported each year and thus escapes taxation completely."

In addition to the extensive tax evasion and avoidance by rich individuals the situation in the corporate sector is just as scandalous. It is estimated that some $6 to $8 billion more of corporate revenue could be realized as taxes if existing loopholes were eliminated.

Taking the individual and corporate sectors together, it is estimated conservatively that some $30 billion of potential revenue is lost each year -- about $25 billion through various tax loopholes and $5 billion by illegal evasion. And, says Prof. Gray, "Most of this loss occurs in corporations and high-income brackets; wage and salary workers, being subject to deduction at the source, can neither evade the income tax nor benefit significantly from existing loopholes."

He emphasizes his conclusions from a thorough study of the "Tax Revision Compendium" and says:

"The findings of the Committee should dissipate certain popular illusions, specifically: that the Federal income tax is steeply progressive; that high-income individuals and corporations are being crushed under an intolerable burden of confiscatory income taxes; and that the precarious financial plight of the Federal government is due to 'excessive spending'. Actually, none of these allegations is correct."

Shifting the burden: And the program of the reactionary interests is clear enough, says Prof. Gray. They "intend to retain existing tax loopholes, to create new ones, to abolish or nullify progressive rates above a certain level -- by 25%, to substitute a general sales tax, to shift as many functions as possible to state and local governments where taxation is generally regressive, and to balance the Federal budget by ruthless curtailment of expenditures for public capital and social services." Their real purpose is "to shift the tax burden from the rich to the poor."

Prof. Gray estimates that if even half of the $30 billion "lost revenue" were brought into the Treasury by a reformed tax system, "the Federal government could stop inflation, reduce and refund its unwieldy debt, reduce the annual interest charge in the budget, reduce tax rates for the lower-income brackets, and provide a substantial surplus for public capital and social services."

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Contents

Business Uncertainties 1
Capital Outlays Down 2
Effects of Steel Slump 3
Drug Prices and Profits 3
Inflation Threat Diminishes 4
Productivity at Record High 5
Top Arms Manufacturers 5
Gross Waste in Pentagon 6
Mergers and Monopolies 7
500 Biggest Industrial Cos. 8
Creeping Socialism or Chaos 9
Economics of U.S. Advertising . . .10

Second-Half Business Uncertainties

Although various temporary pre-election stimulators are being applied by the Administration, as we indicated here last month, the U.S. economy at present shows no sign of any substantial upward push following its first-half slowdown, setback or whatever it is called. The summer lull is ominous and the stock market decline has been the worst for any first seven months in history.

Even the more optimistic business economists see little more than a mild rise during the remainder of the year. Others expect a sidewise movement. Still others, in whom we have some confidence, see the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production falling from its latest 109 level (1957 = 100) in June when it was still two points below the peak of last January. General stagnation is the term applied to this situation by those who see no present signs of sustained business recovery.

Number of full-time unemployed rose to 4.4 million in June, a million more than the previous month. The rate of full-time unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, jumped from 4.9% of the civilian labor force in May to 5.5% in June. It was worse than in any June but two since World War II -- in 1949 and 1958.

Manufacturers' new orders have been slipping behind shipments. There has been a general rise in inventories (up $600 million in May alone) not only in steel but in oil, chemicals and other industries that were supposed to be dynamic leaders in the "soaring sixties."

Inventories of durable goods manufacturers have risen to the highest point on record, and are very high in relation to the unfilled order backlog. The inventory glut in household appliances continues along with the fall-off in housing "starts" and non-residential contract awards.

The steel operating rate has now slumped to 54% of capacity. For July as a whole it is expected to average 51%, the lowest non-strike month since the 1958 recession. And the rate of new orders in steel is still below 50% of capacity.

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An automobile inventory of a million new cars is another adverse factor along with the mountains of unsold used cars. Retail trade as a whole has shown a rise of 3% for the first half of the year above the like period of last year. But all of the advance has been in the non-durable stores while the durable goods outlets have shown no gain at all, pulled down by a decline of about 1.4% in furniture and appliances and over 1% in lumber, building supplies and hardware.

Arms stimulant: There are, of course, the usual hopes that "defense" spending will pull the economy out of the present stalemate. This seems to be a bi-partisan obsession shared by both John Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

Military spending is emphasized also by the economists of Fortune magazine. In the July issue they assure their readers that, "The rate of defense spending will rise through 1961 by $2 billion annually." Noting that President Eisenhower has tried to hold down such spending, they believe that, lacking his prestige, "the next President will find it much harder to economize", assuming of course that he wants to. Nelson Rockefeller, Senator Stuart Symington and others have been urging a rise in military spending of over $3 billion next year, and Kennedy goes easily along with this concept considering "defense" spending one of the easy ways to offset depression tendencies.

Capital outlays down: Discussing the relation of business capital outlays to gross national product over the years since 1929, the Cleveland Trust Co. Business Bulletin (7/16) finds that in that pre-Great Crisis year capital outlays amounted to 10.6% of GNP. It went a little higher in 1947 and 1956; it is a little lower now.

The bank's review of the trends in capital expenditures in physical terms, "that is, in constant dollars with price inflation eliminated," shows that there have been four upswings in such outlays since World War II, with declines in between. The fourth began in the latter part of 1958, but this one "does not compare very well with 1950-53, which included the Korean War. It is more nearly comparable with 1955-57", although thus far the rise "has been at a somewhat slower pace than" last time.

New machinery splurge: Increase in equipment outlays in the present cycle has been about the same as before "but for nonresidential construction it is noticeably lower. In fact, after adjustment for price changes, construction has advanced but little since the third quarter of 1958." In other words, "the current emphasis is on new machinery rather than on buildings," as we have noted here before.

Also in physical terms, "expenditures during the recent upswing have been less than for the comparable period in point of time in 1955-57. This is true of both equipment and construction."

The lower level of capital spending by business may be explained, at least in part, by the Bernstein-Macaulay investment counsel letter (7/1), when it notes that "with enormous productive capacity already on hand... company planning tends to become more conservative. In place of the speculative expansion so prevalent in recent years, today's capital spending is probably being earmarked for internal improvements and cost reductions designed to protect competitive positions." And this, of course, involves the extensive laying off of workers displaced by the new capital equipment.

Consumer optimism wanes: Commenting on latest consumer attitudes study of University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, Business Week (7/9) says the U.S. consumer "is plagued with doubts and forebodings." Wall Street Journal (7/6) notes that between February and May "there was a marked decline in consumer optimism" and that "worry about recession is relatively high."

42/28/82

Effects of Steel Shutdowns

A dispatch from Pittsburgh to N.Y. Post July 6 reported that nearly a fourth of the 150,000 men who work in the steel mills in that one area had been furloughed, and "signs point to more lay-offs in the near future. In addition, many fortunate enough to be still working are on four-day weeks."

At the same time Paul M. Hilbert, director of United Steelworkers District 15, which comprises about 50,000 steel workers, asked the county to lower the maximum income limits set for free food eligibility, so that steel workers could have access to government surplus food under the local relief system.

For the country as a whole the steel union estimates that 480,000 steel workers were either unemployed or on part-time. This is roughly 80,000 more than were idle or on a short week at the bottom of the economic slump in 1958.

The union survey showed that, as of July 1, about 130,000 of its members were fully unemployed, of which some 85,000 were in the basic steel industry.

In addition there were 350,000 underemployed (working less than a full 40-hour week) and this is nearly double the number on short work weeks at the worst of the recession two years ago in 1958. Reporting these facts, "Business Week" (7/9) says, "The steel unemployment and underemployment are serious.... The companies are laying off more people each week." It adds: "Steel is the weak spot in the economy..."

In the latest issue of "Steel Labor" (7/'60), national organ of the steelworkers union, the city of Youngstown, worst-hit of the steel towns, was reported to have its mills operating at 22% of capacity in June, with 11,000 unemployed steel workers walking the streets and other thousands on short weeks. (A rise to only 35% was reported for week of July 19.)

Drug Prices and Profits

Despite the preliminary probes of Senator Kefauver's Committee on Antitrust and Monopoly, drug prices remain high, along with the profits of drug companies.

Consumer expert Sidney Margolius reports that there have been no drug price cuts of any significance and that new drugs arriving on the market are still as expensive as the older ones against which the criticism has been levied as unnecessarily costly.

Senator Kefauver's hearings, however, are not over and his two bills are getting the deserved support of labor and consumer organizations. One aims to assure the safety and lower the price of prescription drugs. The other, a broader measure, would set up a Department of Consumers in the federal government. This bill is sponsored by 23 other senators.

Meantime Standard & Poor's Outlook (7/4) reports that sales and profits of the drug industry as a whole "should show a gain of 8% to 10% for the year." It reports also that its index of 12 drug stocks rose 25% during the second quarter of the year. And the four leading drug issues it had singled out for special review advanced an average of 33%. These four were Bristol-Myers, Mead Johnson, Norwich Pharmacal and Upjohn.

Wall Street Journal (7/27) reports that the drug companies and other national big business interests are currently trying to defeat Kefauver for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Tennessee.

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No Immediate Inflation Threat

Although the consumers price index rose in June for the fifth straight month, most government economists now believe retail prices will soon stabilize under the influence of present deflationary forces.

Living costs have risen less than 1% since the latest upturn began in February but this has been entirely the result of food price increases. Danger of further inflation in the immediate future is discounted also by private financial economists for banks and corporations. For example, the Newsletter of Business and Industry of the New Jersey Bank (7/18) agrees that cost of living rise in the last two years has been due mainly to higher food prices and upward trend in cost of rent, medical care and other services. On the other hand, basic commodity prices, as reflected in wholesale price index, have fluctuated less than 1% in this period. And during the past year wholesale prices of non-food items moved in an even narrower range, "between a low of 128.2 and a high of 128.7 (1947-49 = 100)."

Declining yearly increase: A significant feature of the postwar price inflation, it says, is that, while there has been no sharp deflation, as after other wars, "the inflationary force has been losing its momentum." Thus for 4 consecutive periods the average yearly increase in the wholesale price index was as follows: 1946-49 - 8.7%; 1949-53 - 2.8%; 1953-57 - 1.7%; and 1957-59 - only 8/10ths of 1%. Thus seen in perspective, "the overall price changes in the last few years have been quite small."

Military factors: Another interesting point is the influence of the military or cold war spending on those sectors where price rises have been heaviest. While nondurables have seen a rise of only 5% between the 1947-49 period and today, commodity prices as a whole are up 20% and durable goods prices almost 45%.

As the bank letter points out, "Within the durable field the heavy concentration of demand for new plant and equipment and for military programs has in the past decade pushed prices up so hard that today's steel prices are 71% and construction machinery prices 75% above the 1947-49 average." (Our emphasis.)

Supply and demand relationship has shifted: The bank's economists note that the relationship between supply and demand has shifted in the capital goods field, and it is "rapidly diminishing" as a source of inflationary pressure.

It sees ahead no new capital goods boom of sufficient size to lead to strong inflationary pressures, and no major spurt in government spending that could have the same effect. Of course, the uncertainties of the military budget make predictions in this field somewhat speculative. However, on the whole the bank notes that "there is not now on the horizon any major move apparent in those areas which in the past have induced inflationary waves."

* * * *

Congo Comment: From leading Washington confidential advisory letter a mid-July note: "We want African raw materials.... cobalt, chrome, bauxite, asbestos, diamonds, copper, iron ore, manganese, uranium. Also coffee and cocoa." We can get most of these elsewhere, but if we had to, prices might go up. "Also many U.S. firms own millions of dollars' worth of property in Africa." The same service, in one of its foreign trade trade letters (7/12), says Africa "is considered a major battle ground of free capitalism vs. Marxism. U.S. alone can save the Western position there."

47/88/84

Productivity at Record High

At the end of May, J.R. Slevin, national economics editor of the N.Y. Herald Tribune (5/30), reported from Washington that, "Factory workers are confounding the experts by steadily improving their production records.... Preliminary government estimates indicate that productivity in the first quarter was 4% higher than it was in the opening three months of 1959."

Some weeks later U.S. News & World Report (7/11) had a chart showing the rise over the years in the output per man-hour in private non-farm jobs and titled, "U.S. Efficiency Continues to Increase; Output per Man-hour Up Sharply in 1959." It gave the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics report that output per man-hour in the private nonfarm economy rose 4.4% in 1959. "Except for 1950, it was the largest increase in any year since World War II."

Department of Labor news release (6/28) said this advance of more than 4% last year compared with an annual average of around 2.5% for the postwar period. It explained that, "Output per man-hour in the BLS study refers to the constant dollar value of goods and services produced in relation to the hours of all private industry workers engaged in production."

The sharp increase for 1959 lifted output per man-hour for the economy as a whole to a record level 45% above the 1947-49 average. The gain last year was the result of a moderate rise in man-hours worked, combined with a larger gain in output of goods and services.

Oil: Productivity of petroleum refining workers, reports Business Week (7/9), has risen even faster than that of those in other industries. It has gone up 4 1/2% since January, 1959.

Charts by the union research department in Union News (6/20), official organ of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, show that production workers in petroleum refining are turning out nearly twice as much per man-hour as in 1949. If the white-collar workers are included, the rise in this period was around 60%.

Its figures, based on government reports, show also that the number of men required in oil refineries for each 1,000 barrels daily has declined sharply each year during the past decade. Number of production workers has dropped from an average of approximately 27 per thousand barrels daily in 1949 to an average of less than 15 per thousand in 1959.

Top Mass-Destruction Weapon Makers

Latest listing of the top ten suppliers to the Pentagon in calendar year 1959 has just been released. Former Army Secretary Frank Pace's General Dynamics Corp. was the biggest arms contractor with $1.5 billion in new contracts, or nearly 7% of all prime contracts, including those for the Atlas ICBM, B-58 and F-106 planes as well as nuclear submarines. Boeing Airplane Co. was the second biggest arms supplier.

The other eight were Lockheed Aircraft, North American Aviation, General Electric, Martin Co., Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone & Telegraph, and McDonnell Aircraft.

Of the top 100 such suppliers, 64 are in aircraft, missiles and electronics.

8/28/60

More Military Waste Exposed

Waste, corruption and profiteering in the military machine has been frequently documented in Economic Notes. To all this evidence should now be added piles of documentary material that Senator Paul Douglas, a high-ranking economist and statistician, has been putting into the record. His speech of June 13 and a detailed statement from his office July 11 were both full of such material.

He does not talk in general about profiteering. He displays item after item on which the amount paid by the government was scandalously in excess of the cost of such on the open market. In this connection Douglas repeated the charge that 87% of procurement is done by so-called "negotiation." As he put it, "In fiscal year 1959, the Defense Department procured $22.7 billion in supplies through contracts with firms within the United States. Of this amount, some $19.7 billion, or 86.4%, was procured through 'negotiated' contracts and only a little over $3 billion was procured through contracts let by competitive bidding.... The waste involved is appalling and runs into the billions."

Some samples: Among the sample items which he investigated and on which he had all the necessary vouchers and official papers, were the following:

Item	Government paid	Market price (approx.)*	Department making purchase
Wrench set	$ 29.00	$ 4	Army
Lamp socket	21.10	25 cents	Navy
Electric delay line	250.00	$ 25 to $40	Air Force
Blower	50.00	$ 3.60 to $6	" "
Aluminum "gauge block"	10.00	50¢ to $2	" "
Locating plug	11.00	25¢ to 50¢	
Transfer punches	8.18	25¢	" "
Drill bushings	9.65	25¢ to 50¢	" "
Cable, operator headset	10.67	$ 1.50	" "
Assorted wrenches	1.84	25¢	Army

Note: Figures shown in third column were arrived at after Douglas' staff had investigated price in stores or shops or had appraisals made or checked with price at which General Service Administration carried the item. The range indicates the upper and lower limit of the estimated price, the lower usually representing wholesale price when bought in numbers.

Senator Douglas announced he could bring to the floor of the Senate a hundred more items of this kind. They are not just a few "horrible examples". For "almost every time the Comptroller General investigates an area of negotiated contracts, he finds the Government has been overcharged."

He concluded: "To be charitable, it can only be said that the procurement methods of the Defense Department are wasteful." He noted also "I and almost every other group which has gone into this -- the Hoover Commission, the General Accounting Office, the Joint Economic Committee -- have found what appears to be appalling mismanagement and waste in the procurement system of the Defense Department."

Loss of $2-3 billion: He estimates that the waste in this procurement business amounts to somewhere between $2 and $3 billion a year. And he charges also that in selling off its so-called surpluses to private contractors the government "receives only an average of two cents on the dollar."

Monopoly Trends and Mergers

The year and months just before a national election usually see a rise in the number of anti-trust actions by the Department of Justice. For even the Republicans try to get the ear of small business at such times, initiating well-publicized action generally classified as "anti-trust."

In its Washington Newsletter, "Financial World" (7/13) reports that "anti-trust complaints filed by the Federal Trade Commission in fiscal 1960 almost doubled the number placed in the preceding year. "They ran at nearly four times the rate of the average year during 1949-59. F.T.C. filed 157 monopolistic practice complaints and 348 allegations of deceptive business practices. Eleven cases were brought alleging illegal corporate acquisitions. Violations of the Robinson-Patman Act (which sets ground rules for fair competition) were FTC's principal target, with 130 complaints filed."

"Wave" of mergers: Meantime "Magazine of Wall Street" (7/2) comments on what it calls a "great wave of mergers." However, it does not seem to be much higher than earlier waves which have been deplored in the annual reports of House and Senate small business committees.

Inadequate and incomplete estimates of mergers are made by the Bureau of Economics of the Federal Trade Commission. For the calendar year 1959 it found some increase over previous years. The total number it recorded was 1050 as compared with 899 in 1958 and 941 in 1957. However, the FTC says, "The higher level in 1959 does not necessarily indicate a continuing upward trend, since previous years have shown wide up-and-down fluctuations."

It found that manufacturing and mining companies with assets of $50 million and over accounted for 41% of all acquisitions in 1959 and those with assets of $10 million to $50 million accounted for 32%. Thus, nearly three-fourths of the companies taking over other concerns were in the above-$10 million asset class.

1960 trend: For the first six months of 1960 a preliminary tabulation by the same government agency indicated that the "merger trend was about the same as in previous years." Number recorded totaled 525 as compared with 521 in the first six months of 1959, 443 in first half of 1958 and 462 in like period of 1957. Of the 525 in the first half of this year, 368 were in manufacturing and mining and 91 in non-manufacturing, while 66 were classified as partial acquisitions.

FTC explains that its figures represent recordings limited to acquisitions reported in Moody's Industrials, Standard Corporation Records and in a few trade journals and newspapers. They are, they point out, "made only for determining the trend in the merger movement, and they should not be considered as firm figures on completed mergers."

Private compilation: The National Industrial Conference Board, employers' research agency, also makes continuous compilations of leading mergers and acquisitions as reported in the press. Latest list covering the month between Jan. 10 and Feb. 10 this year runs to 130, a higher number than for many months. The total of its reported mergers and acquisitions (listed by name in its monthly "Business Record") comes to over 660 in the half-year from August 11 last year to Feb. 10, 1960. The full NICB analysis and report on mergers for 1959 has not yet been issued but it would probably substantiate the above-noted figures compiled by the F.T.C.

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42/80/87

Automation, arms contracts and taxes: A wide variety of reasons lie behind the current mergers, all of them related to the drive for maximum profits. One reason may be what the M of WS article calls "better utilization of existing manufacturing facilities" or "reducing overcapacity through the production of new products."

One major purpose of some recent mergers seems to have been related to the heavy expense involved in the growth of automation and the desire of more companies to meet this by combining with other concerns. M of WS says, "cost of equipment required to take advantage of automation is so high as to be practically prohibitive to the smaller corporate entities. Thus there is a tendency to achieve size in order to be in a position to automate."

Another factor is considered somewhat unique in the present period although it has been present before. The M of WS writer mentions "the importance of military or government contract work in relation to the total sales and earnings of many enterprises. In such cases the tendency to diversify by means of mergers is particularly strong." In other words, the drive for military business pushes companies into merging with other concerns having specialized facilities that make it possible for the merged company then to take care of profitable military procurement orders.

Tax considerations also come into the merger picture. The purchase of assets of another company often has favorable tax effects, the depreciation of the purchased assets being used as a tax deduction device by the acquiring company.

The 500 Biggest: Profits Up 25%: Jobs 6.5%

Annual compilation of Fortune magazine (July) again shows America's top 500 industrial giants dominating the U.S. economy. These 500, says the big business magazine, account for "more than half the sales of all U.S. manufacturing and mining companies, and for more than 70% of the profits."

Net profits after taxes of these 500 biggest industrial concerns rose by more than 25% in 1959, and amounted to over $12 billion. They reached 10.3% of invested capital, despite the long steel strike and its interference with production.

Although after-tax profits soared over 25%, sales rose only 11.6% above the year before and the number of employes increased by only 6.5%.

These net profits of the 500 averaged over $1,320 apiece for the 9,052,000 workers they employed, or over $25 a week per employe. This annual figure was a rise from $1,130 the previous year.

For the ten biggest corporations on the list, the reported 1959 net profits totaled $3.3 billion. So with their 1,650,000 workers, their average net profits per employe were even higher, averaging over $2,000, a rise from $1,640 the previous year.

Pre-tax profits of the companies -- a fairer comparison -- would have run much higher than any of these figures show. They probably reached at least $2,500 per employe for the 500 as a whole. And for the ten largest companies the pretax profits were probably around $4,000 per employe.

"Creeping Socialism" or Chaos

Anyone who lives in New York City (or any other major metropolitan area in the the U.S.) knows that just getting through the routine details of living, traveling to work for instance, going to school, securing recreation, and even breathing is sometimes not as matter-of-fact as we should expect. Commuter transportation, when not breaking down altogether is erratic and generally unsatisfactory. Intra-city transportation is depressing and nerve-wracking. Schools are frequently on split sessions and teachers are often handling subjects for which they are untrained.

Escape from urban worries is unrealistic. In the suburbs there are also water supply problems, sewerage disposal crises, inadequate transport and educational difficulties.

In the great outdoors, garbage and industrial wastes contaminate the rivers and the bathing beaches, and strontium 90 accumulates in the water sheds.

Urban blight: It is estimated that by 1975 over two-thirds of the total population of the nation will be living in metropolitan areas, those urban areas which stretch beyond the central cities into adjoining suburbs and exurbs until they confront additional cities. Already clusters of urban and interurban communities extend literally hundreds of miles across county and state lines.

It is to these metropolitan areas that Professors Robert H. Connery and Richard H. Leach direct their attention, in "The Federal Government and Metropolitan Areas" (Harvard University Press, 275 pp. $4.75) They contend that these areas face problems of air and water pollution, transportation, construction, housing, etc. that are beyond the capacities of local government to handle.

The Eisenhower Administration notwithstanding, the authors flatly state: "To assert that the problems of these areas can best be solved by local government is ridiculous." In fact, the viewpoint presented will be discouraging to those who believe that the growth of federal activities constitutes "creeping socialism." The geographical, industrial and financial facts of life, which make local control of water supply, air pollution, highway planning and urban redevelopment inconceivable, are presented in detail.

Federal planning needed: The two chief conclusions of this study, neither of which, unfortunately, is likely to figure prominently in the 1960 election campaign, are:

1. The financial role of the federal government must be enlarged, and its responsibility increased for all the activities mentioned above.

2. Long-range planning should be pursued to eliminate the piece-meal, partial, and emergency treatment of these growing problems of urban living.

Although the authors are aware that the existing political representative arrangements in Congress are largely responsible for the current state of affairs, they are hopeful that the realities of the problems, and the fact that more and more Americans are being enmeshed in them, will lead to their eventual treatment on a national basis.

Over-sanguine as such a view may be, this book provides useful information on the inadequacy of existing political and economic structures to handle the basic problems of living in the U.S. in the second half of the twentieth century.

Economics of Advertising

An estimated $11.1 billion was spent on advertising in the USA in 1959, the National Industrial Conference Board estimates. During the entire period of the fifties a total of $86 billion was spent. Commenting on this, Consumer Reports (5/60), organ of Consumers Union, says that during the last ten years, while the annual outlays for persuasion to buy goods almost doubled the wherewithal to pay for the highly touted products increased only 60%. That is, the personal "disposable income" of consumers, after taxes, rose by only this amount.

The consumer monthly thinks the Madison Avenue fraternity should be glowing with contentment over its growing share of the national pie. Instead it worries about the "unpredictability" of consumers. The trade journal, Printers' Ink, recently defined advertising's problem this way: "How can the consumer, like Pavlov's dog, be taught the habit of buying a specific brand?"

Passed on to consumers: Labor and consumers organizations have long complained of the way in which advertising adds to the prices paid for goods and services. (See, for example, the fine exposures in the UE News, 4/11.) We find also that serious professors of economics doubt the usefulness of the ad. in expanding the market. In the "Illinois Business Review" (5/'60) Editor V. Lewis Bassie writes: "When selling costs merely replace production costs as a basis for pricing, the price tends to remain the same. When the overall market remains the same, the gain for the firm is at the expense of its competitors, and the effect of advertising is merely to concentrate business in the hands of fewer firms."

Prof. Bassie holds that on a rough appraisal "about half of all advertising has some useful content. This kind is largely local; national advertising tends toward the opposite extreme. The worst is put out by industries that concentrate more than half of their outlays on TV -- drugs, toiletries, tobacco, beverages, and cleaning supplies..."

Advertising and monopoly: He shows how the economics of advertising works to aid big business: "When one firm advertises, it forces other firms to do the same, and some go out of business. As the number of firms is reduced, control of the market is tightened and price competition tends increasingly to be ruled out." Thus advertising makes for "administered prices", and tends to wipe out such gains as are assumed to be achieved by the consumer through "free enterprise" competition.

* * * *

Castro's Cuba: For those who want a brief and penetrating examination of the issues in the Cuban situation we know of nothing better than the July-August issue of "Monthly Review." The article on "Cuba — Anatomy of a Revolution" by editors Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy takes up the entire issue. It has also been put out as a hard-cover book (176 pp. $3.50. Monthly Review Press) and is well worth its place on the shelf beside the earlier volume (1928), "Our Cuban Colony", by Prof. Leland H. Jenks.

An introductory quote from veteran reporter Herbert Matthews: "In my 30 years on the N.Y. Times I have never seen a big story so misunderstood, so badly handled, or so misinterpreted as the Cuban Revolution." Huberman and Sweezy have performed a public service in this understanding and clarifying volume on the most important social revolution in the Western Hemisphere in our generation.

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Contents

Spreading Economic Gloom 1
But Military Spending Expands 2
One Out of Six Still Unemployed . . . 3
Treasury Refunding Aids Bankers . . . 4
City Worker Family Budget at $117 . . 5
Wasteful America Exposed 6
What Taxes Buy in Illinois 7
Economic Growth: More Programs 8
Failure of Eighty-sixth Congress . . .10
New 30-Hour Week Pamphlet Ready . . .10

Spreading Economic Gloom

Latest report on consumer attitudes and buying inclinations by University of Michigan Research Center tells us the nation's consumers as of August were in a mood of "continued hesitation." Concern about business trends not only persists "but even has become somewhat more widespread."

The Research Center, however, interprets this consumer hesitation as indicating what it calls a "sidewise movement" and not supporting predictions of a deep recession. In this, however, it is apparently more optimistic than many economists both in and out of government.

For example, George Shea, economist of Wall Street Journal (9/19), says "Actually, a recession has been underway for some time...", difficult to see because total personal income has not yet slipped, industrial production in August was only two points below last January, and total employment also is still high.

However, he mentions steel, housing, freight carloadings, new orders, store sales and other factors that show the recession character of recent economic trends. And he adds, "Unfortunately, up to the present, indications of a coming upturn are in the realm of hope rather than fact." (He continues his analysis to reach similar conclusions in Wall Street Journal, 9/26.)

He is not the only one who thinks this way. Business reporter Joseph R. Slevin (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 9/15) refers to "a group of economists that believes the U.S. is in a recession", basing their judgment on the advance barometers that have been sliding down in recent weeks and months. These "leading indicators" seem to show that a new recession began in June.

"Leading indicators": A recent check showed that eight of the ten "leading indicators" were pointing downward, signalling at least a recession to come if not already under way. These include new orders for durable goods, prices of raw industrial materials, the manufacturing hiring rate, the layoff rate, average hours worked, housing starts (which later showed a rise, see below), new incorporations and business failure liabilities.

Along with these are other barometers regarded as coinciding indicators, and usually moving along with over-all business activity. Seven of these eight have

either been dropping recently or at least not advancing. The falling ones include freight carloadings, unemployment (see below), employment, wholesale prices and demand deposit turnover. Retail sales and industrial output have been steady or slightly lower.

Agreeing with these economists, U.S. News & World Report (9/26) reports, "recession apparently underway", but thinks it will be short and moderate. Among others, John G. Forrest of the N.Y. Times (9/25) says, "It is simply not possible to say at this stage whether a recession already has developed, whether one is in the making or whether business merely has leveled off on a very high plateau." But he admits that steel (at about 53% of capacity) "continues to be far below normal for this time of the year." And this steel decline "reflects in large part the smaller-than-expected orders" from the auto industry where demand is not measuring up to expectations. Compact cars are also having a decided influence toward lower steel demand.

Bearish economists: These opinions coincide with a recent survey in Business Week (9/3) of professional economists from industry and the universities. It found that 75% of the 400 economists and statisticians thought that the gross national product would be no higher by the end of 1961 than it is today. (And some think it may even decline in the third or fourth quarter of 1960.) This implies at least a mild recession in the coming period. And about the same percentage thought next year's industrial production average would be lower than this year's.

Business Week called the economists who believe the economy is already in a recession the "relative optimists" because they think it may turn up again by mid-1961 aided by easy money policies and more government spending. On the other hand, it classifies the "relative pessimists" as those who regard the past year as only a "plateau-like prelude to a genuine recession early in 1961" characterized by a reduction in capital spending (indicated already by government and private surveys), some inventory liquidation and a further weakening of demand for automobiles and other durable goods.

Looks for "moderate recession": One of these "relative pessimists", Vice President William F. Butler of the Chase Manhattan Bank, says "it seems clear that the economy is approaching a downturn into the recession phase of the business cycle." This may be "in early 1961. However, it could come late this year if a move to cut capital expenditures and pare inventories in anticipation of a recession should gain sufficient momentum." (Commercial & Financial Chronicle, 9/15) In this next downslide he thinks industrial production "could drop 10-15% from top to bottom". He estimates hopefully that the decline would run from only 6 to 9 months, that output of durable goods might go down 15-20% while nondurables could decline 5% or more.

Other bankers share Butler's views. A clear majority of those attending the recent convention of the American Bankers Assn. in N.Y. City (Sept. 17-21) were reported to believe that a "new postwar recession" has already begun or is not far away. And Wall Street men, looking at the collapse of the stock market, with share price averages down to the lows of September, 1958, are of the same opinion.

Military business picking up: The importance of government spending for military and other items is stressed by Fortune (9/60), the big business magazine, which expects "the quickening now under way in government spending will soon take hold of the economy... Contracts under the federal highway program are being let much faster than usual this quarter....Private subcontracts and employment are rising well in advance of actual expenditures and the same holds good for defense procurement."

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It predicts a $2 billion (annual rate) rise in "defense" spending which it hopes will help to turn the "summer softness" into a "renewed advance paced by government spending", helpful, it hopes, for the Republicans.

In a special analysis of where the military spending is going, U.S. News & World Report (9/5) says, "The armed forces will spend $41.1 billion in the current fiscal year, a peacetime record, and total national-security expenditures, counting atomic-energy and space programs, will reach $46.6 billion." This is $600 million more than in the fiscal year that ended in mid-1960.

It notes also that about $21 billion in new contracts, or more than half of the $41 billion to be spent by the armed forces, will go to the companies that provide "major procurement" items and services to Army, Navy and Air Force units. And this is expected to bring at least 10% more new business for the military manufacturers than they got from the Pentagon last year. Regardless of who is elected President, these arms companies look forward to more orders and higher profits.

Housing "starts": Privately financed non-farm housing starts, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, were 1,256,000 dwelling units in August, a gain of 8% from July, but still 13% below the level of August, 1959.

Applications for FHA and VA loans, harbingers of future construction, were also up from July but considerably below last year's totals. Part of the August rise in VA requests was due to the uncertainty of the future of the VA program, which was scheduled to expire in July. Many applicants held back their requests in July, placing them in August, after the program was continued.

One Out of Six Unemployed

Full-time unemployment in August was estimated by the Dept. of Labor at 3,788,000. While this was 229,000 less than in July, it was 362,000 greater than in August, 1959, when the steel strike was in full swing. Only in the recession years of 1949 and 1958 was August unemployment greater than in 1960.

The LRA unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) for August, 1960, stood at 135.9, compared with 144.1 in July; and 122.9 in August, 1959. This shows that unemployment was almost 36% above the base period level.

Decline in unemployment from July to August was smaller than usual. Normally, unemployment drops about 500,000 in this period. Most of the fall in unemployment was caused by what the Labor Department termed "the exit of young summer jobseekers from the labor force." These teen-agers accounted for 215,000 of the 229,000 drop. Unemployment among adults remained unchanged from July, approximately 3 million.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the full-time unemployed constituted 5.9% of the civilian labor force, contrasted with 5.4% in both July, 1960 and August, 1959. Only in the recession years 1949, 1954 and 1958 was this percentage higher.

Number of long-term unemployed (those out of work 15 weeks or longer) dropped slightly, from 834,000 in July to 816,000 in August, but it was 33,000 greater than in August, 1959, and was exceeded only in August, 1958, and August, 1954. Most of this long-term unemployment was concentrated among Negroes and workers over 45.

Hiring rate for new employes in manufacturing in July, 1960 (latest month for which figures are available) was 1.5 per 100 employees, sharply below the June rate of 2.3; and the July, 1959 rate of 2.2. The layoff rate per 100 employees in July was 1.9, higher than both the June rate of 1.7; and the July, 1959 rate of 1.4.

Treasury Refunding Aids Big Business

Late in September, the Treasury announced the results of its advance refunding program. Terming this program "a success", it indicated it would sponsor similar programs in the future.

Advance refunding is the device by which Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson proposes to lengthen the government's average debt maturity. Early in September, the government had $186 billion of notes, bonds, and bills outstanding. These were scheduled to come due at various intervals between now and the 1990's.

Average maturity of all these notes, bonds and bills was 4 years and 2 months. Secretary Anderson and others have been claiming that this average maturity is too short, that it forces the government to borrow money too frequently in order to pay off its obligations. As a solution, they advocated lengthening the debt structure, placing a greater portion of the debt into long-term bonds.

To accomplish this, the Treasury offered to give holders of certain bonds due in 1967, 1968 and 1969, new bonds which would expire in 1980, 1990 and 1998. There probably would be nothing wrong with this proposal if that was all that was involved. However, this scheme, like most of the Administration's financial schemes, has a little gimmick attached to it.

"Attractive exchange offer": The Treasury is offering to exchange bonds, bearing 3 1/2% interest for bonds with 2 1/2% interest. The bonds maturing between 1967 and 1969 pay 2 1/2%. The new bonds which the Treasury has offered pay 3 1/2%. Holders of the 2 1/2% bonds, consisting mainly of banks, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, and pension funds, thus receive a windfall profit. By merely exchanging bonds, they increase their interest income by 40%. There is little wonder, then, that the Bankers Trust Co. in an ad in the N.Y. Times (Sept. 15) called the Treasury's proposal an "attractive exchange offer."

In the refunding just completed, $3.4 billion of privately-held 2 1/2% bonds were exchanged for the 3 1/2% ones. This swap alone raises government interest as justified by the "improved balance" thereby given to the public debt structure.

Thus, the same Administration which opposed increasing expenditures on housing, medical care, education, health, and social welfare on the grounds that they are too costly, is at the very same time willing to hand millions of dollars over to the banks and insurance companies in order to give the public debt structure an "improved balance." The Treasury has said it expected to refund $20 to $30 billion in the same way within the next three years. If successful, this program will increase interest costs by $200 to $300 million annually.

Raid on the Treasury: Rep. Edmondson (Okla) said recently that this plan "smacked of another Teapot Dome". Rep. Johnson (Col.) called it "robbery in broad daylight", while Rep. Reuss (Wisc.) described it as "a raid on the Treasury the like of which has never been seen before."

* * * * *

Labor Costs in Manufacturing: Another admission that labor is not the cause of rising "costs" appears in Fortune magazine (9/60). It says that "unit labor costs in manufacturing are no higher now than they were two years ago." Although moving up some since last spring, "this cost rise is not primarily attributable to blue-collar wage rates, however, since unit labor costs for production workers are almost certainly down."

Weekly Family Budget at $117

In its new City Worker's Family Budget, revised as of autumn 1959, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics admits that rising prices and higher standards have brought the budget up to a new high. Total costs of goods and services for 1959 were about 40% higher than the costs in the same 20 cities in the old budget as it was priced in 1951.

Providing for what is called "a modest but adequate level of living", this family budget now calls for amounts ranging from $5,370 a year, or $103 a week, in Houston, Texas, up to $6,567 a year or $126 a week in Chicago.

Other cities in which even this modest budget calls for over $6,000 a year include Boston, $6,317; Cincinnati, $6,100; Cleveland, $6,199; Detroit, $6,072; Los Angeles, $6,285; Minneapolis, $6,181; Pittsburgh, $6,199; Portland, Ore., $6,222; St. Louis, $6,266; San Francisco, $6,304; Seattle, $6,562; and Washington, D.C., $6,147. In New York City, it calls for $5,970. The average for the 20 cities is $6,084.

But at least two-thirds (68%) of the nation's families (spending units) could not meet this budget in 1959. Their income last year was less than $6,000, as shown by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center in its latest Survey of Consumer Finances.

Need $117 a week: Meeting this standard budget for a 4-person family costs an average of about $117 a week. But B.L.S. figures show that the weekly earnings of a factory worker with three dependents averaged only $91.14 in July, latest date for which these wage figures are available. Building construction workers with higher weekly wages come closest to meeting this new family budget requirement, but because of irregular work their annual earnings would fall below the yearly cost of maintaining an adequate standard of living.

Budget costs, as estimated by the BLS, include personal taxes, social security, life insurance, and occupational expenses such as union dues. The budget relates to a family of four, including a husband who is employed, a wife who does not work outside the home, and two children, a girl of 8 and a boy of 13. It aims to estimate the amount required for such a family to maintain adequate living on prevailing standards of what is needed for health, efficiency, nurture of children, and participation in social and community activities.

Comparison with Heller budget: For the first time since the BLS City Worker's Family Budget was originally priced in 1946-47, this budget now reflects a level of living that approaches the standard of the Heller Committee budget priced each year in San Francisco. (For details see our Labor Fact Book 14.) As of September, 1959, the Heller budget for a similar family of four called for $6,271 a year, or just about $120 a week, while the BLS budget for that city calls for $6,304 a year or $121 a week.

The BLS in its new budget allowed $1,795 for the family's food in 1959 in San Francisco, or slightly more than the $1,757 allowed for the San Francisco family under the Heller budget. Costs in San Francisco are thus roughly comparable in the two surveys.

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42 Pd 174

Wasteful America

The wastefulness of U.S. industry and American "free enterprise" is again exposed in Vance Packard's new book, "The Waste Makers". (344 pp., David McKay Co., $4.50) Not since Stuart Chase wrote "The Tragedy of Waste" in the middle twenties has such a comprehensive indictment been thoroughly documented. It covers both the smooth and crude Madison Avenue techniques used to promote the quickly obsolescent commodities. It explores all the chaotic, crooked methods of production and salesmanship characteristic of capitalism in its declining stage. It deals with the vagaries of fashion, the "short, sweet life of home products," the innumerable and fantastic gimmicks used to make profits for those who are interested solely in that end. It has two separate chapters on our crazy automobile designing and marketing methods.

Along with his exposure of the unmitigated commercialism of American life under monopoly capitalism, Packard gives a picture of what might be and what hesitant steps could be taken to improve the situation. But in his effort here he seizes on panaceas that labor would not be likely to find attractive. For example, he suggests that labor might better desist from the drive for the shorter workweek, for too much leisure could spoil us.

Not so affluent: He seems to hold to Prof. Galbraith's position that life for most Americans is "affluent", without considering the millions who are too poor to be in the ranks of his ad-driven hedonistic consumers of baneful products. However, his call for more spending for the public welfare, regardless of Wall Street's cries of "creeping socialism", is well taken.

In reading his description of crime-breeding slums, gangster-show television, blighted urban areas, polluted rivers, gutted forests, depleted mineral resources and other results of the private-profit system, one thinks of the ease with which the public welfare sectors are developed in planned societies. One can easily understand the reactions of visitors to the Soviet Union, for example, who are astonished at the subways, parks, health facilities, care for children and other social benefits that are put first in that socialist land despite the destruction caused by war and initially inadequate resources.

Consumer aids: Packard gives a big plug for Consumers Union, the foremost private defender of consumer interests in the U.S. In a chapter on "Restoring Pride in Prudence", he describes its activities and methods of operation. Deserved recognition of this organization's importance is contained also in a special article in the September issue of Fortune, titled "U.S. Business' Most Skeptical Customer." Consumer Reports, CU's monthly, has grown from a circulation of 75,000 at the end of World War II to more than 800,000 today. It has led in the fight for high quality merchandise and against accelerated obsolescence and the loading of advertising expenses onto the cost of products.

Packard's facts: Here are some facts from a book that is packed with well-chosen data on the crassly commercialized American "way of life":

Prof. Ernest Dale of Cornell wrote in Printers Ink, trade journal of the publishing industry (Packard has done remarkably thorough research in the trade magazines in gathering facts to prove his points) that the public services in the U.S. have been "neglected and starved for years." In fact, he finds that the proportion of the gross national production now going to public services is "about the same as in President Hoover's day."

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Despite the need for more water -- he gives striking facts on this subject -- Packard says that until recently the U.S. government has been spending less yearly on producing fresh water economically from salt water or brackish water, than it has spent on one bomber.

Incidentally, Packard does mildly touch on the cold-war spending wastes which are detailed in the book recommended here last month, "Disarmament and the American Economy". He notes that "The landscape of the globe is becoming strewn with armaments and other material abandoned by employees of the U.S. government." (But he follows this with some "Wall Street Journal"-type cracks against "featherbedding" by unionists as part of the pattern of "wallowing in waste.") The major and worst waste of all -- military expenditures -- he leaves out of his calculations, except to touch briefly on their economic effects.

At another point, in his chapter on "TheVanishing Resources", he quotes Fairfield Osborn: "We Americans have used more of the world's resources in the past 40 years than all the people of the world in the 4,000 years of recorded history up to 1914." A sobering thought, as are many others in Mr. Packard's serious case against what he calls our "consumerised" society.

The Shame of Illinois

One of the most competent research jobs we have seen, prepared by professional economists, covers the particular economic and social problems of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. Its title is simply, "What Do Your Taxes Buy in Illinois?"

It relates to much more than the limited field of taxation. It presents vital information on the class nature of taxes in this major state and city and what the people get from these taxes in the way of public services, welfare, housing, education and the like. This extremely illuminating exposure (60 pages, magazine size) is issued by the Communist Party of Illinois, 36 West Randolph St., Chicago, 1, Ill. (50 cents)

Cause of poverty and crime: The splendidly organized facts, figures, tables and charts in this booklet, as its last chapter concludes, "help us understand the causes of the mounting human tragedies reported day in and day out in the pages of the press: an extremely high rate of juvenile delinquency and petty crimes; the high incidence of TB and other illnesses breeding in the vast areas of over-crowded, substandard housing; the many fatal fires in slum dwellings and antiquated buildings; the ravages of joblessness, most particularly among the now permanently unemployed who have exhausted compensation payments and live off relief pittances."

This booklet not only marshalls the most authoritative figures to prove its points. It makes very concrete proposals. For example, it proposes the construction of 40,000 unsegregated low-cost public housing units a year in Chicago, and corresponding programs in other cities of the state. It advocates a new rent control law for Chicago reducing all rents $15 per month plus a further reduction of $15 per month for all units occupied by Negroes.

And with all of its programs the study makes specific and practical proposals for getting the money to pay the bill. This booklet is the first installment in an "Illinois Facts in Focus Series". We have seen nothing better issued by any political party this year or for many years.

Economic Growth: More Proposals

Bankers and billionaires as well as politicians are talking more than ever about economic growth. Recent contributions include speeches by Carrol M. Shanks, Nelson and David Rockefeller, and a pamphlet of the American Bankers Association.

Shanks is President of the $16-billion Prudential Insurance Co., second largest insurance company in the U.S. A recent transaction of his was disclosed whereby, with an investment of $100,000, he was enabled to make big profits and diddle the federal government out of $400,000 in taxes. Although he was forced to give up this deal, Shanks' justification was that the same thing "is done frequently by many of our leading industrialists and professional people", and is a way "in which men in high-salary brackets can gain a reasonable amount of financial independence." (N.Y. Times, 9/14.)

While privately involved in such "deals", publicly Shanks (with a salary of $250,000 a year) is concentrating on the "gigantic struggle with Russia... for the hearts and minds of men throughout the world." He thinks the economic race is the most decisive.

Repeats Dulles' distortions: Shanks repeats the statistical frauds of Allen Dulles and economist G. Warren Nutter in order to minimize Soviet competition, adding some nonsense of his own. For example, he says, "Khrushchev has promised a reduction in the average work-week from 45 to 40 hours during the next few years.... it is not likely that this reduction will be forthcoming, but there may be a small decrease... with a minor downward effect on growth." In fact, the planned Soviet reduction to an average of about 41 hours a week is virtually complete (it will be by the end of 1960), and has been accompanied by an acceleration of the industrial growth rate.

Prudential economics: Shanks also has some brainstorms to add to the typical self-serving programs of high finance for allegedly stimulating American economic growth.

First, he says, we must increase the labor force, by bringing back into it more workers aged over 65.

Second, we must reduce unemployment, which, he holds, is not caused by inadequate production, but by workers not being trained for the jobs that are available. More of them should learn to be domestic servants and residential paperhangers in the suburbs. Then, we may assume, such patriots as Shanks will employ twice as many as at present for half the present wages.

Finally, Shanks has his version of the standard big business "stimulant" -- tax cuts to encourage investments. He wants these cuts to be effective, whenever unemployment is over 5.5%, to counter cyclical downturns. He takes up the argument that one cannot expect companies to expand, when markets absorb only 60-70% of capacity, by saying the point is not expansion, but modernization and replacement. However, this is indeed the present trend of capital spending, and instead of generating a faster economic growth, it is generating a faster rise in unemployment, while the way is being prepared for a more serious downturn.

ABA thesis: The American Bankers Association also claims that certain types of government spending retard growth, especially "so-called 'welfare' programs." It does not explain why these programs, which it admits "may be justified on humanitarian or other grounds," are harmful economically.

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Much space is devoted to attacking federal outlays under the budget captions: "veterans", "agriculture and natural resources," and "labor, welfare, commerce and housing". At the same time the bankers' association asserts that no significant economies are possible in the fields of "defense", "international aid", and interest on the debt — which sacrosanct categories account for over 70% of total federal expenditures.

The ABA devotes even more space to inflation, which it charges results from wages increasing faster than productivity gains. This old chestnut has been exposed repeatedly by unions, and more fundamentally in "Economic Notes", where we have shown that labor's share in production has been declining, not increasing.

Typically, the ABA claims that private investment is the mainspring of economic growth, and calls for tax concessions to encourage it. It adds a special bankers' argument that high interest rates "benefit all of us".

Rockefeller help-the-rich program: The Rockefellers are the "extremists" in putting forth this big bankers' growth program. They claim that the U.S. growth rate can and should be pushed up to 5% or 6% per year. Not satisfied with opposing government welfare expenditures in general, David Rockefeller attacks the old New Deal. He claims that the economic reforms of that period "slowed recovery", but "fortunately", he notes, the ones with the worst effect, such as the undistributed profits tax and parts of the Wagner Act, have been repealed. He also demands more investment and says it requires "more liberal tax treatment of depreciation plus some reduction in the burden of the corporate income tax."

He calls for an end to the reduction in the workweek, claiming that by preventing any downward drift, we can get an extra $50 billion a year in 1970, enough to finance the increase in military outlays which "various experts have held will be necessary."

More arms spending: Nelson Rockefeller gives more emphasis to the call for higher military outlay, which he thinks should rise "at least 5% to 6% per year over a sustained period." With a novel twist, he claims that even if a disarmament program is achieved, the early phases "will require increased expenditures because of the initially high cost of developing adequate inspection facilities" — an insight into the kind of phony disarmament he is willing to contemplate.

Like David Rockefeller, Nelson claims wage increases have been higher than productivity gains, causing inflation. He calls for tax cuts for big business, and opposes reductions in the working week. But he adds his own special brand of demagogy.

Nelson's deviation: Unlike the other growth spokesmen, he calls for a doubling of spending for education, health, and various types of public works, conservation and recreation facilities. True, he says this must be done by state and local governments mainly, but as Governor of New York he has not acted to increase such desirable outlays.

In sum, all of these statements fit into the standard big business approach explained in Victor Perlo's book, "USA and USSR — the Economic Race." They are not serious attempts to meet socialist economic competition, but merely a use of this competition as a new argument to justify the standard anti-labor and anti-peace economic programs.

Congressional Flop

The second session of the 86th Congress convened January 6, recessed July 3, reconvened August 8 after the political conventions, and adjourned Sept. 1. It yielded almost nothing in legislation valuable to the people. Even the organs of Wall Street admitted the barren record:

Business Week (9/10) put it this way: "The session was more noted for what it did not do than for what it did. It did nothing at all on the big political issues of minimum wage and school construction, and it passed only token programs on housing and medical care to the aged."

Furthermore, "the old GOP-Southern Democrat coalition took firm control of the session. The bill to raise minimum wages to $1.25 and extend coverage to 4.2 million workers... bogged down in a Senate-House conference dominated by the coalition." Also, "an omnibus housing bill and school construction measures were buried by the coalition-controlled House Rules Committee."

And it noted further that neither candidate Kennedy or Nixon attacked the coalition that blocked action on these progressive measures. For both Republicans and Democrats were involved in the dirty work.

United Business Service, an investment advisory agency, in summing up the session (9/12) similarly admitted: "A GOP-Southern Democratic coalition effectively blocked action on 'liberal' proposals." Furthermore, it tells its clients that "Regardless of the election outcome, the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition is likely to remain sufficiently strong to block or water-down any really radical legislation," meaning any effective legislation to help the people.

New 30-Hour Week Pamphlet Ready

A popular pamphlet of 20 pages, The Case for the 30-Hour Week, has been prepared by Labor Research Association and is expected to receive wide circulation among both union and non-union workers.

It shows especially what the 30-hour workweek would do to solve the spreading unemployment problem. It answers the major arguments that have been raised in big business circles against the shorter workweek.

Pressure of automation: Timeliness of this pamphlet is indicated in a N.Y. Herald Tribune story (8/26) by Joel Seldin which reported that, "With automation taking an increasing toll of industrial jobs, pressure from the unions is growing to increase employment by shortening the workweek and preserving present pay."

Pamphlet is available directly from L.R.A. Coupon is for your convenience.

- -

Labor Research Association
80 East 11th St., N.Y. City 3.

Please send me -------- copies of The Case for the 30-Hour Week.

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Contents

Recession Expected to Worsen 1
War-Political Spending Rises 2
"Unsatisfactory" Unemployment 3
Growth Maintenance Questioned 4
Manpower Effects of Automation 5
Business Wants New Subsidies 6
Military and Other Foreign Aid 7
Proposals on Land, Wood and Water . . 8
Big Military Porkbarrel Pickings . . 9
A Not So Affluent U.S. of America . .10

Recession Expected to Worsen

Decline in U.S. gross national product in the third quarter has confirmed the recession trend. The slump to an adjusted annual rate of $503 billion, down from $505 billion in the second quarter, shows that other sectors of the economy, in addition to industrial production, have been weakening. This is the first time the GNP has slumped since the first quarter of 1958 (during the previous recession) except for the abnormal decline in third quarter of last year, during the steel strike.

As for industrial production itself, the FRB index in September fell 1% below August and nearly 4% below the peak of last January. It is expected to level off again and then slump to considerably lower levels next year.

Capital investment also is leveling off and seems to be heading for another decline, with the total for next year expected to be down about 10% or more below the estimated $36.3 billion for this year. This seems a reasonable outlook in view of the admitted 20% or more of industrial capacity now idle.

The steel industry is operating at around 53% of capacity but it is hoping for a possible upturn in demand from the automobile industry which is still reported "lethargic" and loaded with 1960 models. Actually, the steel companies are not sure the fourth quarter will be any better than the slump-ridden third quarter.

New orders for heavy equipment likewise indicate a continuation of the low rate of operations in the durable goods industries. As J.R. Slevin reported in N.Y. Herald Tribune (10/20): "Shipments are running far ahead of orders with the result that the order backlogs of the heavy industrial companies are shrinking rapidly." In fact, he reports that order backlogs in the metal-working machinery industry now "are lower than they were when the last capital goods boom ended in 1957."

Value of construction also, after moving higher year after year, is expected to make no new records this year. For the first eight months private construction was off 2% below the like period of last year and public construction about 7%. Weakest link in construction has been residential housing which has been in a general down-trend for a year and a half. Although it picked up some in August, the September report showed an unexpectedly sharp decline to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

a little over a million units, or 39% below a year ago. Fewer houses were started than in any September in 12 years.

Incomes and sales: Personal incomes in September totaled only $200 million more than in August, and the month-to-month gains have been tapering off since May. The crucial wage and salary sector of personal incomes has been declining since July. In manufacturing alone the September annual rate was $2.5 billion less than at the May peak.

This is having its effects on total consumer expenditures which in the third quarter fell for the first time in over two years. The decline was mainly in the durable goods section, where the drop was at an annual adjusted rate of $2 billion.

Retail sales have been generally declining since April, and in September, after adjustment for seasonal factors and trading day differences, they were 1% under the August level and only 1% above September last year during the steel strike slump. Sales Management, in its market outlook for November, thinks that retail sales in that month may gain by 4% over last year, but this would be thanks to an extra selling day, plus an earlier Thanksgiving and a subsequent long Christmas shopping period.

It noted also that since June, retail sales had not scored any significant gains over like months of last year, and that any improvement in this picture would depend largely on sales of automobiles during months ahead.

Gold and the markets: London markets have been reflecting a decline of the dollar in terms of gold. Elaborate technical and political explanations are being given for this development. But most authorities admit that the deficit in the U.S. international balance of payments, which has stimulated the outflow of gold, is the result of the cold war and its billions for upkeep of military bases abroad. Even Business Week (10/13) says, "The problem arises out of the burden of military expenditures abroad," and the heavy foreign aid (see p. 7), which U.S. taxpayers are carrying. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the abatement of the U.S. cold war policies would tend to solve these contradictions.

Meantime the Administration continues to issue lets-have-confidence statements and to encourage the soft-pedalling of bad news. But the stock market traders are not convinced by official synthetic enthusiasm. As this is written the Wall Street Journal (10/24) reports that "general bearishness in the Street has been increasing."

War-Political Spending Rises

What was only hinted before has now been happening. Business Week (10/15) reports that the election-minded Administration has been "taking many of the steps it took in the early phases of the 1953-54 and 1957-58 recessions."

With the heading, "Millions for Defense", Business Week says that the Administration is planning to increase outlays for aircraft $149-million over original budget goals for the year ending next June. Also, "Missile spending is rising $87-million, and $37-million more will be spent for ships. Research and development has been increased $150-million since January."

It reports that "Large new contracts are being announced almost daily at the Pentagon and at defense procurement offices around the country." And it adds: "Some degree of political motivation is widely assumed among Pentagon career employees. They recall a similar speedup prior to the 1956 Presidential election." Concluding, it observes that "in any Presidential election year, federal spending has a way of creeping up, and contracts for new federal projects have a way of getting signed at an accelerated pace."

42/80/42

September Unemployment "Unsatisfactory"

Full-time unemployment in September was estimated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor at 3,388,000. While this was 400,000 less than in August it was 158,000 greater than in September, 1959, when the steel strike was in full swing. Only in the recession years of 1949, 1954 and 1958 was September unemployment higher. The 3.4 million fully unemployed now should be compared to 2.6 million out of work three years ago on the eve of the last postwar recession.

The LRA unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) for September, 1960, stood at 121.5 compared with 115.9 in September, 1959. It was thus over 20% above the base-period level.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the full-time unemployed in September constituted 5.7% of the civilian labor force, compared with 5.6% in September, 1959, during the steel strike. Here too only in the recession years 1949, 1954 and 1958 was this percentage higher in the month of September. (The rate for October is expected to go higher as the seasonal decline in unemployment will be less than normal this year, says Wall Street Journal, 10/26.)

Though the reported drop in unemployment from August to September was 100,000 greater than usual, the number of unemployed was considered even by the Administration as too high. Seymour Wolfbein, the department's top manpower expert, flatly stated that the level of unemployment "is by no means satisfactory, under any standard."

The department also admits that unemployment may have been understated. Agricultural employment, according to the official figures, rose by 134,000 in September. Normally, it falls in September. In 1957, for instance, it fell by 305,000; in 1958, by 430,000; in 1959, by 115,000. The department was unable to explain this year's reported rise and conceded that this may have been "a statistical accident."

Automobile shifts: Unemployment, furthermore, was somewhat reduced by the early introduction of the new automobile models. Usually, September is a period of heavy lay-offs in the auto industry in preparation for the model change-over. This year the layoffs occured in August and rehiring began in September. If the normal pattern had been followed this year, September's unemployment totals would have been much higher.

Production worker employment in transportation equipment, which consists mainly of the auto industry, rose by 78,000 in September. But it was still 82,000 below the level of September, 1959, when the auto industry was in the midst of its model change-over.

No gain in twelve years: Note that total production worker employment in manufacturing was 16,000 less than in September, 1959, at the height of the steel strike. In fact, the Labor Department's employment index of production workers in manufacturing (1947-49 = 100) stood at 99.9 or slightly below the base-period level of 12 years ago.

These figures indicate that unemployment is becoming an increasingly serious problem and point to the necessity of obtaining a shorter work week. Another indication is the persistently high number of long-term jobless -- those out of work 15 weeks or longer. In September, as in the three months preceding it, they totalled over 800,000. Most of this long-term unemployment is concentrated among Negroes and among workers over 45.

Growth Maintenance Questioned

With economic growth of the U.S. at least one of the minor issues of the election campaign, economist V. Lewis Bassie, director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Illinois, seems to be questioning the usual capitalist assumptions on this subject -- both Republican and Democratic.

He says we have the potentials and know-how for the steady 5% annual growth held to be desirable and about double the rate since 1953. But "given existing institutional limitations, there is no assurance of achieving a high rate on the average, or even any growth at all for limited periods of months or years." (Illinois Business Review, September, 1960.)

Again Bassie observes that, "Growth is a complex phenomenon, requiring a balanced development that has little tendency to occur automatically and is difficult in our economic and political framework to achieve through planning." (Our emphasis-Ed.)

He implies that under capitalism unduly high increases in productivity largely take the form of cost savings realized from displacement of labor. "The resulting unemployment restricts demand, and the market tends to lag behind production."

Excess capacity: He notes further that rapid technological advance, on which many base their hopes of fast economic growth, "tends to increase employment in research and sales promotion staffs at the same time that it reduces employment of production workers and creates excess capacity. The sharp rise of production-worker productivity may then be a warning of danger rather than an assurance of progress."

When the hard core of unemployed production workers in manufacturing has to move into lower-paying jobs in the services industries, Bassie points out, the problem of lagging markets is certainly not resolved. Those who try to start small businesses gradually use up their capital and their liquidation is deflationary. Such increases in business failures along with slowly rising unemployment "are characteristic of a boom approaching its end."

And what ultimately forces the downturn is "the growth of excess capacity and the consequent curtailment of new investment." So investment plans are revised downward, as they have been recently. And, "As investment drops off, capacity becomes so excessive that improvement of efficiency no longer becomes an effective force for maintaining investment." Eventually the impact of unemployment shifts to the nonproduction staff, a development that is likely to be more apparent in the future.

In any event, Bassie seems to hold, it will take more than an unplanned, uncontrolled "free enterprise" economy to guarantee anything like the growth goals that are being glibly discussed by the rival candidates.

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Correction: The biggest blooper we have made for some time -- headline on the unemployment piece on page 3 of October issue. It should have been "6 out of 100 Unemployed", as the story shows. We trust our readers read further than the headlines. If they do they will also spot a missed line in the story on Treasury refunding on page 4 of the same issue. In the second line of the sixth paragraph, after the word "interest", insert the words "costs by $34 million a year. These added costs were defended by Treasury officials." The two corrections were made on only a few of the copies before they were mailed.

* * * * *

Some Effects of Automation

"The fact is that a substantial part of the cost savings from automation usually result from displacement of labor," Prof. Charles C. Killingsworth of Michigan State University told a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (6/15/60). He was answering the widely accepted notion that inventions and other mechanical improvements always create more jobs than they eliminate.

Although where automation has been introduced... there has in some cases been no immediate firing of workers, he pointed out, "from the standpoint of society, the net result may well be simply to shift the burden of unemployment from the man who already had a job with the company to the man who doesn't get hired by that company. Or the burden may fall on the man who gets laid off in the next recession and never gets called back."

The current result, he adds, is that "blue-collar employment in manufacturing is actually falling, although output is rising due in large measure to automation. It is significant that much more than a proportionate share of the hard-core unemployment in our 'distressed areas' is composed of workers whose last job was in manufacturing." (Full text of the statement is given in Hearings on Manpower Problems of the Sixties before U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, June 14-15, 1960, p. 84.)

Short-run living: Prof. Killingsworth points out another difficulty in the way of the pleasant assumption that automation will not result in over-all unemployment in the "long run". He notes that "the mobility of an unemployed worker is severely limited.... Most important 'long run' adjustments may take a lifetime. People must live in the short run as well as the economists' 'long run'."

Downgrading: Killingsworth also questions the theory that automation will entail massive upgrading of the labor force, and that skills, and therefore compensation of employees, will be increased. He says that case studies made to date have certainly cast considerable doubt on this notion. "Job requirements have increased in some instances, but usually so little that in-plant training programs of brief duration have met the need." And although we know "next to nothing" about what happens to the people who are displaced, "the man who loses a semi-skilled factory job may end up in a low-skilled service job.... Numerical control may rapidly render obsolete the skills of many of today's highly paid craftsmen."

And even many of the thousands of junior executives "that our collegiate schools of business are grinding out these days may in a few years find their jobs being taken over by decision-making machines."

Union agrees: International Assn. of Machinists, one of the largest AFL-CIO unions, in a recent survey illustrates the enormous savings achieved through automation by such companies as Boeing Airplane Co. and Republic Aviation Corp. It notes that as a result of automation at Boeing in the last 15 years, the ratio of white-collar workers to blue-collar workers has changed from approximately 3 to 1 in favor of blue-collar workers, to 3 to 2 in favor of white-collar workers.

It recognizes also the impact on skills similar to that implied in the statement of Prof. Killingsworth. It says, "There is a great deal of evidence that the displacement of machine operators will be extensive and that the level of training and experience for such work will not be greatly increased; it may even be reduced in some cases." The union also points to the evidence that "after the initial 'debugging' period", when new machines are introduced, skilled maintenance men are not required in any greater numbers than now in automated plants.

Business Wants New Depreciation Subsidies

Until recent times, depreciation was properly considered to be a portion of the cost of an asset used in production. In general if a building was estimated to be good for fifty years, one fiftieth of the cost was a reasonable annual charge against income in determining net income, net profits, or taxable income. Similarly for machinery estimated to last ten years (being estimated to be worn out or obsolescent at the end of that period), one-tenth of the cost was written off each year. There were variations in the method, writing off more in the early years when performance was most efficient and cost of repairs lowest. But the principle was accepted that no more than the cost (less estimated salvage or residual value) could be written off in total.

Tax favoritism through depletion: Some confusion was introduced in the case of depletion, closely related to depreciation. Here, for U.S. tax purposes, instead of total write-offs being limited to cost of natural resources (oil or other minerals, etc. in the ground) discovery value was introduced at a higher figure than cost. This resulted in oil companies and mining companies enjoying depletion deductions far in excess of cost. This illogical device, blessed and supported by candidate Nixon (Kennedy would "study" the matter even though the Democratic platform calls it one of the "more conspicuous loopholes"), is one of the principal forms of favoritism in U.S. tax laws. It is, in reality, a government subsidy to oil and mining companies and royalty owners, but not openly characterized as such.

Will favoritism extend to depreciation?: Until now the only tax favoritism generally granted through depreciation deductions has been by means of "accelerated depreciation." That means that the cost of assets used in production (buildings, machinery, etc.) could be written off more rapidly than had previously been considered proper. At first this was permitted only in the case of plant used in production of government orders for war or defense supplies. Later, this same device was extended to other machinery by means of laws and regulations permitting other kinds of rapid write-offs. Nevertheless, the total write-offs were limited to the total cost of the assets.

Inflation was the excuse used in Europe: As a result of acute inflation in Europe after World War I, but more particularly after World War II, economists, bankers and owners, rather than accountants, took a new look at depreciation. They pointed out that if machinery cost a million dollars in 1946, and would cost a million and a half to replace in 1956, the financing of the new machinery could not be effected out of the depreciation fund. The normal way would be to retain profits, to borrow money or to sell shares of stock to finance the half million. Would it not be sounder, said the economists, etc., to figure the charge for depreciation, not on cost of one million, but on replacement value of one and a half million? The idea was adopted.

British tax law gives a subsidy: Now the British income tax laws have given a nod in that direction, permitting full depreciation, plus (in the year of purchase) an investment allowance. This allowance is a subsidy for continuing in business, for modernizing plant, for starting a plant; it is recognized as a subsidy and not disguised as depreciation.

Phony depreciation is tax motivated: The idea of depreciation on replacement value instead of cost has been discussed in accounting literature in the U.S. for a number of years. It is stated by those who cannot swallow this theoretical monstrosity that its origin and strength (especially where inflation is creeping rather than acute) is tax motivated, that it is to save taxes for the corporations. Its advocates do not appear to deny this allegation. They could scarcely do so.

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Treasury man shows his leanings: A few months ago, in hearings before the Treasury Department, advocates of this new look at depreciation made strong representations. More recently before the American Bar Association, Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, made a gesture in this direction. He not only referred to the above-noted British law, but showed an open mind toward revision of the depreciation for U.S. income tax purposes. Of course, the Treasury Department could not act unless Congress changes the law.

The question is urgent. Should the depletion subsidy to oil and mining interests be discontinued, or should a similar subsidy be extended to business in general in the form of a depreciation practice closely related to fictitious depletion? Over a billion dollars in tax revenues are involved, shifting the burden from business, especially big business with heavy investments in plant, to the salary and wage workers who have nothing to depreciate but their earning power -- and that kind of depreciation is not deductible.

42/88/46

On Military and Other Foreign Aid

The military side of U.S. foreign aid still predominates. The Friends Committee on National Legislation sums it up with the statement that, "More than 65% of the funds appropriated for Mutual Security programs for the year ending June 30, 1961 are allocated to guns for allies or economic assistance to bolster economies overburdened by defense expenditures." (Washington Newsletter, Oct., '60)

A table comparing the sums appropriated by Congress in fiscal years 1959, 1960 and 1961 shows that Military Assistance rose from $1.5 billion in 1959 to $1.8 billion in 1961. So-called "Defense Support" did not go up in the same two-year period but it declined only from $750 million to $675 million.

At the same time, while the total foreign aid of all kinds was cut for fiscal 1961 (ending June 30, next year) 12% below the request of Pres. Eisenhower, "many of the cuts are concentrated in the humanitarian program" such as Refugees and Migrants, the Development Loan Fund, and bilateral technical assistance.

"Development" aid to Latin American rich: Commenting on the recent offer of a U.S. $600 million loan for "development" to stop the spread of revolutionary ideas in Latin America ($500 million was subsequently authorized by Congress), the conservative Magazine of Wall Street (8/27) editorialized: "The U.S.A. is thinking in terms of paying blackmail to win over leaders of countries we already know we cannot depend on."

As for Latin American lands, it admits: "In many ways these countries are operated in a manner that is similar to that of governments in the Middle East where the wealth continually gravitates to the upper classes and only a little trickles down to the people."

This financial magazine believes that the half billion or more to be distributed among the Latin American countries "would be sheer waste.... Certainly it would not help to mitigate the suffering of the people and expedite social justice, if the ruling classes did not use the money in the people's interest."

* * * * *

Foreign Economic Interests in the Congo: A neat 4-page summary of some recent material on this subject is included in the September Research Bulletin of the Research Department of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE), 292 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., Canada. I.F. Stone's Weekly, (9/26 and 10/10) 5618 Nebraska Ave. N.W., Washington, 15, D.C. also has relevant data on Rockefeller investments in Katanga Province.

42/8047

Limits on Land, Wood, Water

Senator Robert S. Kerr, an oil millionaire, has written with the assistance of two editors (Malvina Stephenson and Tris Coffin) a well-meaning, sometimes informative, anecdotal account of the necessity of conserving society's basic wealth, its "Land, Wood and Water" -- the title of the book (Fleet Publishing Corp., 380 pp., $4.95). It carries an introduction by the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, a stalwart defender of Texas oil interests.

Individual conservation acts: In this book there are many individual heroes who have introduced techniques in soil control, forest protection and water conservation and who have thereby experienced personal satisfactions as well as income appreciation. There is an awareness of the enjoyment that comes from working with rather than against nature.

However, one will search in vain for a serious explanation in this book for the despoliation of land, wood and water throughout American economic development. No illumination is offered of the origins of the present crises in transport, urban development, water supply and air and water pollution, to name just a few of our current resource emergencies.

It is possible to conclude from Sen. Kerr's report that the abuses U.S. natural resources have suffered are the result of well-meaning but ignorant people, who, once informed, work strenuously to remedy their errors. And, of course, there are many instances where this is so, as this book shows.

Profit motive and private gain: The fact that the truly significant raids on our resources have always resulted from the rules of the private enterprise game seems to have escaped Senator Kerr. From the buffalo killers to the robber barons, to the war contract profiteers, the common denominator in misuse of resources remains the profit motive and private gain.

As a world problem: In the international economy, the Senator writes of dedicated individuals who have instructed backward communities in useful, inexpensive conservation techniques. For this there can only be admiration. But again his canvas is too limited. For the larger question of capital assistance -- whether by private foreign investment to achieve monopolistic control of foreign resources, or national grants with no strings attached -- there is no answer. Indeed, the question scarcely appears.

Pagans and Communists: The author asks: "Can a pagan Communist nation... make more efficient use of oil and water resources than the most advanced and enlightened nation in the world?" Although he is certain this cannot happen, he offers some curious evidence. He quotes various authorities and recent visitors to the USSR. On Soviet hydro-power plants at Lake Baikal, "Senator Ellender of Louisiana, says in awe, 'We have nothing like it.'" On inland waterway projects, the Chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, Lt. General Itschner is quoted: "Their inland waterway projects rival ours and their planned developments probably surpass ours...." On Soviet irrigation, Kerr writes, "the size of the projects baffles the imagination."

This book is a pleasant, personal primer on conservation possibilities under capitalism. What it doesn't say about the socio-economic process in which resource utilization occurs largely limits its usefulness.

42/88/48

Big Military Porkbarrel Pickings

A new volume of hearings of the Special Subcommittee on Procurement Practices of the House Committee on Armed Services has some significant data on this subject. The Committee Chairman, Carl Vinson, heads this subcommittee, which is distinct from the Subcommittee for Special Investigations, headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, responsible for much of the material previously issued on military procurement.

The new 752-page volume, covering hearings held in April, May and June, has important material explaining the techniques of military procurement, the types of contracts, basis for fixing profit, and related matters.

Avoiding competitive bidding: The U.S. Comptroller General, Joseph Campbell, shows how the Pentagon procurement officers were violating the intent of Congress in buying only 21% of the goods in fiscal year 1959 through formal advertising. The negotiated deals, of course, were at relatively higher prices and profits. Campbell says:

"The legislative history of these provisions indicates clearly that Congress intended the military departments to continue to make the great volume of their purchases and contracts by formal advertising."

Instead, the Armed Services have drawn up regulations, permitting the use of negotiations "whenever the procurement can be fitted into one of the exceptions, even though the procurement could be formally advertised", although the latter was to be done wherever possible in the intent of the Armed Service Procurement Act of 1947, as amended. The 17 exceptions in the law, intended to cover non-advertisable situations, have been turned into means of avoiding competitive bidding.

Overcharging: The record includes the listing of many examples of gross and crude overcharging by munitions contractors. For example, the McDonnell Aircraft Co. overcharged the Navy $6 million on a $76 million contract by double counting of costs and similar crude methods. The General Electric Co., as a subcontractor for fire control radar systems at a contract price of $19.5 million, included $3.4 million of overcharge by "Use of estimated costs in excess of costs known to GE or which GE could reasonably expect to incur in performance."

Renegotiator's admissions: Perhaps the most important witness was Thomas Coggeshall, Chairman of the Renegotiation Board which is supposed to recover sums paid out through overpricing on government contracts. Coggeshall is a retired Boston banker, whose brother is president of the First Boston Corp., one of the Wall Street Big Two in investment banking.

Coggeshall's testimony calls to mind the discussion in Economic Notes (Nov. and Dec. 1958, Jan. and Feb. 1959) concerning military contracts and the role of the Renegotiation Board.

The witness created an impression of serious distress at the gross overcharging by munitions contractors, and did not make apologies for them. But he indicated that the Board was powerless to seriously cut into their super-profiteering. The basic problem is that the Renegotiation Act of 1951 provides only for fiscal year renegotiation. The Board "does not receive from contractors figures showing, in terms of costs, prices and profits, the results of performing specific individual contracts", but only general financial data for the fiscal year, covering all military work by type of contract.

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Meager refunds: For a group of 25 giant contractors who did $97 billion in business during eight years, the Board was able to determine only $354 million, or less than four-tenths of one percent, in refunds required. Total refunds determined from all contractors amounted to $820 million, or about $100 million a year -- a mere drop of lard in the military porkbarrel.

In one case which went to the Tax Court in 1957 or 1958, the contractor submitted cost estimates to the Air Force of $540 million, while its own internal estimates showed a cost of only $460 million! Coggeshall also reported being told by the chief procurement officer of one of the armed services that the big-item contractors deliberately keep their costs high during the learning period until a fixed price is set, then cut to what it really costs them.

Extortionate profits: Coggeshall reported that big corporations normally make profits on net worth, before taxes, up to 20% for meat packing, 25-30% for chemicals, over 25% for such a company as the A.&P. (grocery chain). But of the companies among the 25 giants studied by the Renegotiation Board, the average corresponding rate of profit on invested capital for aircraft and missile companies was 71.3%. For other companies the rate was 42.6% on that part of the capital attributable to military business.

These figures appear to verify firmly the conclusion of the economist consulted by LRA, that the rate of profit on military contracts is much higher than on other business.

Not So Affluent America

More than half of all families in the U.S. "do not have enough income left after taxes to save for their children's higher education without sacrificing some features of decent living."

This is the admission of a leading investors' advisory agency, American Institute for Economic Research (Great Barrington, Mass.) in its Sept. 1960 "Economic News." Also this half of American families "have no margin facilitating saving for emergencies such as serious illness."

It adds that, "At most, only 20% of American families can hope to accumulate savings on a scale sufficient to cover both higher education for their children and family emergencies. Only a small portion of this fortunate 20% can be called 'affluent' in that they have a comfortable margin of income over all foreseeable needs."

These conclusions are based on studies of government figures on family income after federal taxes for 1957, the latest year of general prosperity for which data are available.

Although drawing various reactionary conclusions from these data, the Institute does believe that the present annual $600 exemption before federal income taxes on individuals should be increased from $600 to at least $900.

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Cheerful Note for Stockholders: Although production and employment have been declining and the stock market sinking, Standard & Poor's "Outlook" (10/17) assures its investor readers that "aggregate cash payments to shareholders in 1960 will establish a new high record."

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Contents

Capital Spending Decline 1
Consumer Prices at New High 1
Gold Crisis and the Cold War 2
Further Unemployment Rise Ahead . . . 4
Housing "Starts" in the Recession . . 5
Foreign Investments Expand 6
Common Sense Concerning Cuba 8
Post-Election "Defense" Stocks . . . 8
U.S. Jobs Through Soviet Growth . . 9
Free Enterprise in Drugs, Devices. .10

Capital Spending Decline

Capital outlays, one of the most sensitive and significant factors in the economy, have been running higher this year than last and are now estimated at around $36 billion for 1960. But they are still below the peak $37 billion of 1957.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., in a new survey of business plans for new plant and equipment spending in 1961, indicates a decline to $35.1 billion, or only 3% below the expected 1960 figure. Other economists had predicted a drop of 10% to 15%. Business Week (11/19), in which the McGraw-Hill estimates appear, admits that "during recessions, business tends to overestimate its plans, revising them downward as time goes on." For example, "business now expects to spend $2.5 billion less next year than it had talked about last spring."

Major reason given for the decline in capital spending in 1961, as the Magazine of Wall Street (11/6) says, is that many lines of business "are operating below capacity and are presently overexpanded." The same point was made by Douglas Greenwald, an economist for McGraw-Hill, in reporting the survey results to the University of Michigan's Annual Conference on the Economic Outlook (N.Y. Times, 11/18). He said that "there is just too much excess capacity, and a letup in the rate of expansion is clearly likely."

Main revisions downward have been made by companies in the durable goods sector of manufacturing -- in iron and steel, in transportation equipment and in other metal working where the expected cuts are indicated at 10% to 12% in 1961.

Consumer Prices at New High

Whatever extraordinary inflation may ultimately be in store for the U.S., as a result of a possible devaluation of the dollar and related developments (see p. 2-3) no one can deny that the cost of living has been edging up again this year despite the general lag in business.

October saw consumer prices, as measured by the BLS index, hit a new all-time high at 127.3% of the 1947-49 average. The index was 1.5% above last January. It is expected to be a few points higher a year from now, barring dollar devaluation and a resulting bigger boost in the price level.

Gold and the Balance-of-Payments Crisis

Despite a 22% increase in exports this year, the Department of Commerce reported that the deficit in the U.S. balance of international payments in the third quarter totaled $4.3 billion dollars on a seasonally adjusted annual basis. This is much higher than the deficits in the first two quarters. If this rate continues into the fourth, the 1960 deficit may turn out to be the largest ever.

This unexpected increase in the balance-of-payments deficit has led to an unprecedented loss of gold. It is now flowing out of the U.S. at the fastest rate in history. In the first quarter the U.S. lost $50 million of gold; in the second quarter, $94 million; in the third, $637 million. Between the end of September and November 16 it lost another $680 million, of which $400 million were in the first two weeks of November. At this rate the loss would be over $10 billion a year, compared with the previous record loss of $2.3 billion in 1958. Thus, as Kiplinger Washington Letter (11/19) admits, "it could snowball into a smash."

The U.S. gold stock is now below $18 billion, lowest point in 21 years. At the end of World War II, it was over $20 billion; at the end of 1949 at $24.6 billion, an all-time high. In the past 11 years the U.S. has thus lost $6.6 billion, or more than one-fourth of its gold stock.

The effect of interest rates: A Department of Commerce press release (10/15) blamed the recent increase in the balance-of-payments deficit on "higher interest rates abroad and declining yields on investments here." Last February, when U.S. interest rates were higher and the gold outflow comparatively small, Economic Notes warned that "a relative fall in U.S. interest rates could bring an outflow of gold."

Since then U.S. interest rates have fallen sharply. Yields on 91-day Treasury bills have dropped from approximately 4% in February to 2.6% on November 14. Yields on similar bills in London are now around 5%. This differential induces foreigners holding dollars to demand gold and it also induces Americans to invest overseas. U.S. investments increase both the supplies of dollars overseas and the demand for gold.

Our interest rates have fallen because of the current recession. In the 1954 recession, yields on 91-day Treasury bills dropped from a high of 2.2% in June, 1953, to a low of 0.7% in June, 1954. Again, in the 1957-58 recession, yields plummeted from 3.6% in October, 1957, to 0.9% in June, 1958.

These moves, which were the result of Federal Reserve policies, encouraged a sharp expansion in private debt, enabling the economy to recover fairly rapidly. The present heavy gold outflow, however, will make it exceedingly difficult for the new Kennedy administration to lower interest rates as much as in the past. Unless some means can be found to halt the outflow, private credit will not be able to expand enough to stimulate recovery.

Military expenditures inflationary: Under these circumstances, increased government -- and especially military -- expenditures will not solve the crisis. Military expenditures, in particular, are highly inflationary. Foreign bankers will be averse to holding large sums of dollars if they see the dollar depreciating as a result of inflation. They will convert their dollars into gold.

Large-scale armament expenditures, which Kennedy and some labor leaders advocate as a "solution" to the crisis, will thus only aggravate the crisis, increasing the outflow of gold and, eventually, bringing about a contraction in the money supply. This could turn the present recession into a full-fledged depression.

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The new Kennedy regime will not be able to solve its domestic problems, let alone pursue the "New Frontier", unless it takes measures to end the balance-of-payments deficit which, as we have often pointed out, is the direct result of the cold war. It represents cost to the people of U.S. bases overseas, and it can be eliminated only when the cold war is ended, and trade with the socialist lands expanded.

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Piecemeal measures: Pres. Eisenhower's recent orders restricting the number of servicemen's dependents overseas and instituting a "Buy American" policy at overseas bases will merely reduce the deficit, not eliminate it. And it will unjustly shift the cost of the cold war to servicemen and American taxpayers, who will have to spend more money as a result of the "Buy American" policy.

Neither is there any likelihood that the West Germans, the chief beneficiaries of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, will in the future take a significantly different position from the one they presented to Treasury Secretary Anderson and Undersecretary of State Dillon in their ill-fated mission to Bonn last month. West Germany can help the U.S. only by taking measures which would sharply reduce living standards. But with living standards rising in the German Dem. Republic, no West German government would dare to take such steps.

Devaluation no solution: Nor will devaluation, which some quarters propose, solve the problem. By raising the price of the gold stock, it may postpone the day of reckoning but will not do away with it. If, for instance, the price of gold is raised from $35 to $70 an ounce, the value of the U.S. gold stock will jump from $18 billion to $36 billion. This would alleviate the immediate pressure on U.S. gold reserves. But it would create other serious problems.

It would, first of all, raise living costs. Prices, and especially agricultural prices, would skyrocket. Real wages would fall and U.S. living standards would be lowered. Devaluation would not serve the interests of American workers.

Nor would it serve the interests of American capitalism. But it would greatly strengthen the competitive position of West German capitalists, who have acquired almost all the $6.6 billion of gold the U.S. has lost in the past 11 years.

Need to end cold war: It would also place the U.S. in an inferior position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. As long as the U.S. wants to pursue the cold war, it will find it extremely difficult to lower the gold content of the dollar, especially after the Soviets have raised the gold content of the ruble. Devaluation, therefore, would not be a logical step from the point of view of the cold war and it would not be necessary at all if the cold war were ended. If this were done, the U.S. government could embark on sorely needed social programs (housing, schools, hospitals, reforestation, depressed area aid, etc.) without any danger of losing gold abroad. It would in addition stimulate increased trade with the Socialist countries where one-third of the world's people live, and the newly independent African and Asian countries, creating more job opportunities here at home for many years to come.

With a new President in the White House, the time has come for U.S. labor leaders, including those who have been loudly beating the "defense" drums, to abandon their bellicose, unemployment-creating cold-war policies in favor of a peace policy, which alone can bring both peace and prosperity to the American people.

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Post-Election Pessimism: A Wall Street brokerage firm partner is quoted by the N.Y. Times (11/10): "It couldn't be worse. A recession is upon us. A gold crisis is likely. Things won't stand still just because we have ten weeks before there is a new tenant in the White House."

Spreading Unemployment

Full-time unemployment, as estimated conservatively by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, rose sharply in October. It increased by 191,000 over September, the largest October increase in the entire post-World War II period. Normally, unemployment falls in this month.

Full-time unemployed were estimated at 3,579,000. In only two other postwar Octobers, 1949 and 1958, was unemployment higher. In the former year, the nation was in the grip of a coal strike, in the latter of a recession. Unemployment this October was 300,000 higher than in the like month last year when the steel strike was in full swing, and 1 million higher than in October, 1957 when the third postwar recession was beginning.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the full-time unemployed accounted for 6.4% of the labor force, the highest ratio since December, 1958.

The LRA unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) for October stood at 128.4 compared with 121.5 the previous month and 117.4 in October, 1959. It had thus increased to more than 25% above the base-period level.

Further rise expected: Between October and February, unemployment ordinarily rises from seasonal factors. This October's high level is thus cause for concern. If the normal seasonal pattern should prevail during the next few months, the Dept. of Labor estimates that unemployment in February would reach 5.3 million. Since the end of World War II, unemployment exceeded this figure only in June, 1958.

Wall Street Journal (11/15) stated flatly that "unemployment seems likely to climb more than seasonally in the next few weeks." Its conclusion was based on its own survey of 200 companies in major cities. Most indicated that they intend to lay off more workers than usual within the next few weeks. Unemployment may thus exceed 6 million by mid-winter. And even at 5 million, as one business weekly says, it would "present a political problem of some difficulty."

Unlike the figures in the summer months, when teen-agers represented a considerable portion of the idle, October's increase in unemployment was almost entirely among adult workers. The unemployment rate for married men rose to 3.4% from 3.2% in the previous five months.

Ranks of the long-term unemployed -- those jobless 15 weeks or longer -- also rose sharply in October to 992,000, compared with 800,000 in September, 726,000 in October, 1959, and 523,000 at the start of the 1957-1958 recession.

There is already evidence that the situation has worsened since mid-October, when the government's estimates were made. Number of workers drawing unemployment benefits in the week ended Oct. 29 rose to 1,753,200. This was 68,400 greater than in the previous week and 308,900 more than in the corresponding week of last year when the steel strike was on. And in week ended Nov. 5 the number of initial claims for jobless pay totaled 384,000, or 51,800 greater than the week before and 9,000 more than for the like period last year.

Steel slump: Unemployment in the steel industry, operating at around 50% of capacity, is now so severe that the major steel companies are slashing their supplementary unemployment benefits by at least 25% before Christmas. For at least 50,000 fully unemployed workers in basic steel plants alone, the N.Y. Times (11/20) reports the reductions in SUB payments will mean "the loss of $5 to $12 a week from

their already shrunken income." Total unemployment among members of the Steelworkers union, including both steel and metal plants, was recently reported at around 150,000 with about 300,000 others on a reduced work-week. (U.S. News & World Report, 11/28.)

What Kennedy can and will do depends on the pressure labor and its allies exert. But one thing is certain. Increased military spending, the "solution" which he and even some labor leaders have advocated, will not work this time. Because of balance-of-payment difficulties (see p. 2-3) increased military expenditures may very well result in increased rather than decreased unemployment.

Housing in the Recession

Private housing "starts" (farm and nonfarm) in October were running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,231,000 dwelling units. While this was 15% above the low rate of the previous month, it was 11% below that of October, 1959. Housing starts will have to rise at a much faster rate if they are to be effective in stemming the present economic downturn.

Housing has played an important role in combatting the three previous postwar recessions. In 1949, for example, starts rose 8%. In 1954 they went up by 12%, while in 1958 they jumped 18%. Their present contra-cyclical influence is thus quite limited and does not come anywhere near approaching their magnitude in the other postwar business slumps.

Loans and vacancies: Although housing trends are difficult to predict, available data indicate that no rise is near at hand. Appraisal requests and applications for mortgages for new housing are considerably below last year's levels. Barring an unexpected rise in such requests, housing starts would remain below the 1959 rate in the immediate future.

Another discouraging factor is the sharp rise in vacancy rates in rental and sale housing. In 1958, for example, the vacancy rate for rental housing was 5.9% and for sale housing 1.1%. By the second quarter of 1960 the respective rates were 7.3% and 1.1% -- both postwar highs.

Practically all the vacant units are luxury apartments and high-priced houses, the only types which private builders find profitable. Though the shortage of low and middle-income housing is more severe than ever, private builders will not enter this market without government help. And none such is forthcoming at least until Kennedy gets to the White House; what he does will depend on the pressure labor and other pro-housing forces can apply.

Lower interest rates needed: As a first step they can demand that the government take measures to lower interest rates which could play a large part in keeping cost down. Present mortgage rates are still very high, around 6%, much higher than at the outset of previous recessions. A drastic lowering of these rates would widen the housing market, increase private starts, and encourage many cities to embark on badly-needed public housing programs.

How far interest rates can drop will depend on the measures Kennedy takes to end the cold war and to correct the deficit in the international balance of payments.

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INDEX for 1960: Those keeping a reference file of Economic Notes will need our Index for 1960 (Vol. 28) now in preparation. Libraries and other institutional subscribers will receive it automatically. Others should send a postcard if a copy is desired.

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American Investments in Foreign Lands

The Survey of Current Business of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce has published partial results of a new Census of U.S. foreign investments. It deals with so-called "direct investments", which means the operation of controlled enterprises by U.S. companies in other countries. It covers the year 1957, but the Commerce Department has estimated some 1959 data linked to it, and has tied to this Census its regular annual series of investments outstanding and profits thereon.

The regular statistics of outstanding direct investments have no surprises. The sum reported for these investments in foreign subsidiaries and branches as of the end of 1959 was nearly $30 billion, an increase of $2.5 billion over the previous year, and two and one half times the 1950 figure of $11.8 billion. U.S. corporations, if they cannot compete with the USSR in domestic production gains, are certainly making a close try at matching these gains with growth in production in other countries.

Total investment understated: One must always remember that the official statistics on direct foreign investments, as reported, are understated by as much as 50%. Thus the actual figure for 1959 might well equal $60 billion, and the increase during the year around $5 billion.

Reported total U.S. direct investment abroad at the end of 1959 showed oil companies still leading with $10.4 billion, followed by all-manufacturing with $9.7 billion; mining and smelting, $2.9 billion; public utilities, $2.4 billion; trade, $2 billion; and miscellaneous, $2.3 billion.

Geographical distribution: Canada had the largest share of these investments, at $10.2 billion, followed by Latin America, with $8.2 billion. However, the fastest current growth in U.S. investments is taking place in Europe, where the increase in 1959 was 16%, bringing the total to $5.3 billion. The United Kingdom still leads now as a site for U.S. investments, but the increase is faster in Western Germany, now in second place.

Profits usually higher: Profits on U.S. direct foreign investments came to $3.3 billion in 1959, compared with $3 billion in 1958 and a record $3.6 billion in 1957. The decline since 1957 reflects lower profit margins in the international oil industry (the Suez crisis was in 1957) and an increase in hidden and unreported profits. As with the foreign investment figures, the profit figures should be increased sharply, perhaps doubled, to give a true picture, so that actual profits from direct foreign investments might be as much as $7 billion.

Writing in the Magazine of Wall Street (10/8) on the higher profits obtained through these foreign investments, R.B. Shaw says: "Reliable evidence indicates that return on foreign investment is almost invariably higher than on domestic properties, and for roughly a third of all such companies it is more than double the domestic rate." And Business Week (10/22) refers to "those fat profit margins abroad."

Foreign output of U.S. companies: The most significant feature of the new Census is that it makes the first official estimate of foreign production by U.S. companies. Such estimates have been made before only by private outfits, and for particular areas by government sources.

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The Census statistics show sales of commodities by foreign enterprises of U.S. companies at $32 billion, excluding inter-company transactions. This figure also excludes sales of trading companies, public utilities, and the measure of activities of banks and other financial institutions.

Total costs or operating outlays of U.S. foreign investment enterprises as reported in the Census, came to $37.3 billion in 1957, excluding the costs of goods sold by trading organizations. Adding the official profit figures, this indicates a volume of business of about $41 billion in 1957 -- again excluding all but the mark-up part of the trading business. This figure, $41 billion, indicates how important foreign investments have become in the operating scheme of U.S. corporations. It is almost double the $20.7 billion exports of U.S. merchandise in 1957.

Geographical distribution of costs of direct investment enterprises gives a different picture of the extent of activity than does the volume of investments. Europe, with $11.4 billion was right on the heels of Canada, with $11.8 billion, and far ahead of Latin America with $7 billion.

Sales and imports: Of the foreign production of U.S. companies, over $3.5 billion were imported into the U.S. in 1957, accounting for more than one quarter of all our imports in that year. Other statistics in the Census show that sales of U.S.-owned manufacturing companies abroad increased 15%, to $31 billion between 1957 and 1959; while production of oil abroad by U.S. companies increased one-sixth. Meanwhile our exports were reduced by $3.3 billion, almost exactly as much as the foreign production of U.S. companies increased.

These statistics contain food for thought for American labor, feeling a growth of unemployment from the international "runaway shop".

U.S. and the Common Market: This feature of capital exports was stressed also by a group of Chase Manhattan Bank officials, headed by chairman-prospective David Rockefeller, in a series of articles on U.S. investments in the European common market area, prepared for "Iron Age" (7/28). Writes Rockefeller, of that six-country area: "The growth potential is high.... The political and financial risks are probably lower than anywhere else outside the United States.

"And there are the further incentives of low wage scales, flexible tax rates and long-established trade connections with the rest of the world."

The low-wage lure: A Chase Manhattan vice-president, J.J. Thackara, contributes an article on wages and taxes in West Europe. Comparing the situation in manufacturing industries, he finds that wages and social costs per hour are $2.68 in the United States [rather fanciful -- average straight-time hourly earnings in U.S. factories were $2.21 in August, 1960 and fringe benefits plus social insurance payments by employers are far less than the difference shown -- LRA], as compared with amounts in Western Europe ranging from $1.08 per hour in Sweden to $.57 per hour in The Netherlands.

While Thackara offers some qualifying words of caution, the general burden of his analysis is clear enough -- lower wages are the main route to higher profits abroad for U.S. corporations; and foreign capital investments, glorified by big business and government spokesmen, are weapons against American labor. Hence those foreign labor and political organizations that oppose U.S. investments because they impoverish their countries and destroy their independence are natural allies of American labor.

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Common Sense on Cuba

With all the hysterical writing on Cuba in journals such as U.S. News and World Report, the Kiplinger Washington Letter, the Magazine of Wall Street and other big business organs, it is a relief to find a sober estimate of that country in the Illinois Business Review (Oct. 1960). Research Professor, Joseph D. Phillips, writes on "Economic Pressures and the Cuban Situation."

He notes first that, "Nominally a sovereign power, Cuba has been until recently an economic dependency of the United States."

After dealing extensively with the sugar, oil, balance of payments and other problems of the new Cuban regime, he concludes that Cuba "is vulnerable to outside intervention, but it is not another Guatemala. No small body of adventurers [such as the U.S. organized in the case of Guatemala -- Ed.] could move in successfully so long as the army and the peasant and worker militia are loyal to the government."

He adds that, "The Cuban government's position will no doubt depend upon its success in achieving its goal of reducing the role of sugar production in the Cuban economy. The lower average price for sugar may provide additional inducement for such a shift. The result will partly be determined by other programs designed to reduce her dependence on imports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods."

No collapse: Prof. Phillips concludes: "For the time being in any case, it does not seem likely that the Castro regime will collapse as a result of economic pressures. There seems to be little doubt that it can sell sugar in the world market and to the socialist countries on terms that will keep the economy going during a transitional period in which the program of diversification is being put into effect."

Meantime the U.S. government through its embargo on Cuban trade, has cut off one of our largest foreign markets wiping out over a half billion dollars worth of annual export business, besides raising the price of sugar for the U.S. consumer.

Dr. Phillips gives a table showing the U.S. direct investments in various Latin American countries in selected years. Cuba comes second (after Venezuela) and the Commerce Department estimate is nearly $1 billion. This jibes with a later release from the same Department Nov. 14, that the "direct investments which have now been taken over by the Cuban government were valued at nearly $1 billion at the beginning of 1960." This would be about an eighth of all U.S. direct investments in Latin America.

These Department of Commerce estimates are conservative and usually based on book value of company properties. Other estimates, by the State Department, have run as high as $1.5 billion.

Post-election Interest in "Defense" Stocks

Most of the financial advisory services, following the election, envisage bigger profit possibilities in the expected greater appropriations for war preparations to be sought by the new Administration. For example, Moody's Stock Survey (11/14) says the next session of Congress "will vote a considerable rise in defense outlays." And one of its headlines in this issue, "Defense Stocks for Intermediate-Term Speculation," is followed by a listing of Bendix Aviation Co., the Martin Co. (missiles, aircraft), and North American Aviation as showing the "best probability of doing well within this coming year," as a result of the defense step-up. Its conclusion: "Investors cannot help feeling an interest in defense stocks at this time."

U.S. Jobs Through Soviet Growth

"The dramatic growth of the Soviet economy, far from being a threat, offers America the best opportunity of the second half of this century for finding new large-scale foreign business, and thereby providing peaceful employment for our workers and industrial facilities."

This is the conclusion of economist Victor Perlo who spent three months this summer in the Soviet Union, studying its planned economic growth and talking with many of those "literally millions of workers, engineers and collective farm members who directly participate in the planning process."

In terms of U.S. production Perlo makes some comparisons similar to those in his recent book, USA & USSR - The Economic Race, indicating that USSR growth will be somewhat greater even than that projected in the Seven-Year Plan. He believes that five years from now, in 1965, industrial production in the Soviet Union will more than double the level of 1958. Soviet industry and agriculture in 1965 will produce somewhat more than American industry and agriculture did in 1958, the base year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Mikoyan's prediction: Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan told Perlo, in a long interview in the Kremlin: "We expect to produce double America's production by 1980." At the present rate of development and considering all the factors involved, Perlo is inclined to agree.

Perlo points out also that per capita output of the U.S. in January 1961, when the Eisenhower Administration leaves the scene, will be about the same as when it entered eight years before, while in the USSR in the same period per capita output increased 80%.

Automation no threat to workers: Having visited factories, farms, universities and research institutions all over the Soviet Union from the border of China to the Gulf of Finland, Perlo reports that in a number of places, "I was reminded -- not without some obvious, though unspoken, reference to American conditions -- that no worker ever lost his job or had his wages lowered because of automation or rationalization in the USSR."

Recalling discussion in the U.S. that automation tends to dilute skills and is used to lower wage scales, he says it doesn't seem to work that way in the USSR. "In the first place, there has just been announced a liberalized scale of benefits so that now everybody in industry, from the bench to the laboratory, can participate significantly, in bonus rewards for inventiveness.

"Secondly, the entire wage scale is being revamped in the metal working industries where automation is concentrated. I visited the heavy machinery plant at Alma Ata where that change went into effect this year and where the whole place is being reorganized and mechanized. The upshot: a 15% rise in average wages."

This is quite different from what happens in the U.S.A. when automation is introduced. Perlo could have quoted the learned article by Prof. Walter Buckingham, "The Human Side of Automation" in Business Horizons (Indiana University), Spring, 1960, which says: "There are about 160,000 unemployed in Detroit who will probably never go back to making automobiles, partly because the industry is past its peak of growth and partly because automation has taken their jobs."

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Central Asian conditions: Perlo reports that living conditions in the formerly backward cities of Soviet Central Asia are "at least as high as in Moscow." He also heard an American textile manufacturer in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in Southern Central Asia, contrast conditions there with those in Southeast Asia, which he had just left, and conclude reluctantly that this "foreshadowed the conquest of Southeast Asia by socialism."

Free Enterprise in Drugs and Devices

The Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) will continue its exposure of the profiteering practices of the "ethical" drug companies. In the meantime other exposures of the pursuit of profit on the part of the makers of various "cures" in the proprietary medicine field have been made by private investigators. One of the most effective is a book issued by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, New York, called "The Misrepresentation of Arthritis Drugs and Devices in the United States" (168 pp. $3.50).

It covers the entire field of nostrums for this painful disease and gives a graphic illustration on the way the free enterprise system works even when there are supposedly state and federal laws to stop the worst abuses.

It makes an "ultra-conservative" estimate that for all proprietary products and treatments for this disease alone at least $435 million is spent annually. And of this at least $252 million is spent for misrepresented products.

The report tells us that the sufferers from this one malady "are offered an infinite variety of drugs, devices and treatments on which to waste their money and their hopes," including liniments, lotions, ointments, pills, vibrating machines, dietary supplements, "uranium mines" and other utterly fantastic gadgets and devices. Both the capitalist newspapers and magazines and the radio and TV stations carry the often lurid promotional advertising material, and the report estimates that at least $108,750,000 is spent annually to advertise the phony arthritic products.

It's big business: The book concludes: "Information regarding total expenditures is inexact at best but manufacturers of arthritic products and treatments are without doubt among the major advertisers today. It is big business."

In some general remarks about similar misrepresentation in other areas the book notes that, "An estimated 4,000 cancer quacks are flourishing at the rate of $50 million a year."

In recent years also, it says "the field of nutrition has come to be one of the most widespread and costly of the health rackets." And it estimates that, "Misunderstanding of the facts of nutrition now cost the American people an estimated $500 million annually", by way of the purchase of misrepresented products.

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Really Essential: One of our new undergraduate readers writes from a mid-west university: "I find that Economic Notes really are essential especially if you don't have a chance to keep current in various publications. You may quote me on that if you like."

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42/80/35

INDEX

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ECONOMIC NOTES

Labor Research Assn.

Index, 1960, P. 1

Advertising, Ag 10, D 10.
Africa, raw materials, Ag 4.
Agriculture, My 2.
Aircraft, F 4, My 6, Jl 8, Ag 5, S 5.
Alexander, Hency C., on foreign investment, Je 5.
American Public Power Assn., J 9.
American Tel & Tel, as arms contractor, Mr 5, Ag 5.
Armaments, Mr 5,9, My 5-6, Jl 8, Ag 5,6, S 5,7, N 9.
Army officers, in company jobs, Mr 5.
Arthritis "cures", D 10.
Automation, F 10, Ag 8, O 10, N 5, D 9.
Automobile industry, J 2, F 3, Je 2.

Balance of payments, F 6-7, S 4, D 2.
Bank profits, J 9, Mr 4, My 7.
Banks, increased concentration, Ap 10; reserves of, F 6.
Bassie, V. L., on advertising, Ag 10.
Bator, Francis M., on government spending, D 8.
Bendix Aviation, Mr 5; profits outlook, D 8.
Billion-dollar banks, Mr 4.
Boeing Airplane Co., as military contractor, Mr 5, My 6, Ag 5, S 5; automation in, N 5.
Budget, of city worker's family, O 5.
Budget, U.S. federal, F 10, S 9.
Budish, J.M., S 8.
"Buy American" policy, D 3.

Campaign issues, Jl 6.
Canada, U.S. investments in, D 7.
Capital spending, J 2, Je 2, Jl 3, Ag 2, D 1.
Chemical industries, F 4.
Chicago area, social conditions in, O 7; Negro discrimination in, Je 7.
Cold war, F 6-7,10, Mr 5, My 5, D 3.
Com. for World Development and World Disarmament, on consequences of disarmament, Mr 7.
Common Market, of Europe, D 7.
Communist Party of Illinois, on taxes, etc. in Illinois, O 7.
Community problems, Ag 9.
Concentration of wealth, Ap 9; of corporations, Je 6, S 6,8.
Congo, Ag 4, N 7.
Congress, U.S., record of 86th, 2nd session, O 10.
Connery, Robert H., on metropolitan areas, Ag 9.
Conservation of natural wealth, N 8.
Construction, J 2, Je 2-3.
Consumer debt, J 2, Ap 5, My 4, Je 3.
Consumer spending, F 1.
Consumers' income, My 7, Jl 2.
Consumers Union, O 6.
Corporation owners, S 8.
Corporations, Je 6, Ag 7-8, S 6,8; See Profits.
Cousins, Norman, on effects of disarmament, Mr 7.
Cost of living. See Prices.
Cuba, Ag 10; U.S. investments in, D 8.

Dale, Prof. Ernest, on public services, O 6.
Debt, personal, Jl 5.
"Defense" spending, F 10, Je 3, Jl 8, Ag 6, O 2-3, D 2-3.
"Defense" stocks, S 5, D 8.
Depressed areas, Jl 4.
Depreciation of equipment, N 6.
Dillon, Read & Co., loans to South Africa, My 9.
Disarmament, J 5, Mr 6-7, My 5, Jl 10, S 10.
Discrimination against Negroes, Je 7.
Disposable income, of individuals, Jl 6,9.
Dividends, J 7, 10, S 5.
Doctors, in U.S., Mr 9.
Doty, George, on millionaires, Jl 9.
Douglas Aircraft, as arms contractor, Mr 5, Ag 5, S 5.
Douglas, Sen. Paul H., on credit charges, My 4; on military waste, Ag 6, S 7.
Drug industry probe, Ag 3, D 10.
Duesenberry, James S., on business cycles, F 9.

East-West trade, Mr 6.
Economic growth, J 8, F 9, O 8-9, N 4.
Economic situation, p. 1 of each issue.
Eden, Philip, on unemployment, J 4.
Education, and federal aid, Mr 8.
Eisenhower, Dwight D., army measures, D 3; economic report, Mr 9.
Electronics industry, F 3, Ag 5.
Employment in "defense", Jl 10; part-time, S 3. See also Unemployment.
Export-Import Bank, aid to S. Africa, My 9.
Exports of U.S., Jl 2-3, D 2.

Family budget, O 5, N 10.
Federal budget, F 10, S 9.
Federal debt, Je 10, Jl 5.
Federal planning, Ag 9.

42|8d|36

ECONOMIC NOTES

Labor Research Assn. Index, 1960, P 2.

Federal Reserve System, Ap 10.
Foreign aid, Ap 7-8, Jl 5, N 7.
Foreign investment, F 8, My 9, Je 5, D 6.
Foreign profits of U.S. companies, S 7, D 5.
Foreign trade, F 7,8, Mr 6, Jl 2, S 7, D 3.
Fortune magazine, list of largest industrial concerns, Ag 8.
Friends Committee on National Legislation, N 7,

Galbraith, John K., on disarmament, Mr 7.
General Dynamics Corp., Mr 5, My 6, Ag 5.
General Electric Co., as military contractor, Mr 5, My 6, Ag 5; in W. Germany, F 8.
General Precision Equipment Corp., Jl 8.
Germany, see West Germany.
Gilbert, Lewis D., and John J., report of stockholder activities, Je 9.
Gillman, Joseph M., on welfare state, J 5.
Gold and balance of payments, F 6, S 4, D 2.
Goldfinger, Nat, on productivity, S 3.
Government debt refunding, O 4.
Government spending, S 9. See Military expenditures.
Gray, Horace M., on taxes, My 10.
Grebler, Leo, on housing, Je 8.
Gross national product, Je 1, Jl 6.

Haber, William, on unemployment, S 2.
Harbrecht, Paul P., on pensions, Mr 10.
Harlem slums, J 8.
Hebert, Rep. F.E., on military officers, Mr 5.
Heller committee budget, My 8, O 5.
Heller, Walter W., on poverty, Jl 3.
Hellmuth, Wm. F., on expense accounts, J 7.
Hilbert, P.M., on steel jobless, Ag 3.
Hours of work, Mr 6, S 10, O 10.
Household appliance glut, Jl 2.
Housing, J 8, Mr 6, Ap 4,5, Je 2,8, O 3, D 5.
Huberman, Leo, on Cuba, Ag 10.
Hughes Aircraft Co., Mr 5.
Hunger, in mining areas, Je 4.

Illinois, taxes, poverty in, and social conditions, O 7.
Imports, Jl 2-3, D 7.
Income, distribution, Jl 3,6.
Industrial concerns, largest, Ag 3.
Industrial production, J 2, Mr 2, Je 1, Jl 1-2,6, S 1; new index, F 2,4.
Inflation, Mr 3, Ag 4, D 1.
Instalment debts, Ap 5, Je 3.
Interest rates, J 10, F 6, D 2,5.
International balance of payments, F 6-7, D 2.
Int'l. Bank, aid to S. Africa, My 9.
Inventories, Je 1.
Investments in foreign countries, D 6.

Jobs, in war industries, My 6.
Jobs, lost by automation, F 10.
Johnson, Rep. Byron, on military graft and corruption, Ap. 8.

Kefauver Committee on Antitrust and Monopoly, Ag 3, D 10.
Kennedy, John F., O 10, D 2,5.
Kerr, Sen. Robert S., on resources, N 8.
Keyserling, Leon, on housing, Ap 4.
Kirby, Vance N., on tax exemption, J 10.
Killingsowrth, Prof. Charles C., on automation, N 6.
Korea, Jl 5.

Labor costs, S 7, O 4, D 7,9.
Labor force, My 3.
Labor Research Association, on 30-hour week, S 10, O 10; unemployment index, Ap 3, S 2.
Lampman, Robert J., on concentration of wealth, Ap 9, Jl 9.
Largest 500 corporations, Ag 8; largest 100, S 6.
Latin America, U.S. direct investments in, D 7.
Leach, Richard H., on metropolitan areas, Ag 9.
Living standards in USA and USSR, J 7.
Lockheed Aircraft, F 8; military orders, Mr 5, My 6, Ag 5, S 5.
Long, Clarence, on unemployment, F 5.
Long-term unemployed, J 3, F 5, Mr 3, S 3,

Manufacturing, F 2,5; wages in, My 8.
Margolius, Sidney, on drug monopoly, Ag 3,
Marzani, Carl, on disarmament, Jl 10.
Martin Co., military contractor, Mr 5; profit prospects, D 8,
McCarthy, Eugene J., on unemployment, J 3,
McCloy, John J., on U.S. plants in Europe, Je 5,
McDonnell Aircraft, as arms contractor, Ag 5, S 5.

42/8/37

Mears, Helen, on "U.S. News & World Report", F 7.
Mergers, Mr 4, Ag 7-8, S 6.
Metalworking, F 3.
Mikoyan, Anastas, D 9.
Military bases, of U.S., My 5, S 4.
Military contracts and contractors, Mr 5,9, My 5-6, Jl 8, Ag 5,6, S 7, N 9,
Military employment, My 5.
Military items, and welfare equivalents, Ap 6.
Military expenditures, F 10, Jl 1,8, Ag 2,4,6, S 9, O 2-3, N 2, D 2-3.
Military officers, in company jobs, Mr 5.
Military suppliers, first ten, Ag 5.
Minority stockholders, Je 9.
Missiles, J 4, Jl 8; and cold war, Mr 5, Ag 5, S 6; and costs, Ap 6.
Monetary trends, S 4, D 3.
Monopolies' power, Je 6, Jl 6, Ag 7.
Morse, Elsa Peters, Je 10.
Multimillionaires in U.S., Jl 9.
Munitions industries, Jl 10.

Natural resources, conservation of, N 8.
Negroes, and unemployment, Mr 3; Je 7; and housing, J 8.
New York Stock Exchange, on stock owners, J 6.
Nixon, Richard M., on taxes, S 10, O 10.
Non-defense spending by government, S 9.
North American Aviation, as military contractor, Mr 5, My 6, Ag 5, S 5; profit prospects, Jl 8, D 8.
Northrup Corp., missile sales, Jl 8.

Oil industry productivity, Ag 5.
Output per worker, See Productivity.
Overcapacity, N 1,4.
Overcharging, by arms contractors, N 9.

Packard, Vance, on waste in U.S., O 6-7.
Pension funds, in U.S., Mr 10.
"People's Capitalism", J 6, Je 9, S 8.
Perlo, Victor, Mr 6, Ap 7-8, My 5, Je 10, Jl 9,10, S 8, O 9, D 9; on USSR, J 7, Je 10, D 9.
Phillips, Joseph D., on Cuba, D 8.
Physicians, shortage, Mr 9.
Plant & equipment expenditures, See Capital spending.
Poverty in U.S., Je 4, Jl 3.
Power utilities, J 9, F 4.
Prices, J 2, Mr 3, Ag 4, D 1.
Prochnow, Herbert V., on Federal Reserve, Ap 10.
Productivity of labor, Ag 5,8, S 3.
Profits, Mr 4, Ap 8, My 7, Ag 8, N 10; from foreign investment, Je 5, S 7, D 6; hiding by rich, J 6-7.
Prosperity issue, in 1960 election, Jl 6.

Rand Corp., Mr 5.
Recession trend, S 2, N 1-2.
Refunding of government debt, O 4.
Renegotiation of arms contracts, N 9.
Republic Aviation, arms orders, S 5; automation in, N 5.
Retail trade, J 3, Mr 3.
Rhee, Syngman, Jl 5.
Rockefeller, David, on economic growth, O 9; on U.S. investment in Europe, D 7.
Rockefeller interests, in W. Germany, F 8.
Rockefeller, Nelson, on arms spending, O 9.

Schools, and federal aid, Mr 8; shortages, Mr 8; costs, Ap 6.
Scott, John, on foreign aid, Ap 7.
Seidner, F.J., on education, Mr 8.
Seltzer, Lawrence H., on taxes, Jl 7.
Shanks, Carrol M., on economic growth, O 8.
Slevin, J.R., on unemployment, Mr 2, Ag 5.
Slum housing, J 8.
Small business, Mr 9, My 6, Je 7, S 6.
Sole proprietorships and partnerships, Je 6-7.
S. Africa, U.S. investments in, My 9.
South Korea, Jl 5.
Soviet Union, J 7,8, F 6-7, Je 10, D 9; and foreign aid, Ap 7-8; and U.S. cold war, D 3.
Sperry Rand Corp., Mr 5, Jl 8.
Steel industry, F 1,3, Mr 1, My 1, Je 2, Jl 2, Ag 1,3; unemployment in, Ag 3, D 4.
Stockholders, Je 9, N 10.
Stock market, F 9-10.
Stock ownership, S 8; by workers, J 6.
Subsidies, Jl 6.
Sweezy, Paul, on Cuba, Ag 10.

Taxes, J 10, Mr 7, My 10, Jl 7,9, S 8, 10; in Illinois, O 7.
Teachers, salaries of, Mr 8.
Textiles, F 4.

42/28/38

ECONOMIC NOTES

Labor Research Assn.

Thackara, J.J., on wages in West Europe, D 7.
Truth-in-credit bill, My 4.

Unemployment, J 3,4, F 5,10, Mr 2, Ap 2-3, 10, My 2-3, Je 4, Jl 4, Ag 3, S 2-3, O 3, N 3, D 4; economic costs, Je 4; of Negroes, Je 7; new index, Ap 3, S 2.
Unemployment index (LRA), Ap 3, and subsequent issues.
United Aircraft, Mr 5, Ag 5; in W. Germany, F 8.
Untaxed dividends and interest, J 10.
"USA and USSR: The Economic Race", by Victor Perlo, Je 10.
U.S. government spending, S 9.
U.S. growth and stagnation, J 8; investment abroad, Je 5.
U.S. News & World Report exposed, F 7.
Urban blight, Ag 9.
Utilities index, J 9, F 2.

Vinson, Carl, and committee on procurement, N 9.

Wages, Ap 10, My 8; in West Europe, D 7.
War equipment orders, S 5, N 2.
Waste, in military procurement, Ag 6; in U.S. society, O 6-7.
Wealth, increased concentration, Ap 9.
Welfare equivalent, cost of military items, Mr 6-7, Ap 6.
Welfare state, J 5.
West Germany, F 8, My 5.
Work week, Mr 6.
Woytinsky, W.S., on economic growth, J 8; on prosperity, Jl 6.

Youngstown, unemployment in, Ag 3.
Youth, and unemployment, S 2.

Reviews

Annual Report of Stockholder Activities, by L.D. & J.J. Gilbert, Je 9.
Changes in the Share of Wealth Held by Top Wealth-Holders, 1922-1956; by R.J. Lampman, Ap 9.
Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution, by L. Huberman and P.M. Sweezy, Ag 10.
Democracy is Not Enough, by John Scott, Ap 7.
Disarmament and the American Economy, by H. Aptheker and others, S 10.
Dollars and Sense of Disarmament, by Victor Perlo & Carl Marzani, My 5, Jl 10.
Housing Issues in Economic Stabilization Policy, by Leo Grebler, Je 8.
Land, Wood and Water, by Robert S. Kerr, N 8.
Pension Funds and Economic Power, by Paul P. Harbrecht, Mr 10.
The Case for the 30-Hour Week, by Labor Research Assn., S 10, O 10.
The Federal Government and Metropolitan Areas, by Robert H. Connery & Richard H. Leach, Ag 9.
The Federal Reserve System, by H.V. Prochnow, Ap 10.
The Key to World Peace and Plenty, by E.P. Morse, Je 10.
The Misrepresentation of Arthritis Drugs and Devices in the U.S., by Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, D 10.
The Question of Government Spending, by F.M. Bator, S 9.
The Waste Makers, by Vance Packard, O 6.
USA and USSR: The Economic Race, by Victor Perlo, Je 10, D 9.
What Do Your Taxes Buy in Illinois?, by Communist Party of Illinois, O 7.

42/28/39

KEY

J	January	Jl	July
F	February	Ag	August
Mr	March	S	September
Ap	April	O	October
My	May	N	November
Je	June	D	December

40-9-229

December 5, 1960

Mr. Corliss Lamont
450 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lamont:

Thank you so much for Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution. It was published while I was out of the country and I had been planning to order it, but had not done so. I have heard many fine things about it.

We have just returned from a marvelous visit to Nigeria.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. L. S. B. Leakey
P.O. Box 658
Nairobi,
Kenya

My dear Sir:

I am venturing to send you the enclosed plan and ask for your advice. I am very anxious to have the cooperation of British scientists in this work and I trust you will be willing to work with us.

I shall appreciate a word from you at your convenience.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

87-30-113

27-29A-17

THE CORYNDON MUSEUM

PHONE: NAIROBI 20141.

CURATOR
L. S. B. LEAKEY.

BOX 658.
NAIROBI.
KENYA.

REF E.4

DATE 27th October, 1960.

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th October, with enclosure.

In principle, I certainly think that an Encyclopaedia Africana, as set out by you, would be most [illegible] and I should be happy to co-operate in the preparation of certain aspects of the Encyclopaedia in due course.

My only fear is whether you might not find that some African contributors may get carried away by much of what is now false history and it would need the utmost care to ensure that the work comes up to international standards of accuracy.

However, I do not regard this as an insuperable difficulty, although it is one of which you must be fully warned.

Yours sincerely,

L.S.B. Leakey.

L.S.B. Leakey.

THE COPYRIGHT MUSEUM

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

OCT 1960
KENYA

V.S
EAST AF
BEAUTIFUL COAST

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
NEW YORK.
U.S.A.

27-29A-18

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Dr L.S.B. Leakey
Coryndon Museum
P.O. Box 658
NAIROBI, Kenya.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. William Arthur Lewis
c/o University College of the West Indies
Mona, Jamaica
W.I.F.

Sir:

I am writing to enclose a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana." I should very much like to have your advice and some indication of your willingness to cooperate with this plan if you think it worth while.

I trust I may have a word from you at your convenience.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-78

[W. A. LEWIS]

do not enter

K.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH
"UNIVERSITY"
PHONE P.B.X. 7051

MONA, KINGSTON 7
JAMAICA W.I

OUR REFERENCE

13th October, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

This is to acknowledge your letter of October 10, about a proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

Dr. Lewis is at present out of the island, but your letter will be brought to his attention on his return.

Yours sincerely,

Noreen D'Baptiste
Principal's Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York,
U.S.A.

27-30-158

(LEWIS)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH
"UNIVERSITY"
PHONE P.B.X. 7661

MONA, KINGSTON 7
JAMAICA W.I

OUR REFERENCE

17th October, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I think the project for an Encyclopedia Africana is premature, because there are not enough African scholars to do it properly. However, I am not really expert in this field. The best person to ask about this is Kenneth Dike, the leading African historian, who has just become Principal of the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria.

It was a pleasure hearing from you.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Lewis
Principal

27-30-165

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York,
U.S.A.

410-9-354

M

LIBERTY *Prometheus Paperback* **BOOK CLUB**
100 WEST 23 STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WA 4-2706

Jan 8,1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your thoughtful and warming note. I8m in such a struggle to keep Liberty going that sometimes I wonder if my activities are worth pursuing. To have your assurance that at least ~~xxxx~~ one my my actions was worth while is heartening,re-assuring and helps restore my second wind...or third...or fourth. Anyway,much thanks.

Of course,Angus should see the autobiography first. It was always in both our minds that Knopf should have first crackx at it and I deeply hope they will take it. If not,I know we will.

My warmest regards to Shirley.

Sincerely,and if I may say so,
affectionately,

Carl Marzani

[Librairie Payot]
959513

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H1/8D125

DATE: ..... 19.....

Toute réclamation doit être faite dans le délai de 8 jours, avec présentation de cette fiche.

(Lincoln Univ)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

March 28, 1960

DEAN OF INSTRUCTION

40-9-132

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are considering Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick for the position of Professor and Head of the Department of History and Government at this institution. He has submitted your name as one of his references. Therefore, would you kindly send me a statement of Dr. Reddick's character, personality, scholarship and teaching ability. What you say about this applicant will be kept in strictest confidence. Thank yo u very much.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar J. Chapman

Oscar J. Chapman
Dean of Instruction

OJC:law

[Lincoln Univ]

40-9-133

April 4, 1960

Mr. Oscar J. Chapman
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Chapman:

I would recommend Dr. Lawrence B. Reddick strongly for the position of Professor and Head of the Department of History and Government at Lincoln University. I have known him personally for more than twenty five years and I have a very high regard for his character and scholarship. I think he would be a very distinct addition to your corps of teachers.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[LINCOLN UNIV]

Lincoln University Alumni Association and Friends

Testimonial Luncheon

in honour of

Their Excellencies The Governor-General

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

and

Mrs. Azikiwe

Federal Palace Hotel

Victoria Island, Lagos. 19th November, 1960.

41-106-11

Testimonial

PROGRAMME

ROYAL TOAST.

Speeches :

Chairman's Opening Address	—	Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe.
Prime Minister of Nigeria	—	Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.
Premier Western Nigeria	—	Chief the Honourable S. L. Akintola.
Leader House of Parliament	—	Chief the Honourable F. S. Okotie-Eboh.
Premier Eastern Nigeria	—	Dr. the Honourable M. I. Okpara.
President Howard University	—	Mr. James M. Nabrit.
Ag. President Lincoln University	—	Dr. H. C. Yelton.
His Excellency, Governor-General	—	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Luncheon

MENU

Eggs in Aspic

Cold Consomme

Roast Duckling Bordelaise

Green Peas Roast Potatoes

Cassata Sicilienne

Coffee

WINES

Fine Amontillado Sherry

Chateau Neuf Du Pape 1957

Harvey's Old Tawny Hunting Port.

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Akintola Williams
Councillor A. Yesufu
E. C. Ajegbu-Mgbako

John Okwesa & Co. Yaba

41-106-5

The Chairman of the Lincoln University Alumni Association and Friends

Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe

requests the pleasure of the company of

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

at a Testimonial Luncheon in honour of His Excellency The Governor - General

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Mrs. Azikiwe

at the Federal Palace Hotel Victoria Island on Saturday, the 19th November, 1960, at 12.30 p.m.

R.S.V.P.
Dr. Okechukwu Ikejiani,
Secretary, L.U.A.A.

124, Graham Road,
Railway Compound.
Ebute Metta, 44227.

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Approach from Federal Palace Hotel *via* Victoria Beach Road and Force Road to car park as directed.

Approach from Ikoyi *via* Bourdillon, Onikan and Force Roads to car park as directed, OR
via Ikoyi Road, Moloney, Racecourse Roads, and to car park as directed.

Approach from Mainland *via* Marina and Force Road to car park as directed.

Route Sign— Green and White Arrow.

Fore Court labels follow Green and White Arrow others follow Red Arrow.

Parking Instructions—Cars will be parked in House of Representatives and National Hall car parks until these are full; Entrances will then be barriered. Late arrivals to park in Onikan Park.

Route Return—Return Arrival Route.

41/106/4

Dear Dr. Du Bois,
From an article in
"The Eagle" I see
you have just
celebrated your
92nd birthday and
I'd be honored if
you'd allow me too
to wish you well.
My son Ronald is
about to graduate from
Searles H. S. this June.
Sincerely,
Irene K. Linder

To
Dr. Du Bois

Feb. 23, 1960

A special birthday
message
That has come to wish
for you
A mighty happy
birthday
And a lot more of them,
too!

From
Irene K. Linder
(Mrs. Sam Linder)

Hallmark

15B 37-4

© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.

Mrs. Sam Linder
Division St.
Gt. Barrington, Mass.

HOUSATONIC
MAR 4
6 -PM
1960
MASS.

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Ct.
Brooklyn,
New York

H | 1961

Dr. William DuBois, Barrington Native, Has 92nd Birthday

41-196-2

Dr. William E. B. DuBois

GREAT BARRINGTON — Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois, a native of this town and one of the most distinguished Negroes of this age, celebrated his 92nd birthday at his Brooklyn home Tuesday.

Dr. DuBois, born Feb. 23, 1868, is considered elder statesman of the Negros' long and continuing battle for full rights of citizenship. An author and sociologist, Dr. DuBois has been honored with degrees from un
berg, Berlin and Wilberforce. He was one of five men to receive the Lenin Peace Prize last year.

Three Harvard Degrees

A graduate of Fiske University and holder of three degrees from Harvard, Dr. DuBois was spokesman for young Negroes who in 1906 met at Harper's Ferry, Va., to demand voting rights, the end of segregated public facilities, equal treatment before the law and integrated public school education.

An early member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. DuBois left the organization in 1948 over a policy disagreement. Later he admitted that the NAACP'S technique of fighting racism in the courts has paid off. But he insists that "intelligent public opinion" stand behind the courts.

Dr. DuBois is believed to be the oldest graduate of Great Barrington High School. He graduated in 1884. The school was the predecessor of Searles High School here.

His first wife, Nina Gomer, died in 1950 and is buried in Mahaiwe Cemetery here. He is now married to Negro author Shirley Graham.

MRS. SAM LINDER
Division Street
Great Barrington, Mass.

May 13, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I just thought it might interest you to see the enclosed clipping.

I hope you don't mind having your address in the newspaper but we just had to share your most interesting letter with others.

In order for me to get your address, I looked you up in the Brooklyn telephone book in our local office.

With best wishes for

41-111-12

your continued
good health, I am

Most sincerely,

Irene K. Linder

P.S. Your letter also
appeared in our town
paper, "The Courier" and
I heard from many
people of how much
they enjoyed reading it.

From an Old Grad

To the Editor of THE EAGLE:—

Last February I sent a birthday card to Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, the distinguished champion of Negro rights, on the occasion of his 92nd birthday. He attended Searles High School, where I am a senior. He sent me the following reply, which you might like to publish.

RONALD LINDER.

Great Barrington.

* * *

As one who is probably the oldest living graduate of the Searles High School, I venture to write to one about to become one of the youngest, to ask you to thank your mother for her kind letter of Feb. 23, on my 92nd birthday. The school in my day was the "Great Barrington High School" and I was graduated in June, 1884. I was thought to be too young for college—being 16, and so for a year I became timekeeper on the building of Mrs. Hopkins' beautiful new home. The architect of that project was a Britisher, Searles, after whom the high school was renamed. The next year I went to college—first to Fisk University [in Nashville, Tenn.] and then to Harvard back in Massachusetts. Once, sometime in the '30s as I recall, I came back to address the school. I complained of how the town had made a sewer of the beautiful Housatonic River, instead of the park which it might have been. Little heed was given to my words. You might renew the reminder.

My best wishes for your high school and college work and my best regards to your mother.

W. E. B. Du BOIS.

31 Grace Ct.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Berkshire Eagle

Published every day except Sundays and holidays by the
EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
33 Eagle Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts

you.
me for May pub-
n the river, il-
even for
They find this
valley makes to-
inhabitants im-
ably for this rea-
kind of retreat

political reconstruction
ical activity is clearly essential to the kinds of goals sought.

political arena as well as at the bargaining table. In a nationally interdependent economy

tion and the *Harvard Business Review.*

Letters to the Editor

[LINDER]

March 16, 1960

40-9-181.

My dear Ronald:

As one who is probably the oldest living graduate of the Searles High School, I venture to write to one about to become one of the youngest, to ask you to thank your mother for her kind letter of February 23, my ninety-second birthday. The school in my day was the "Great Barrington High School" and I was graduated in June, 1884. I was thought to be too young for college-being 16-and so for a year I became time-keeper on the building of Mrs. Hopkins' beautiful new home. The architect of that project was a Britisher, Searles, after whom the High School was re-named. The next year I went to college -- first to Fisk University in Tennessee and then to Harvard back in Massachusetts. Once, sometime in the thirties as I recall, I came back to address the school. I complained of how the town had made a sewer of the beautiful Housatonic River, instead of the park which it might have been. Little heed was given to my words. You might renew the reminder.

My best wishes for your high school and college work any my best regards to your mother.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
S.H.S. '84

Ronald E. Linder
c/o Mrs. Adam Linder
Division Street
Great Barrington, Mass.

See clipping in Du Bois personal

40-9-128

San Jose, California
February 23, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois:

This morning I picked up a copy of the February 15th NATIONAL GUARDIAN, which I hadn't had time to look at because of involvement in various Negro History Week activities here in San Jose, and because, since Negro History Week, my mother (Emma Gelders Sterne) and I have been frantically rushing to meet a February 29th pot-boiler book deadline. We are still frantically rushing, but after reading Dr. Du Bois article in the GUARDIAN, I felt that I had to take time out to send this note and the enclosed material--because the article carried a tone of extreme--and perfectly legitimate--frustration, and because the successful activities here this year, and anything that may possibly come of them in this town of 125,000, are so vastly indebted to you. Enclosed are 2 clippings, one from the Sun-Reporter in San Francisco, the other from the only morning daily in this area, a conservative paper which carried, as you will note, a rather astounding review of the presentation "Montage of a Dream, A Documentary with Music," given here on Feb. 12; also enclosed is a copy of the program from "Montage," which contains a listing of the sponsoring organizations and also the week's events. And finally, I enclose a very wild-looking working copy of the script--retrieved from the young man who assisted the stage manager. As my mother points out, it would be much more sensible to wait until after our deadline is over, when we hope to make some copies of the script which will include description of the silhouettes and the choir and so forth; besides which, we're going to need to have this copy back, since it is one of only two or three in existence. But aside from the over-all derivation of the script from Dr. Du Bois' work and leadership, I wanted you to see the specific use of the quotes at the end of Part I and the beginning of Part 2. These were "new" to a good portion of the cast and the audience of 650 or so--and the strong and moving words will not be forgotten, I think. So I am not being sensible and reasonable, but I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for return of the script at your convenience.

40-9-129

I am of course wholly aware that whatever is done in San Jose is the minutest kind of drop in the bucket. One of the things which we hope will develop, however, is a specific survey of textbooks used in the California schools--all levels--and colleges. This project looks hopeful at the moment, and we are having a dinner meeting at San Jose State on the 3rd of March to carry the discussion forward from where it left off. I am familiar, of course, with the chapter in BLACK RECONSTRUCTION entitled "The Propaganda of History" and had hoped to do a very rough job of following that up with currently used books before the March 3rd meeting. With the deadline situation, it would appear that that job will have to wait; if by any chance you have in your possession any lists of recent text titles with similar analysis, it would be wonderful to have access to them. But that is not my reason for writing this letter. It is just to let you both know that at least here--and therefore, in many, many other places--we are trying to carry through on the big job and are beginning to see signs--like snowdrops under the snow--of progress.

Mrs. Du Bois, my son, Joe Lindsay, proudly shows off the copy of YOUR MOST HUMBLE SERVANT which you were kind enough to autograph for him at the meeting at which you both spoke in San Francisco a few months ago. I was sorry not to be able to come, but felt that it was an experience that my 11-year-old should have and will treasure.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lindsay

Barbara Lindsay

(Mrs. J. R. Lindsay
482 West William St.
San Jose, California)

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, 1960

PRESENTS

MONTAGE OF A DREAM

A DOCUMENTARY WITH MUSIC

MONTGOMERY THEATRE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1960

8.00 P.M.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

GARDEN CITY WOMEN'S CLUB

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

TO FURTHER ENLIGHTEN
THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE NEGRO
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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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EVERYTHING FINE IN MUSIC

89 SOUTH 1st – SAN JOSE

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Garden City Women's Club

THE GARDEN CITY WOMEN'S CLUB, an interracial organization affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and the California State Association of Colored Women, has endeavored for more than 60 years to fulfill the aspirations of the Negro woman for more adequate participation in human service. For many years our national and local program has included the celebration of Negro History Week to promote better understanding of the Negro, his heritage, and his struggle for equal citizenship.

IN 1960, with the co-operation of ten other sponsoring organizations, San Jose has offered the following observances:

FEBRUARY 7-14

EXHIBITS: "African Culture, San Jose Public Library
"The Negro in Literature. Santa Clara University
"Negro History and Africa," San Jose City College
"Books on the Negro," Santa Clara County Library

Window Displays contributed by San Jose Merchants

Poster Displays, San Jose Junior and Senior High Schools

Elementary School Assembly Programs: Book Talks by Mrs. Virginia Taylor, Children's Librarian, San Jose Public Library

Poster Contest: (in co-operation with Friends' Service Committee): Entrants: Junior and Senior High School Students

FEBRUARY 8: Reception for Leontyne Price (in co-operation with the San Jose Opera Guild)

FEBRUARY 10: Public Meeting (in cooperation with VACOH): "Discrimination in Housing," Erle Raab, Speaker

FEBRUARY 12: Public Meeting (sponsored by Spartan Y, San Jose State Campus) "What's Missing? How Textbooks Distort the History of the Negro." Leroy Jackson, Speaker. 12: 30 p. m.

Community-wide Celebration, 8: 00 P. M. "MONTAGE OF A DREAM," Montgomery Theater (Civic Auditorium)

FEBRUARY 14: Commemoration in Local Churches

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The Joint Committee

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF
NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, 1960

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clifford Payne

SECRETARY: Clifford Sweet

CO-ORDINATOR Mrs. Roy Sterne

PUBLICITY:
Mrs. Judson Hartstein, Mrs. Benita Coulter,
Mrs. L. R. Stephen, Mrs. Matthew Burns

EXHIBITS:
Mrs. Clifford Payne, Mrs. Ruby Deranja,
Mrs. Samuel Washington, Mrs. Arthur Johnson,
Mrs. Wester Sweet

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROGRAM:
Mrs. Jack Kellogg, Mrs. R. W. Lewis,
Miss Alice Milco, Mrs. Virginia Taylor

HIGH SCHOOL POSTER CONTEST:
Norman Goerlich, Mrs. Charles Joyner,
Mrs. Oliver Phewchay

PUBLIC LECTURES:
Dr. Ruth Lavare, Clark Akatiff, Mrs. Donald Clark
Norman Goerlich

COMMUNITY CELEBRATION:
"Montage of a Dream"

SCRIPT: Mrs. Leroy Posey, Mrs. J. R. Lindsay,
Mrs. Charles Joyner, Mrs. R. W. Lewis,
Mrs. Roy Sterne, Ralph Fullwood, Andrew Montgomery

MUSIC:
Andrew Montgomery, Herbert Dixon, Arthur King

ARRANGEMENTS:
Mrs. Julius Gaines, Dr. Ruth Lavare

PROPS;
Miss Anita Crowell

COSTUMES:
Mrs. Francis Fink

CHOREOGRAPHY:
Mrs. William Helms

PROGRAMS:
Romaine Coy, Mrs. Gerald Rialson, Mrs. Ruth
Rosenberg, Frances Tanner, Dr. Arthur Johnson

STAGE MANAGEMENT AND LIGHTING:
Donald Clark, Ralph Fullwood

"MONTAGE OF

A DOCUMENTARY WITH MUSIC FOR
Presented by the Joint Committee for the

*By Anita Posey and Barbara Lindsay

Part I

"Deep Are The Roots"

**Overture	Art King Orchestra
Narrator	Horace Marshall
***Poet	Marie Johnson

Off-stage voices:

Frederick Douglass--Father George V. Kennard, S.J.
Booker T. Washington--Rev. C.W. Washington
W.E.B. Dubois--Ralph Fullwood

"Follow the Drinking Gourd"	James Lewis
"Emancipation Dance"	Janet Brown
"Know the Truth"	Mary Gaines, Tony Fitch, Sarah Lewis, Janet Brown

Part II

"The New Negro Speaks"

Narrator	George Goddard

Off-stage voice:

Mary McLeod Bethune--Inez Jackson

Dance: The Charleston--Betty Ratliff and orchestra
Interpretive Dance: "The New Negro"--April Johnson
"Stormy Weather"--"St. Louis Blues"--Senya Coy
"Summertime"--Doris Embree
"John Henry"--Mike Callahan
"St. James Infirmary" (Parody, 1942)--Carmen Baareras,
"Nobody Knows The Trouble I've Seen"
Rosalind Goddard with choir accompaniment
"Jazz Today"--Art King Orchestra
****Piano solos--Thomas Ryan

Narrator	Horace Marshall
Second Poet	Clifford Sweet

* * *

Choreography for silhouettes, Alma Helms. Solos, Theresa Campen, Jean

* The authors gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to Ho
by UNESCO and the San Mateo Branch NAACP in 1958. Also t
** The music for this occasion is provided by a grant from t
operation of Local 153 of the American Federation of Musicia
***Verses read are from "Dark Symphony" by Melvin B. Tol
Eve Merriam.
**** Mr. Ryan's instrument is a Steinway Grand kindly loan

F A DREAM"

R NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, 1960
e Celebration of Negro History Week, 1960

Music under the direction of Andrew Montgomery
Herbert Dixon, Accompanist

"GO DOWN MOSES"
"DIDN'T MY LORD DELIVER DANIEL?"
"IN THAT GREAT GETTIN' UP MORNING"
"SOON I WILL BE DONE"

"GREAT DAY"
"WE ARE CLIMBING JACOB'S LADDER"

"WALK TOGETHER CHILDREN"
"WE ARE WALKING THROUGH THE VALLEY"

"SOLIDARITY FOREVER"

"LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING"

APPEARING IN THE SILHOUETTES

Janet Brown	Harriet Lewis
Dolores Etress	George Lewis
Thomas Fink	Sarah Lewis
Tony Fitch	Kenneth Miller
Dale Fuller	Faith Lindsay
Terry Fuller	William Norman
Mary Gaines	Clifford Sweet
Bambi Goddard	Ann Thompson
Robert Ingram	Frank Thompson
Roberta Joyner	Pamela Thompson

MEMBERS OF THE CHOIR:

Soprano
Bernice Jordan
Jewel Hill
Ersell Montgomery
Merva Fitch
Frances Booth

Tenor
Wilbert Hill
Harold Jordan
Ike Malone

Alto
Doris Jordan
Xanthia Calhoun
Nettye Goddard
Rosalind Goddard
Joyce Ellington
Doris Embree
Thelma Logan

Bass
Pete Sivers
Charles Washington
Ray Ratliff
James Lewis

BONGO DRUMS:
Tee Sweet

n Crosley. Stage Management, Ralph Fullwood, Donald Clark.

lorace Marshall, author of "History in Harmony," presented to Emma Gelders Sterne.

the trust funds of the Recording Industries obtained by the co-ans.

lson, "Wheels" by Anita Posey, "Montgomery, Alabama" by

ned by Sherman Clay, moved by Nickells Van and Storage Inc.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Payne
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Mrs. Roy Sterne
Leo Sanchez
John Castro

Register before February 17 in order to
VOTE FOR WESTER SWEET IN APRIL.
HELP MAKE HISTORY IN SAN JOSE.

[BARBARA LINDSAY
[illegible]

40-9-130

March 14, 1960

Mrs. J. R. Lindsay
482 West William Street
San Jose, California

My dear Mrs. Lindsay:

I thank you for your letter of February 23rd which has not been acknowledged until now because we have been in the West Indies for several weeks.

I am very glad to know of the celebration of Negro History Week in San Jose and of the success of your MONTAGE OF A DREAM. Many years ago I staged a pageant of Negro History in the Hollywood Bowl and I am very desirous to see the drama of Negro History used for propaganda and progress in the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc. MSS Rt'd -

[LITERARY GAZETTE]

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1960

Адрес для телеграмм: МОСКВА, ЛИТГАЗЕТА

18-8-5

Dear Colleague,

The 50-th death-anniversary of the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy will be marked in November.

The Literary Gazette intends to devote a special issue to the event. We shall be extremely grateful to you if you kindly agree to participate.

We hope to receive your contribution (from a few lines to some 250 words) not later than November 1. The subject of the article is entirely up to you. It might be devoted either to some aspect of Tolstoy's works that especially appeals to you personally, or to the response of your country's readers to his books, or to any other subject of your choice.

May we ask you to notify us about your decision as soon as possible. The article can be airmailed to the following address:

The Literary Gazette, Tsvetnoi Boulvar 30,
Moscow, USSR.

Respectfully yours

S. Smirnov
Editor-in-Chief

W.E.B. Dubois
Shirly Graham
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn I
New York

[LITERARY GAZETTE]

(COPY)

LITERARY GAZETTE

Telephone K 4-04-62, K 4-11-68

Oct. 4, 1960

40-9-12

Dear Colleage,

The 50-th death-anniversary of the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy will be marked in November.

The Literary Gazette intends to devote a special issue to the event. We shall be extremely grateful to you if you kindly agree to participate.

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The Literary Gazette, Tsvetnoi Boulvar 30, Moscow, USSR.

Respectfully yours

С Смирнов

S Smirnov

Editor-in-Chief

[LITERARY GAZETTE]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 12, 1960

40-9-106

Mr. S. Smirnov
Editor in Chief
The Literary Gazette
Tsvetnoi Boulvar 30
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Smirnov:

Answering your letter of October 4, 1960, may I say that I shall try to send a short contribution to your 50th Anniversary Number devoted to the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy.

I deem it an honor to participate and only my health will keep me from doing so.

My wife, Shirley Graham, joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

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Москва, 51
Цветной бульвар, 30
Тел. К 4-04-62, К 4-11-68.

(LITERARY GAZETTE)

25/XI-60 19 г.

№

Адрес для телеграмм: МОСКВА, ЛИТГАЗЕТА

Dear Friend,

The Literary Gazette is extremely grateful to you for your kind message on the occasion of Leo Tolstoy's 50th death anniversary.

Enclosed you will find the issue of our paper with your letter.

We look forward to your further cooperation.

With best regards,

A.Terteryan

Head of the foreign literature section.

1018-4

(LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE)

175 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N. Y.
Aug. 31, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grove Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

10-9-96

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing for the Intercultural Committee of the Little Red School House, which is composed of parents and teachers. We are planning a meeting, in either January or February, 1961 to commemorate the Centennial anniversary of the onset of our Civil War. We would very much like to have you as the speaker for this event. Our January meeting

will be held on Monday, January 15, while our February meeting will take place on Friday, February 17. We sincerely hope that your schedule will permit you to be with us on either one of these occasions. Should neither of these dates be feasible for you I'm sure that we could find an evening that would fit your schedule. The honorarium we are able to offer is $50.

Enclosed is a self addressed envelope for your use in replying. We will be eagerly awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Helen Furst

(Mrs. Joseph B. Furst)

40-9-95

September 19, 1960

Mrs. Joseph B. Furst
175 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Furst:

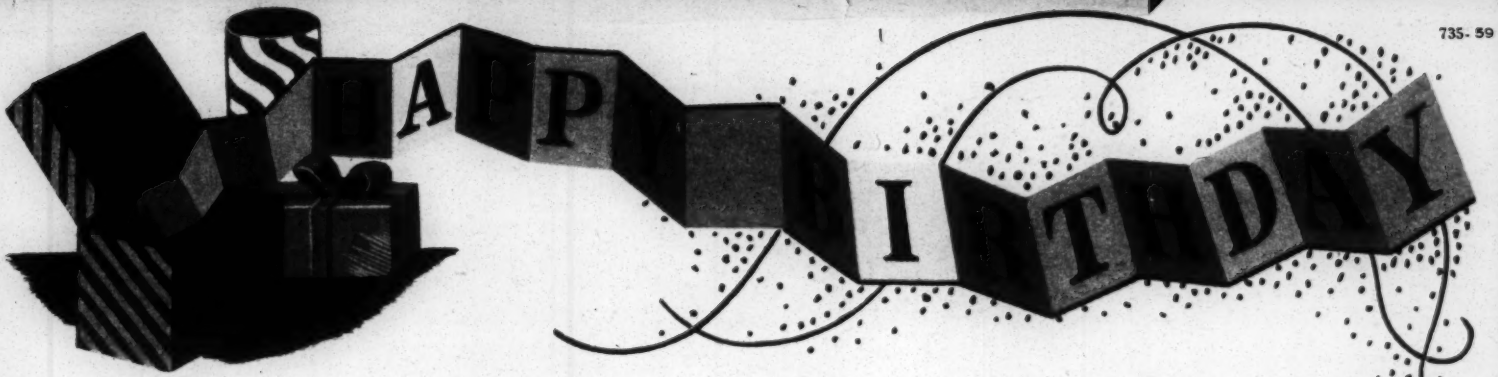
I have just returned from six weeks in West Africa and a month in Europe and see for the first time your letter of August 31. I regret to say I am not well and have been warned by my physicians to take as complete rest as possible. I cannot therefore promise to speak for the Little Red School House in February 1961 as much as I would like to.

I thank you for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r



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:DR W E B DU BOIS=

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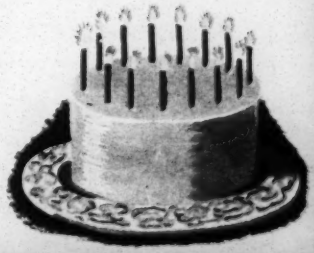
RAYFORD AND RUTH LOGAN.



BY WESTERN UNION

[Logan] L

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 12, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

40-9-228

Mr. Lambert Davis, Director of the University of North Carolina Press, has written me that sales of What the Negro Wants are so small that they do not warrant the expense of bookkeeping. For the six months ending June 30, 1960, twenty-nine copies were sold with a total royalty of $0.87. (The price has been reduced to $1.00 with a royalty of $0.03 per copy.) Rather than having the book remaindered, Mr. Davis asked that I accept a commutation in final payment based upon sales during the previous three years. This commutation amounts to $4.92. This sum, added to the same amount for the past three years, totals $9.84 or $0.70 for each of the fourteen contributors. I am therefore sending you my check in the round sum of $1.00 as final payment on your royalty.

You will be pleased to know that as of June 30, 1960, there had been sold 11,055 copies; there were 503 free copies. Since a total of 12,500 copies were printed, fewer than 1,000 copies remain in print. If you want additional copies for your library ($1.00 per copy), I suggest that you write to the Press at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your contribution to a book which has established itself as a major work in the intellectual history of the United States and which has probably played an important role in the struggle for equal rights for Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan
Editor, What the Negro Wants

RWL:dlb
Enclosed: Check

[LOMAX]

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Los Angeles 18, California

Almena Lomax, Editor-Publisher

July 3, 1960

48-9-223

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter will serve a dual purpose, ask a favor of you and explain why you no longer receive the Los Angeles Tribune, if you are aware of the fact that it is missing from the many periodicals which I am sure you receive.

I fell a casualty to fatigue -- 19 years of continuous publication, the increasing demand for my attention of my six children, and the Withholding Tax-Social Security system, which makes it impossible for one to operate without the corporate structure and particularly makes it difficult for one to operate who doesn't care anymore for the business side of business than I do.

Since I ceased publication -- rather abruptly with the aid of some strategically placed liens by the Internal Revenue Service, I have been trying to establish a news, editorial and feature service, which I think is greatly needed by the Negro press and between the American Negro and the African press.

It also occurred to me rather abruptly last week that it would serve the sorely needed cause of statesmanship and world peace if a reporter like myself, who is not impressed with the circus aspects of the major party conventions and would tell honestly what went on, were to cover the conventions for the Russian press.

As you undoubtedly know, at this point, the American people are being subjected to a barrage of propaganda which pictures any word uttered or written in Russia about the American conventions, as 'butting in our business. I believe that if an American reporter sufficiently detached, honest, and peace-loving, were to cover the conventions for the Russian press, it would enable that press to carry the true story on those conventions without the charge of 'butting in our business', and such vigilance would serve as a spur to American politicians to be more statesmanlike, less war-mongering, and less irresponsible. Such a reporter would have to be found among the Negro press since almost all of those writing for metropolitan dailies are so deeply involved in this obsession with preserving American 'prestige', that they are incapable of this type of honesty.

I wrote to the Tass News Agency in Moscow, submitting tearsheets from my coverage of the Khrushchev visit to Hollywood, which the Christian Science Monitor praised for its honesty and completeness.

Dr. DuBois (2)

40-9-224

I saw where you received the Lenin prize and it occurred to me that since, presumably, you were aware of my work, you might care to recommend me to the attention of Tass.

The time is rather short; but perhaps if you were to write such a recommendation to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, it would cable it to Moscow.

Please do not hesitate to ignore this letter or to refuse my request. I am not hurt by rebuffs. I figure that if I have anything to offer, it will be used. If it is not, it is because I didn't have it, or, as my children say, "that's the breaks."

I sincerely believe that the time is ripe, or past ripe, for the ordinary people of America to take the task of molding a peaceful world into their own hands. Our leaders will not do it without this type of pressure. And I think that honest communications between people, by means of newspapers, etc., are a major means of doing this.

I congratulate you on receiving the Lenin award and on your 'comeback' to your rightful place in the regard of your people who -- and I among them -- must have caused you great pain by our fever to judge on the basis of ignorance, prejudice, and fear.

Sincerely yours,

Almena Lomax

ALMENA LOMAX, Editor
Los Angeles Tribune News Service.

40-9-235

September 19, 1960

Mrs. Almena Lomax
2310 6th Avenue
Los Angeles 18
California

My dear Almena:

I have been in West Africa and Europe for several months and just now read for the first time your letter of July 8. I am sorry to be so late in answering you although I doubt if I could have been of any help earlier.

You are a good and even brilliant writer and for just that reason you have small chance to earn a living today unless you are willing to write convincingly of that you do not believe and sell your writings to those who happen to have money. Personally I have long insisted on writing what I believed and I would have starved to death if I had depended upon the income from this writing.

Another difficulty in your case is that I doubt if you believe thoroughly and convincingly in any particular point of view. Under those circumstances the opportunity of writing what you want to write is terribly limited. The authors in the Soviet Union are the best paid people in the country, but they do not get anywhere near what American writers who are popular receive and what they write must correspond with what the Russians believe. I doubt therefore if Tass or anyone else is going to offer you an opportunity to write for Socialism or Communism.

I wish I could give you more encouraging advice or that I could help in any way but I see no opportunity at present.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-96-12

763-58

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1960 FEB 22 PM 11 17

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=DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

OUR LOVE AND BEST WISHES TO YOU AND SHIRLEY ON YOUR BIRTHDAY. TOGETHER WITH ALL PROGRESSIVE MANKIND, WE LOOK FORWARD TO MANY YEARS OF HAPPINESS, HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN WHICH YOU WILL CONTINUE TO EXERICE LEADERSHIP IN HUMANITY'S SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE TOWARD DECENYC. HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES=

ALIC, GRACE LEE LORCH=

BY WESTERN UNION

[LORCH] Lorch C

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
QUABCUMQUE VERA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

March 28, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I trust that you had a very pleasant birthday anniversary. The AFRO reported that you planned to spend this one quietly and save up for a real shindig to be held on your 100th Birthday. An excellent idea. Maybe by then things will have improved in the States to the point where my exile will be over and I may be near enough to participate. I hope so.

1. A Fisk student has called to my attention the pending election of alumni Trustees. Knowing that you ordinarily do not vote I am taking the liberty of writing to suggest that you do cast a ballot this trip. There are <u>three</u> candidates, with each voter to declare for <u>two</u>, as is usual. This year the three candidates are the incumbents Judge L. Howard Bennett and Dr. Wm. J. Zeigler, and an aspirant, Lewis Clark.

Bennett and Zeigler were on the Board also while I was at Fisk. Both fought vigorously and unswervingly against my dismissal and, having lost, did their best to help me find another job. Clark, then president of the Alumni Associat ion, did nothing.

You will remember Bennett also as the man who was President of the Alumni Association while the government was attempting to imprison you and who came forward in your behalf.

I have maintained touch with Bennett and Zeigler and find them to be still the kind of Trustee Fisk needs. Thus it appears t o me that a real issue is found in the present election and I hope that you will vote for them.

2. You have undoubtedly followed the great sit-in struggles in the South in which Fisk students are also playing an important role. I am enclosing a copy of the lead editorial published in the Nashville Tennessean, Feb. 29, sniping at the sit-ins. Its contents are not surprising, particularly since it was this paper that stirred up the hysteria against me and published an editorial praising Fisk for firing me. More to the point is the fact that the owner and publisher of this paper, Silliman Evans, Jr., is a Trustee of Fisk.

40-9-135

I believe, but am not absolutely certain, that he is also a Trustee of Vanderbilt.

The Board of Trust of Vanderbilt recently expelled Rev. J. Lawson from the Divinity School because of his leadership in the sit-ins, and made no bones about it.

There is a great overlap between the Fisk and Vanderbilt Boards, as there was also in my day.

A local white manufacturer, Dan May, whom I know to be on both Boards threatened to resign from the Fisk Board and damage the institution with as much publicity as possible unless I was fired. The hysteria he created was largely responsible for lining up all the whites on that Board in favor of this dismissal.

It would be interesting to ascertain the present role of Dan May and other Nashville whites on the Fisk Board, both as to their attitude toward the Fisk students in the present sit-ins and as to their role in expelling Rev. Lawson from Vanderbilt.

The present struggle in the south sharpens again the question of the actual control of the Negro colleges. It points up the importance of having on their Boards only such people, regardless of race, who will support unhesitatingly the aspirations for freedom of the students and constituency of the colleges.

Maybe now the Alumni will reawaken to these issues.

Alice and Grace join me in affectionate greetings to you and Shirley. We hope that this finds you both in the very best of health.

Cordially,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch.

[Enc.]

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN Feb. 29 1960.

INVITATION TO DISTURBANCE - NO WAY TO SETTLE PROBLEMS

Nashville narrowly avoided here Saturday what could have become a violent outbreak in the fourth lunch-counter sitdowns in three weeks.

The sitdowns culminated in wholesale arrests, and apparently the presence of so many policemen had a tempering effect on crowds. But the three indidents that occurred could have been many, resulting in violence of more serious proportions.

The Negro participants in these sitdowns may believe that such demonstrations are the means to an end. But their quest for rights and privileges as citizens must rest upon the law and the courts. Nothing will be gained for either side where there is a contribution to the breakdown of law and order.

From the leaflets in possession of some of the students participating in sitdowns here, there was indication that the demonstrators were instructed toward a course of non-violence and passive resistance. Unfortunately, it is only a short, and sometimes tragic step, between passivism and explosion.

There are always elements in any crowd, in any disturbance, who need no encouragement to heckle and jeer, and to strike the first blow. And the temptation to strike back is very nearly irresistible. There, violence begins. And violence begets violence unless it is quickly brought under control by law.

In guarding against disorder, there is a need for firmness and quick action by police. And where the law steps in, it must deal equally with all involved.

Firm and decisive efforts in Chattanooga halted an extraordinary situation which might well have gone beyond control. Nashvillians want no similar occurrence, and its city government must be sure that such is not forced upon it.

Nashville might borrow a page from Chattanoogans in trying to control student groups, especially during school hours. There is no reason why the leadership of both races in government, civic, religious, educational and business organizations cannot join in concerted effort to prevent excesses and head off possible strife.

The inviting of disturbances is no way to settle problems or illuminate opinion. The upholding of law and order transcends all other issues, for without this there is mob rule and chaos.

The responsible and clear-thinking people of Nashville want no tragic marks on this city's reputation for decency and dignity. It is through their calm voices and mutual effort that this reputation will be preserved.

[LORCH]

40-9-218

April 6, 1960

Mr. Lee Lorch
Department of Mathematics
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada

My dear Mr. Lorch:

On my return from North Carolina I found your letter of March 28th. I am glad to hear from you although you do not say much about Alberta.

I do not know where my Fisk ballot is. I remember seeing it, but I am afraid I must already have thrown it away. I remember Bennett very well and his action at the time of my trial.

I have just been down to a meeting of the Negro Social Science Teachers at Johnson C. Smith College in Charlotte. I was given a very flattering welcome and talked socialism as usual. There was a large attendance and Shirley was with me and talked to the women.

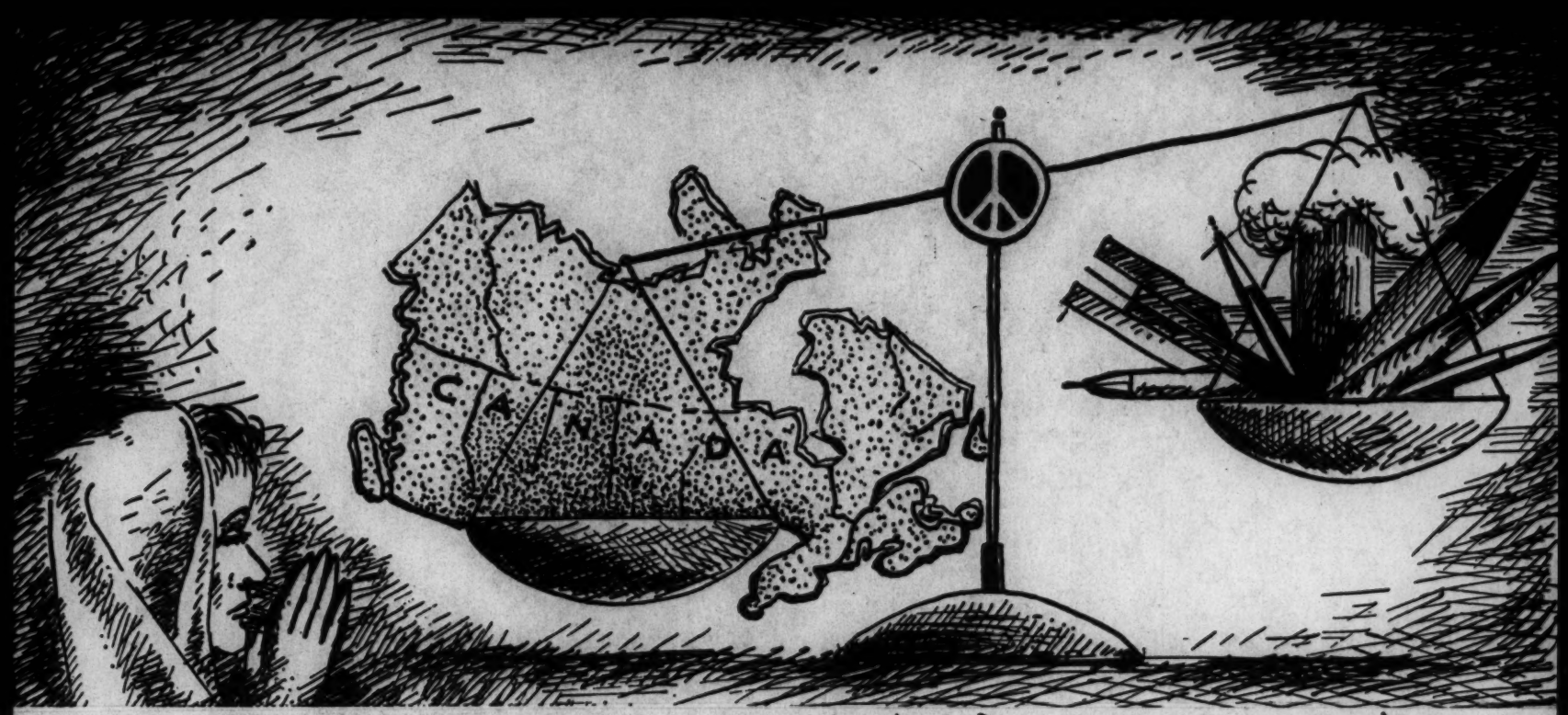
Next Friday I go to the University of Wisconsin where I shall speak there on Saturday. This is about the last of my scheduled speeches. I saw something of the sitins while in the South and heard stories from the students. It is an extremely interesting development.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you, your wife and daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r



PS. I'll be passing thru NY the weekend of January 21 (en route to a mathematics meeting at the Willard Hotel, Washington) & shall phone.
Lee

GIVE A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO THE WORLD.

PUT CANADA IN THE BALANCE AGAINST

NUCLEAR ARMS.

Thank you for your lovely card,

Best wishes for the New Year

Lee, Grace + Alice Lerch

Sponsored by Combined Universities Campaign for
Nuclear Disarmament (Alberta Branch)

"PEACE ON EARTH" . . . .

40-9-231 [1960]

Season's Greetings

. . . "GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN"

40-9-230

December 30, 1960

Dr. Lee Lorch
University of Alberta
Edmonton
Alberta, Canada

Dear Mr. Lorch:

We are so glad to hear from you. I regret to say that we shall both be out of the city from January 10 to January 25 and so will miss the chance of seeing you. Shirley will be in Egypt and I in California.

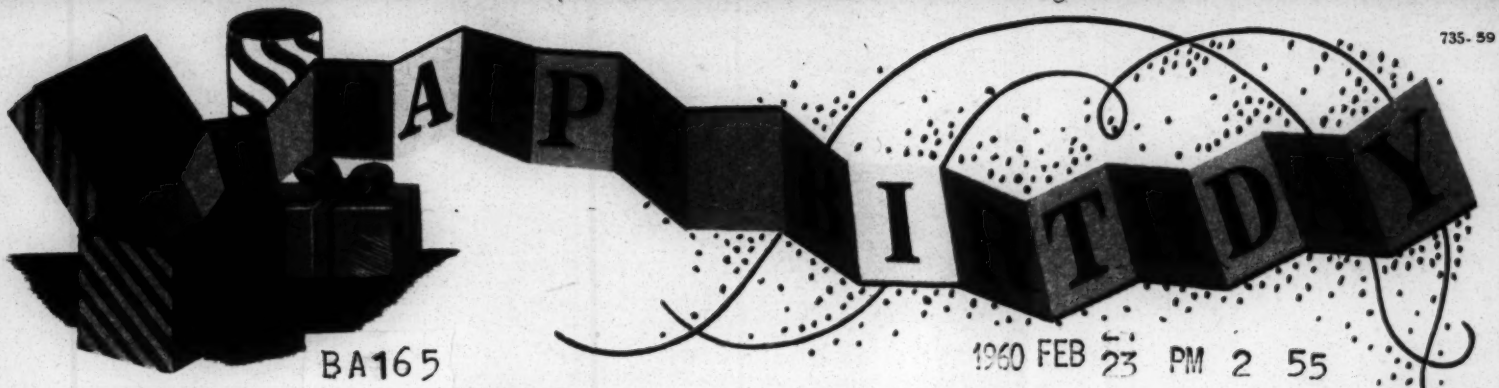
Our best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

41-199-10



BA165

1960 FEB 23 PM 2 55

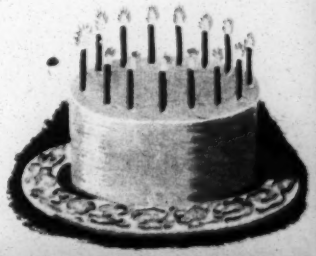
VX NB282 BDA PD=NEW YORK NY 23 218PME=

DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN=

WARMEST WISHES ON YOUR BIRTHDAY WITH A WISH FOR CONTINUED GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FONDLY=

MARJORIE AND GEORGE LURIE.



BY WESTERN UNION

A little birthday
greeting
To say "hello"
today,
And let you know
you're thought of
In the warmest
kind of way!

Would you have believed fifty years ago that within your lifetime you would see well over a third of the human race living under socialism, imperialism smashed in Asia, and the inevitable freedom of Africa well under way!
What a world you'll see on your 125th birthday!

Warmest regards,
Florence H. Luscomb

Love to Shirley.

41-196-8

10 Kirkland Rd
Cambridge 18
Mass

SLIM JIMS®

Hallmark

15B 1-4

© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.

[1960?]

Hello, Happy Birthday.

[44]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
November 2, 1960

Dr. Abdoulaye Ly
Director, African Institute
University of Dakar
Dakar,
West Africa

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan which we are bringing before the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

Your name has been mentioned as an African who could be helpful in carrying out this plan. I should like very much to have your advice and cooperation.

Will you kindly write me at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-124

AL/SL

Senegal [LY] 16

UNIVERSITE DE DAKAR

N° 2979 /IFAN

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'AFRIQUE NOIRE

DAKAR, le 13 Décembre 1960

Abdoulaye LY, Directeur-Adjoint
de l'I.F.A.N.

à

OBJET :

Monsieur le Dr. W.E.B. du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York (USA)

27-30-290

PIECES JOINTES :

Monsieur,

J'ai bien réfléchi au projet d'Encyclopédie Africaine que vous avez bien voulu me soumettre. Je crois la chose utile et réalisable telle que vous l'envisagez et vous assure d'ores et déjà de mon soutien actif pour sa préparation comme pour sa réalisation.

Croyez aux meilleurs sentiments d'un de vos innombrables admirateurs d'Afrique .

UNIVERSITE DE DAKAR - INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'AFRIQUE NOIRE

Abdoulaye LY

Toute la correspondance doit être adressée impersonnellement au Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire.

June 20, 1960

My dear sir:

I regret that I am leaving this week for West Africa and will have no time to make the comments which you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Vincent B. Lynch
The Sun-Reporter
1579 Post Street
San Francisco 9,
California

40/9/70

Lynch 3206 W 14th
Vancouver 8, B.C.,
Canada
August 25, 1960

410-9-226

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Over a year ago while I was still in my third year at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, I wrote to you indicating my interests in African Studies and my desire to do post-graduate work in this field.

I should like to report that I hope to get my B.A degree (Honours in History) at the Fall Convocation at U.B.C. I intend to return to University here for another year while I apply to American Universities with facilities for African Studies e.g. Howard, North Western or Boston, for fellowships or scholarships.

In the meantime Dr. Du Bois, I want to do a little prying around in Pan-Africanism as a movement, and I have a few questions to ask you, which I would be extremely happen if you could answer.

1. When first did you and Kwame Nkrumah meet and what was the extent of your meetings while Nkrumah was a student in the United States?

2. I take it that both yourself and Kwame Nkrumah are ardent advocates of the idea of a United States of Africa, and you were in fact joint Secretaries of the Fifth Pan-African Congress. What would you say, Dr. Du Bois is the extent of your influence on Kwame Nkrumah in this respect, or the extent of your influence on Pan-Africanism as a movement?

40-9-227

I have asked only two questions to start with, but will be happy if you will volunteer any information which is interesting or useful.

I hope I have not imposed on you, Dr Du Bois, and let me repeat I will be extremely happy to hear from you I do hope you are enjoying good health

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am

Yours Respectfully

Wallace R Lynch

401/100

October 19, 1960

Mr. Hollis R. Lynch
3206 W. 14th
Vancouver 8, B.C.
Canada

My dear Mr. Lynch:

Dr. Du Bois has asked me to reply to your letter of August 25th which he has only recently seen since he was abroad when it arrived.

He met Dr. Nkrumah for the first time in 1945 at the Fifth Pan African Congress. Dr. Nkrumah was the secretary and had already left the United States.

Unfortunately there is no published material on the Pan African Congresses to which to refer you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

3 THINGS YOU CAN DO!

① COME TO PUBLIC RALLY

See That Sam Mabry Gets A Fair Shake!

Protest Police Brutality in Our City!

SIXTH AVENUE and BLEECKER ST.

Tuesday, June 14th at 7 P.M.

② ATTEND THE TRIAL

Show Your Interest in What Happens to Your Neighbors

THE NEW TRIAL STARTS

Wednesday, June 15th at 10 a.m.

Upper Manhattan Magistrates Court

151 Street and Amsterdam Ave.

③ YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

Please send contributions to:

SAMUEL MABRY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

against

POLICE BRUTALITY

129 East 10 Street

New York 3, N.Y.

New York Journal-American
**** Thurs., June 2, 1960-3

Charge Cop Kicked And Beat War Hero

NEW YORK CITIZEN-CALL

Five Believers In Human Dignity Go To Bat For Their Fellow Man

40/91/156

SAMUEL MABRY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY

NEW YORK
HERALD TRIBUNE,
JUNE 2, 1960

Two Testify Patrolman Beat Negro

Say War Hero Was Kicked and Clubbed

JUNE 5, 1960
NEW YORK POST,

A Disturbance In the Park

By TED POSTON

A much-decorated, partially-disabled Negro veteran was on personal parole today after court testimony that he had been beaten, stomped and kicked—without provocation—by a Greenwich Village policeman.

PATROLMAN BRUTALLY ASSAULTS

PURPLE HEART VETERAN

For most Americans the Weekend of May 28 was a much anticipated three-day holiday--a time to honor and to commerate our country's heroic war dead. But what about our living heros? Here is the story of one veteran of World War II and the Normandy invasion.

Samuel Mabry, reicipient of the Purple Heart and four bronze stars went ashore in the fourth wave on D-Day. He saw action in Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. He was wounded under enemy fire. He served his country and received a good conduct medal and an honorable discharge and then came home to a grateful America.

But on Memorial Day 1960 Sam was no longer a war hero. He was sitting on a bench in Greenwich Village's Washington Square Park. He seldom talked now of his participation in a crusade to stamp out the threat of a world police state.

Sam was sitting quietly and in an upright position in the park when Patrolman William O'Keefe of the Sixth Police Precinct came by on his tour of duty. O'Keefe went over to Sam and poked him in the stomach with his night stick. He asked Sam for his identification papers and Sam handed his army discharge to the officer. The officer put them into his pocket and walked away without reading them. A few minutes later, he came back and threatened Sam, calling him "a nigger bastard". He said"I'm not going to take you to court. I'm going to take you to Canal Street and beat you up." Sam didn't say anything.

O'Keefe struck Sam on the head several time with his night stick. Two men came up and asked the officer for his number. A group of people gathered; O'Keefe pulled Sam off the bench and onto the ground, ripping his clothes. He kicked him in the head, stomach, and groin. He stepped on his hands. Then, with the help of another patrolman, he dragged Sam almost a block through the park to the corner of MacDougal and 4th Street. As they dragged him, O'Keefe continued to hit Sam with his night stick and to kick him in the ribs and groin with his knee. At the corner they dumped him behind a mailbox on the sidewalk and O'Keefe kicked him some more. A patrol car came and they took him away.

Sam offered no resistance to the beating. He didn't even raise his hands to guard his face against the blows. He made no remarks.

A group of irate citizens who had witnessed this brutal beating went to the 6th Police Precinct to protest. Here they were met with resistance, lies, and ordered out of the station. They asked to be allowed to see the victim.

The witnesses contacted a lawyer, Mark Lane, and obtained his services. Part of the group waited on the street near the precinct for Sam to be returned. He was returned approximately one hour and 15 minutes after he had been put in the patrol car. When he was taken from the car by the police he was bleeding and there was evidence that he had been beaten again since the witnesses had last seen him. One of the witnesses found two pocketbooks which Sam had had in his pocket. They were in a corner of the precinct garage and were saturated with blood.

Three of the witnesses went to 100 Cent.e Street and obtained a summons for O'Keefe. They took the summons back to the police precinct and served it on him. O'Keefe had been drinking and the witnesses requested that he be given a sobriety test. This, reportedly, was done and the police sargeant reported to the group that he was found "fit to work".

Sam was held in jail for four days on a disorderly conduct charge. He has been paroled but not acquitted of the disorderly conduct charge. He still faces a full trial. And O'Keefe goes free.

A group of citizens have organized a SAMUEL MABRY DEFENSE COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY. Volunteers are needed. Funds are needed for court costs, medical care for Sam, and to keep the public informed and aware of police brutality.

Sam received a fracture in the face, multiple fractures in one finger and internal injuries from the assault. It has been disclosed since Sam's case was brought before the public, that O'Keefe is guilty of at least one other incident of brutality and assault in Washington Square Park.

This case is not just one isolated incident. Police brutality is a common and ever-recurring menace and unless citizens take action now it will become even worse.

[MacDowell Assoc.]

THE EDWARD MACDOWELL ASSOCIATION, INC.

ADMINISTERING THE MACDOWELL COLONY, PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

1083 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

FOUNDER: MRS. EDWARD MACDOWELL

JAMES JOHNSON SWEENEY, President PHILIP JAMES, Vice President THOMAS SHAW HALE, Treasurer MRS. WALLACE CLARK, Secretary

40-4-23

February 3, 1960

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Five years ago the Directors of the Edward MacDowell Association made a decision to maintain the Colony in Peterborough, New Hampshire the year-round. Up to that time the Colony, established in 1907 as a place for artists to work undisturbed, welcomed residents during the spring and summer seasons. Since 1955 the Winter Colony has proved to be a highly successful experiment. The colonists who have spent time at the Colony during the winter months have been enthusiastic in their reports. The general feeling was that the winter season in Peterborough was most congenial to production.

It is felt, therefore, that more artists should be made aware of the opportunities of this period. The demand for space at the summer Colony often exceeds that which is available and at times necessitates either postponement or rejection. In spite of the fact that New Hampshire winters are supposed to be severe, those who have attended the Winter Colony have been unanimous in speaking not only of the comfort of the living arrangements but about the ideal working conditions.

In view of this the Directors will welcome your recommendation of the Winter Colony to such professional artists whom you think would be interested in applying for residence. Should you wish to apply it will be a pleasure to place your application before the Admissions Committee.

Sincerely yours,

James Johnson Sweeney

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Director Emeritus

HOBART NICHOLS

Directors

HOLLIS ALPERT	CARL CARMER	A. ERLAND GOYETTE	RUSSELL LYNES	DONALD M. OENSLAGER
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ALICE NASH, *Secretary to the Board*

GEORGE M. KENDALL, *Executive Director of the MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, New Hampshire*

[MACEK]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 14, 1960

Mr. Josef Macek
Historical Institute
Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences - 1 Hradčany, Jirská 3
Prague
Czechoslovakia

Dear Mr. Macek:

I am enclosing a plan which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology. I would like very much to have your advice and cooperation.

Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-105

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ AKADEMIE VĚD
HISTORICKÝ ÚSTAV
PRAHA IV, JIŘSKÁ 3 - TEL. 642-44-46

[MACEK]

Czechoslovakia 17

Prague, November 29th, 1960.

V Praze dne .....

Čj. 4959/60

M

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your kind letter of October 14th, and please excuse the delayed reply. Having just returned from a study trip to Italy, I have been able only now to consult with our historians, ethnographers, and philologues on the subject of your Encyclopedia Africana.

77-30-258

I am pleased to inform you that all of us fully agree with the Proposals enclosed in your letter. The Czechoslovak scholars will gladly do their best in every respect to assist you in your effort. They accept your project of the Encyclopedia Africana as an appeal for honest and sincere international scientific cooperation documenting the idea of friendship and mutual understanding between the nations of the world. I congratulate you on these memorable first steps towards such an Encyclopedia and assure you that the respective Czechoslovak scholars who fully support your views will be pleased to collaborate.

Looking forward to your further news on the subject, and with my best compliments to Mrs. Du Bois, I remain, dear Mr. Du Bois,

yours very truly,

akademik Josef Macek
Director of the Institute
of History, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 2542 - 56

40-9-161

June 15, 1960

Mr. A.E. McFarlane II
839 Bryant Avenue
Bronx 59, New York

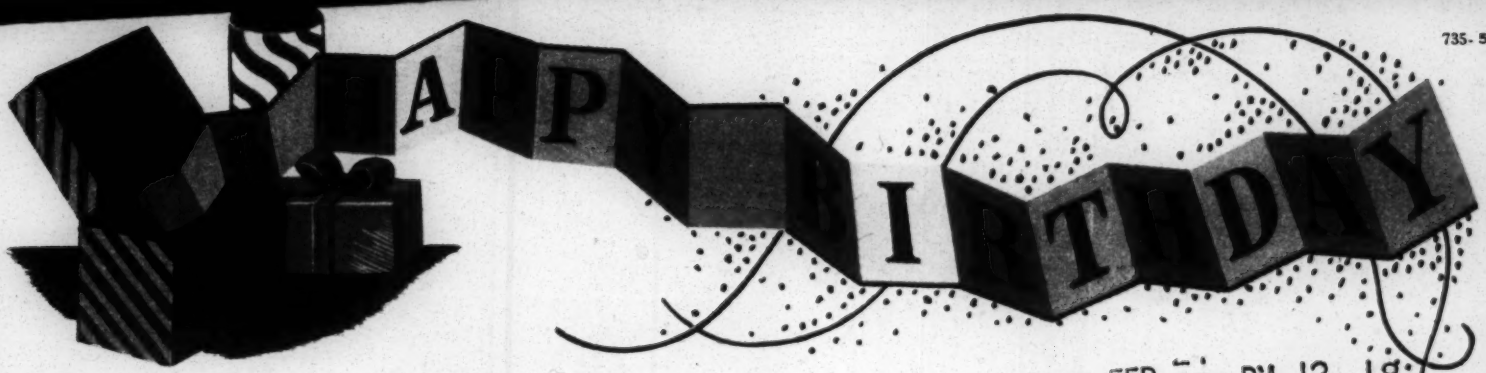
Dear Edward,

Thank you so much for your card and thank your mother and father for their remembrance. We have just returned from Baltimore where Morgan College gave me my ninth honorary doctorate. We had a pleasant time. On June 25 we plan to leave for Europe and Africa to be gone a couple of months.

Our best love to the family. We shall be hoping to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois



735-59

41-19-7

1960 FEB 23 PM 12 18

BA099 SYK197

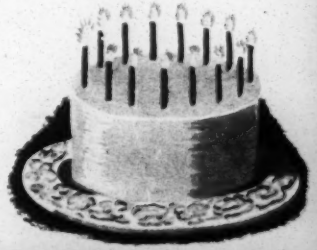
SY WWA211 BDA PD=WASHINGTON DC 23 1202PME:

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY=

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR BIRTHDAY IT IS OUR PRAYER THAT DIVINE PROVIDENCE MAY GRANT YOU MANY MORE YEARS TO SHARE WITH US YOUR OWN GREATNESS OF SOUL=

REV AND MRS EDWARD D MCGOWAN.



BY WESTERN UNION

[McILVAIN]

LCM

140 North Summit

Prescott, Arizona

1/3/1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

This is in reply to your very helpful letter of last July regarding our mutual family. Undoubtedly we do come from the same stock as I, too, have as my ancestor Chretien Pierre and Jacques. I believe there was a son, jacques who made his home at Fishkill. Founded a church there or some such. I am working along that line right now and if I secure what I am looking for I will send you copy. I think you were from one of those sons and I from another.

48-10-1612

It seems to have run thru the family to have been educators or doctors. Many in the far past did great things for those days. My own grandmother Marie duBois had an inherent gift for healing. So have I. And somewhere there was the founder of the A.M.A. whose name as I recall it was Abraham. He was famous in his day in N.Y. City. Until recently I had among old papers a two column obituary about him at his death, in 1830. Unfortunately termites ate up the paper just as I might have used it.

I shall obtain your book "Dusk of Dawn". You have done so many such noble things. I, for one, greatly admire you, knowing full well what a difficult road

1902

you have had to follow. How stupid we white mortals can be at times. Why all cannot realize that we are all one is hard for me to tolerate.

My own philosophy is that we were all sent to earth to be tested as to how we could accept problems and obey the Laws of God our Father so it is not too hard for me to meet obstacles and frustrations. I look upon each one as a Golden Opportunity for growth spiritually. By so doing I avoid building up rebellion and bitterness.

If I reach New York this spring as I am planning, I shall hope you will be at home so that we may meet and compare notes on the Du Bois tree. We are not descended from royalty, thank God, but we are from the nobility of the day. Most of them were the land-owners. Were the name spelled Dubois it would have meant from the sea's on the Du Bois (or du Bois) estates. Another interesting thot is that this family began agitating for a United States of Europe back in the 12th century. They were the rebels of their day straight thru into the last war.

I thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely your distant cousin,

Laura Carr McIlvaine

Mc

February 10, 1960

Mrs. Laura Carr McIlvaine
140 North Summit
Prescott, Arizona

40-10-158

My dear Madam:

I have had considerable trouble in working out the ancestry of Dr. James Du Bois who lived in Poughkeepsie I am sure for some time and was my great grandfather. I should be glad of any help that you can give.

I know you will have some difficulty in getting my "Dusk of Dawn." I am therefore enclosing for you a rough copy of the family tree.

I thank you very much for your interest.

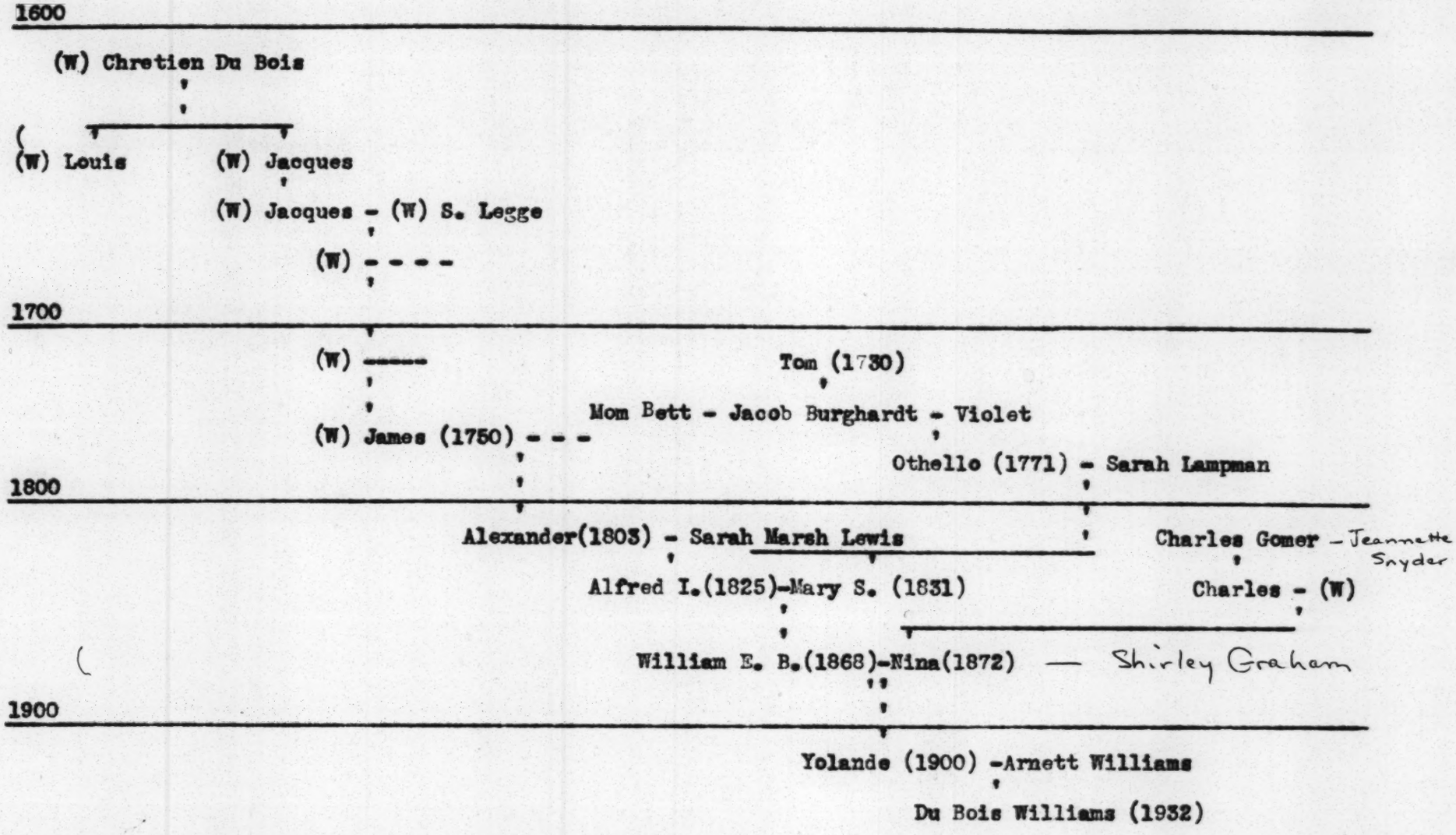
Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[ENC.]

40-10-159



/Note: "W" indicates white persons; others are Negroes or Mulattoes./

March 16, 1960

Mrs. Laura McIlvain
140 N. Summitt
Prescott, Arisona

My dear Mrs. McIlvain:

40-10-101

I have just been spending a couple of weeks on the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. There it was brought to my attention that the first governor of St. Croix was a Frenchman, M. Du Bois. Whether the M indicated his name or was simply for monsieur I do not know. Also he served under the Templars which of course was a strong Catholic order. Her served about 1671 which corresponds to the time of the Du Bois migration. Whether he was connected with the Protestant Du Bois or not I do not know. But I thought I would call your attention to it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Johannmann
2395 Palisade Ave.
Union Hill N.J.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1 N.Y.

40-9-326

[Lancaster Co.] Tyrone — KI 3-0312 4/20/60

LCM Here I am in the east and wonder-
ing how we can meet. I have
most of the data on our ancestors and shall be
going to Fiskeville to take a picture of the
old stone house built by our Pierre, son of
Jacques — & of the many churches he founded
built & financed. Shall be in Pa. Fri. up the
Hudson the 13th & to Washington Mon a 2nd to
a week. Let us plan. Helen Carr McElwain

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

June 15, 1960

Mrs. Laura Cass McIlvaine
140 North Summit
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Cousin Laura,

We are planning to leave for Europe and Africa June 25. We shall be gone a month or two. We hope to see you again when we return and I trust you have had some chance to rest. Shirley joins me in love.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois

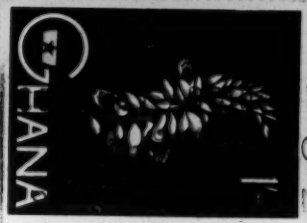
49-37-7

July 29th · PO

CORRESPONDENCE

BY AIR MAIL

1960 GHANA



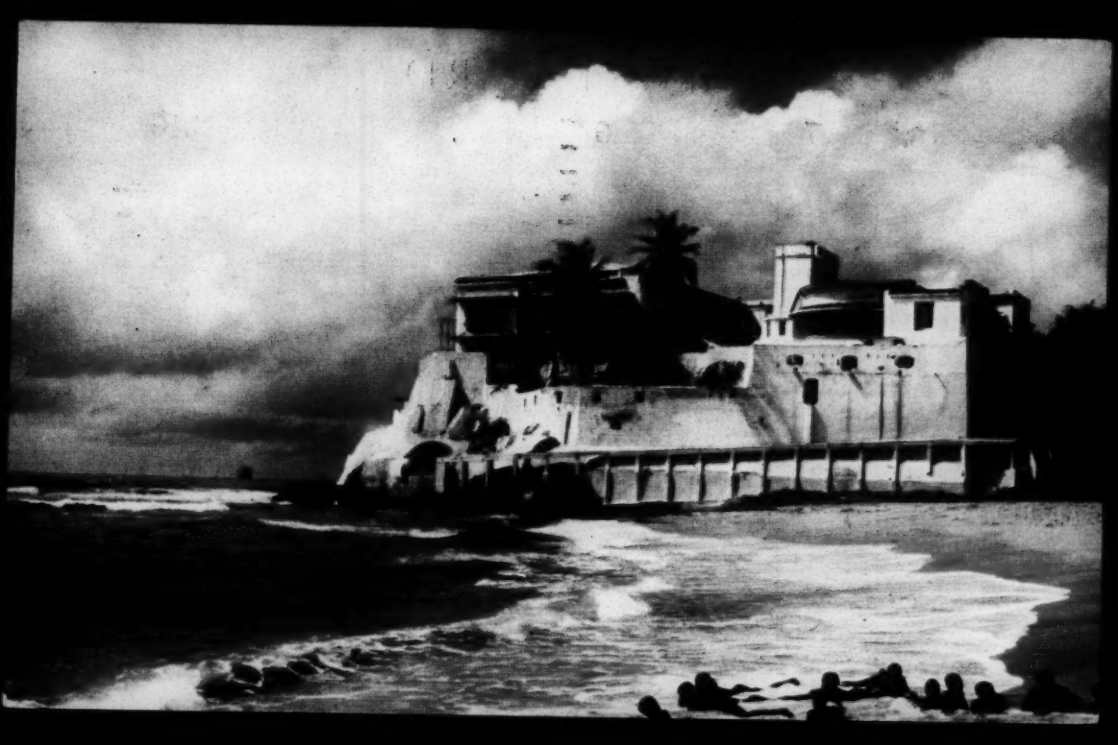
Americas, Far East, India } 1/-

Greetings from Ghana, new Republic in West Africa. Having a wonderful stay here.

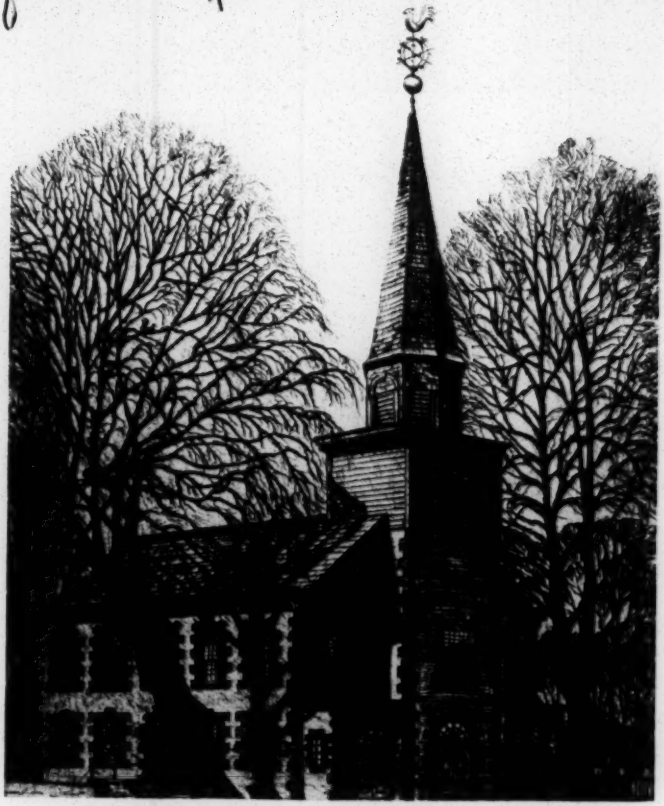
Shirley + W.E.B. Du Bois

Mrs. J. G. McIlvain
140 North Summit
Prescott, Arizona
U.S.A.

Christiansborg Castle, Accra, Ghana—Official Residence of the Governor-General.
Colour photograph by Ghana Information Services.
Printed in England by Brown Knight & Truscott Ltd., 11/12 Bury Street, London, E.C.3.



This is one of the many churches founded by my ancestor Pierre du Bois



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH
Fishkill, New York
Founded 1716

[Laura McIlvaine, June 15, 1960]

[1]

Very dear Alice: -

This can be but a hurried note as I am literally swamped with much detailed work and ___ no Secretary; not even a dictaphone which is what I truly need.

The invitations to the Soviet Embassy to be present at the presentation of the International Lenin Prize to you as the real Promoter

[2] for Trace Adams Watkins has had
to resign my deep regards. How I
wish it might have happened while
I was in Washington. That would
have been an experience. You
must take time to tell me about
it — who was there from the USA
Sec. etc. ad infinitum. I read
your intriguing book, William,
and I must admit you have

(3) me still a bit bewildered as to just
where you really stand — not
stand — but stand. I can have understanding
standing of other countries but not
be willing to assert my own. I feel
that you are taking the position you
are, and have, so as to know all
sides of any question. Just how
right I am? You see I think
deeply in a God — my Creator
-on

LITHO BY SPALDING PUBLISHERS
CHICAGO 20, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

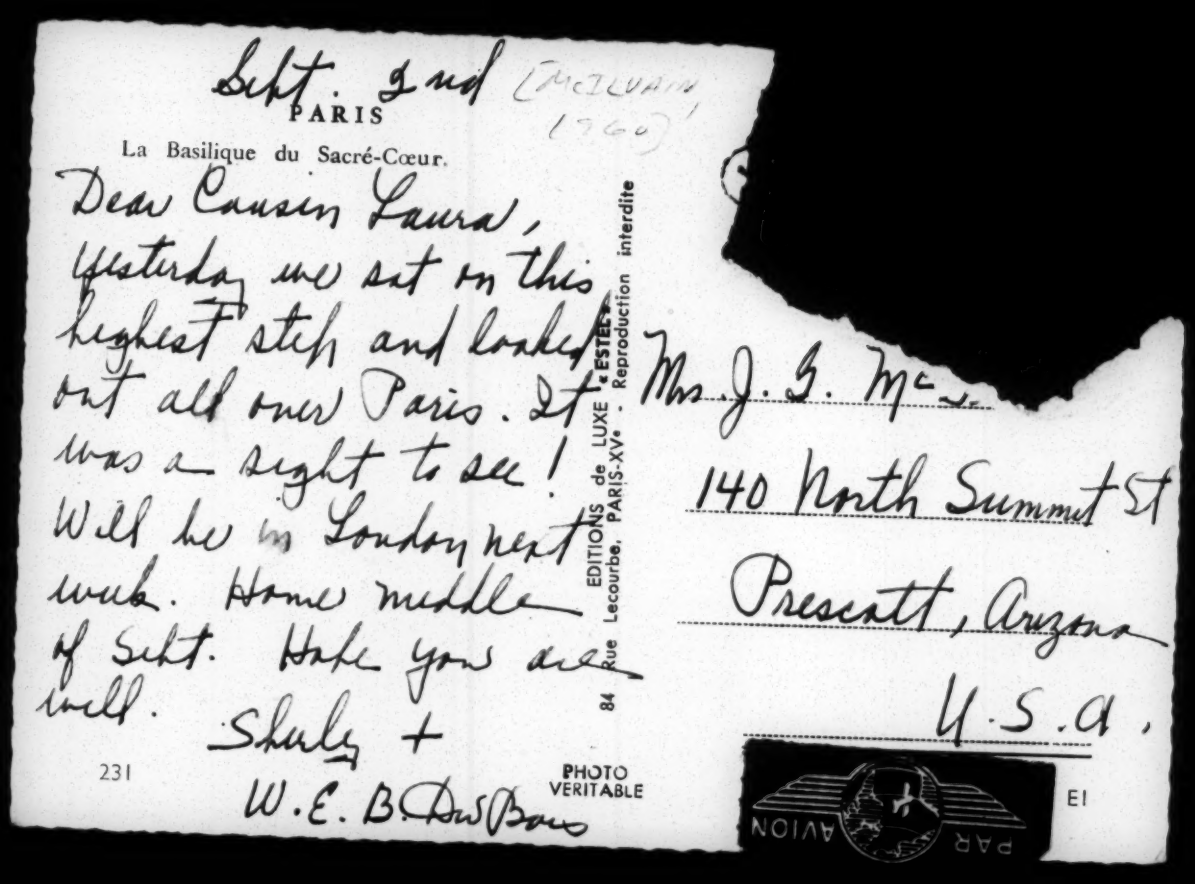
Maintain & Sustain as long
as I follow His Law — not
mine nor anyone else's. I
also daily claim in His
Son, Jesus, the Christ. Then
this would of necessity for-
bid my becoming a member
of or even to speak an
advocate of a Nation that
proclaims itself Godless.
Your influential name
just might influence many
but capable of reasoning
from A to Z. Or am
I again wrong in my

(5) Summis ? I love you both in any event and ask that you help me to keep close to my newly-found Cousin — William & his Fiancée Shirley —

Blessings on you both from

Louis —

June the 15th


Sept. 2nd (McILVAIN, 1960)

PARIS

La Basilique du Sacré-Cœur.

Dear Cousin Laura,

Yesterday we sat on this highest stop and looked out all over Paris. It was a sight to see! Will be in London next week. Home middle of Sept. Hope you are well.

Shirley + W. E. B. DuBois

231

EDITIONS de LUXE "ESTEL" 84 Rue Lecourbe, PARIS-XVe - Reproduction interdite

PHOTO VERITABLE

Mrs. J. G. McIver

140 North Summit St

Prescott, Arizona

U.S.A.

PAR AVION

EI

Estel

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

October 29, 1960

Mrs. John Grieves McIlVain
140 N. Summit
Prescott, Arizona

Dear Cousin Laura:

I am not sure whether I have answered your kind letter of June, but I think not because on June 23 we went abroad first to Czechoslovakia to see the Spartacade, then to spend six marvelous weeks in West Africa. Returning we were ten days in Italy, and ten days in Switzerland, and ten days in France.

We had planned to spend a couple of weeks in England, but I suddenly got a mild stroke of apoplexy and we had to hurry home. Since then I have been at least on the edge of the sick list and have done little work. Evidently most of my work is over, but I can do a little now and then.

Shirley is well and is doing a great deal of writing.

I hope this finds you in good health and hope you will let us hear from you or see you sometime soon.

During the height of the beautiful autumn coloring, I took an automobile trip North to the land of the Du Bois family. I stopped in Rhinebeck and crossed into Massachusetts and saw again the town of my birth, Great Barrington. The scenery was simply magnificent.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(Inclusion)

PRAY
FOR
PEACE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York

40-10-160

Soon I may have data for you. Kenneth Nastrondy, New Paltz, & Dr. Ernest du Bois. Phoenix, are both helping me. I am sure you. Ford, come on my line from Pierre, son of Jacques, who wed D Fishkill. There was many children - a Jacques wed D Seedock. My direct line I recall my mother saying we were distantly related. There was a doctor, I believe in N.Y. in late 90's & thus. Will keep you posted. Laura Cox McThomas

Chain of title

[McIlvain, Laura]

42-4A-119

1. Wilbur Curtis yeoman & Mary Youngloves, large tract
Bk C 51/p 127 Dec 17, 1810 - $600 -

2. Mary Youngloves widow to Edward Youngloves, shoemaker large tract
Bk C 54/436 - April 5, 1816 - $600

3. Edward Youngloves, shoemaker to James Freeman
2 roods (full description of metes and bounds)
Bk C 70/p 131 - July 15, 1833 - $75 -
mtge - Freeman to Youngloves $33 -
Bk 70/p 265 - July 15 1833 paid off Sept 23, 1835.

4 James Freeman laborer to Mary and Sarah Kelbogs
convey 2 parcels
(1) 3/8 acre - "with buildings thereon which I now occupy"
(2) 3/4 acres - westerly of above premises "with buildings thereon
Bk 106/p 259 - Jan. 24, 1855 - $100 -

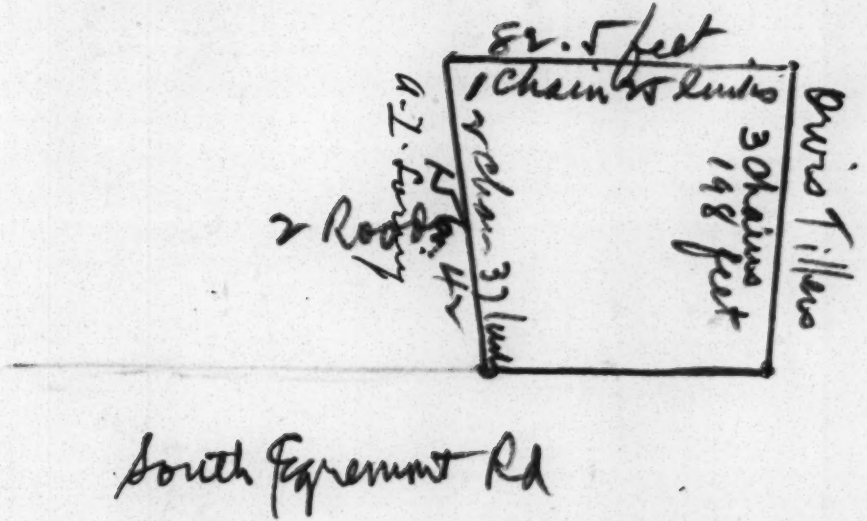
J. Mary Kellogg and Sarah Kellogg to Lucinda Maria Burghardt alld Albert Leroy Burghardt only convey to Fellows.
— "in part the same conveyed to us by James Freeman and Lucinda his wife to with the last described piece contained in deed to us and recorded in Bk 106/p 259 — "containing about 3/4 of an acre."
Bk 110/p 251 - November 18, 1857 - $90-

---

6 Lucinda M. Burghardt and Albert L. Burghardt of Salisbury Conn. to Charles Cuppa
Conveying ½ acre more or less being the same premises conveyed to us by Mary Kellogg and Sarah Kellogg by deed dated Nov 12 1857 and recorded in Bk 113/p 251 reference to said deed being had for particulars
Bk 111/p 581 - Feb 13, 1860 - $100 —
appears to be signed by both in full script
witnessed as to ADB by I. Bailey, JP.
not witnessed as to L. M. B.
acknowledged by ADB Feb 13/60
before Isaac Bailey JP.

42-4A-120

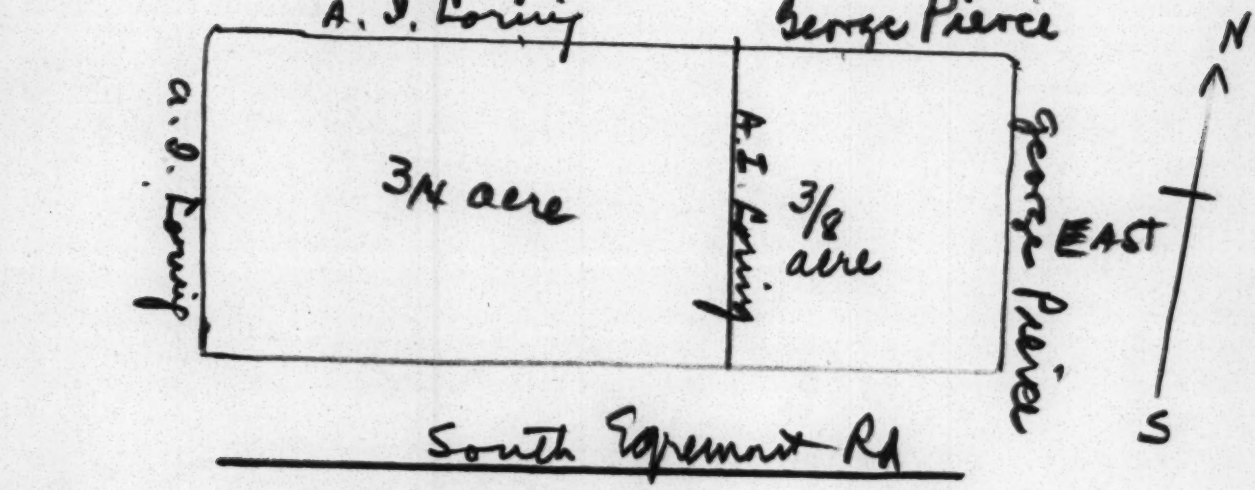
(1)


82.5 feet
1 Chain
Dario Tillero
30 Chains
198 feet
1 Chain 32 Links
G.T. Railway
2 Roads
South Egremont Rd
N
W
E
S

42-4A-121

North

(2)

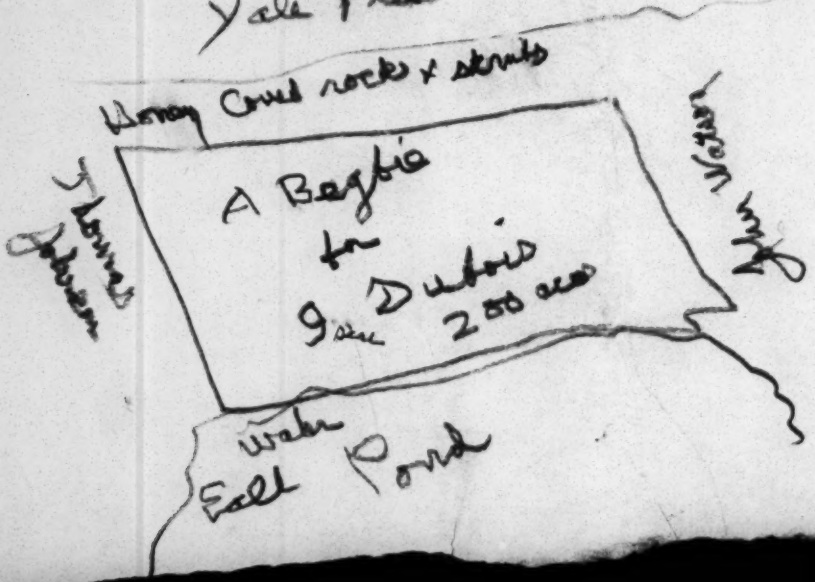


WEST

L 260

DuBois family

C M Andrews
Colonial Period of American History
Yale Press 1934 Vol I



42-1/4-1/32

42-4A-115

1

1810, Dec 12

Wilbur Curtis to Mary Younglove; large tract $600

6 yrs later, 1816 Apr. 15

Mary Younglove to Edward Younglove; large tract $600

17 yrs. 1933 July 15

Edward Younglove to James Freeman; 2 roods full description of meets and $55. [bounds.] Mortgage paid off 1835 33 = $88

22 yrs later 1855 Feb 24

James Freeman, laborer (and his wife) to Mary & Sarah Kellog: 2 parcels one with buildings which I occupy, 3/8 acre; One parcel with buildings, 3/4 acre

2 yrs 7 mos later 1857 Nov. 14 $100

Mary Kellogg & Sarah Kellogg to Lucinda Maria Burghardt & Albert Leroy Burghardt, part of land conveyed by James Freeman and his wife, Lucinda 3/4 acre $90 (3/4 acre, not conveyed) –)

2 yrs 2 mos 1860 Feb 23 Lucinda Burghardt & Albert Burghardt to Charles Crippen, 1/3 acre, more or less from above plot. (Lucinda signed signature not witnessed)

$100 (this was the 3/4 acre

1860 Nov 22 Will of Lucinda Freeman, proved by Mark. dec Nov 25 House to Brothers for life (others –)

(see deed record "Heirs house lot".

1 [McKinney]

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, North Carolina

January 6, 1960

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

40-10-157

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is my plan to attend the National Conference of Academic Deans and the Association of American Colleges in Boston on January 12. I will be passing through New York either on the 10th or 11th. I will call you when I arrive in New York. I shall appreciate very much the privilege of having a brief conference with you.

Very truly yours,

T. E. McKinney
Dean

TEMcK/mj

811 Page St Apt 4
San Francisco, Calif
5/7/60

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I hope that you an Mrs DuBois are well and happy. Sir I am Albert Butler McPherson Jr. My friends call me "Mac"! I was born of Negro parentage 2/22/27, Dallas, Tex was raised near Longview, Texas, in a Community called Friendship P.V. on the farm I attended grammer school there, and attended high shool at Gregg Co. Training School near Longview, and then Longview Hi. Graduated at E.M. Terrell Hi Jan. 1944. at Ft worth, Tex. I came to the west Coast (Los Angeles) Jan 1. 1945.

481-6-04

worked in various jobs. Five Mos later I went to Vancouver wash. And married. I have a Son (15) his names is James.

40-9-1896

At 19 yrs I went to sea. first to the U.S.S.R. Turkey, Rumania, Oran North Africa. for six yrs. I traveled all over the World. I have My Union the Ntl. Un. of Marine Cooks & Stewards. I found a sense of freedom & democracy. for the first time in my life.

Sir I will not Bore you with details. I wish to request a letter from you introducing me to the leaders of "People China". I wish to go ~~Here~~ there, to request aid in the Soulution of the So. African Question

very Sincerely.

Albert B. McPherson Jr.

June 8, 1960

Mr. Albert B. McPherson, Jr.
811 Page Street, Apt. 4
San Francisco, California

My Dear Sir:

I have every sympathy for your ambitions, but you cannot ask a stranger to introduce you to his friends.

Very sincerely yours,

[MAGIL]

40-9-293

180 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N.Y.

Aug. 31, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I thought you would be interested in seeing this vicious article from the Wall Street Journal and might want to write a reply. Editorially the Journal has been heaping contempt and contumely on Africans in general and Congolese in particular.

Best wishes to you and Shirley.

Sincerely,

Ed Magil

Mainstream

832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
Telephone: ~~GRamercy 3-5145~~ AL 4-0233

Editor: MILTON HOWARD
Managing Editor: CHARLES HUMBOLDT

January 13, 1960

40/9/74

W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

Your letter of December 5, 1959 received:

1. Your order for 50 copies of MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL was filled and billed.
2. On the question of the publication of Volume III of THE BLACK FLAME, I have already discussed this with Messrs. Trachtenberg and Aptheker, and have pledged to have it published by the summer of 1960. I have already arranged with the printer to give him the mss. by the first week in February, together with an advance of $1,000.00 to get the setting of the type started, and I have promised that on the day the composition is completed I would pay him an additional $750.00. I am fully confident that we will have WORLDS OF COLOR off the press by not later than June.
3. Yes, we should have made a quarterly accounting on THE ORDEAL OF MANSART. One of the reasons we did not do so was that you purchased many copies of your book, so many that you owed us instead of the other way around. The figures on sales are:

1957 - 1158 copies
1958 - 223 copies
1959 - 118 copies
1499 copies @ $.35 royalty equals $524.65

In addition, during these three years, we sold 105 copies of the paper edition of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE @ $.10, and 23 copies of the cloth edition @ $.25, making an accrued royalty of $16.25 on this book. Against this, I am attaching an itemization of the purchases you made of copies of THE ORDEAL OF MANSART through 1959, amounting to $735.96.

We will give you shortly a complete and detailed accounting, including dates, foreign royalties, etc. on all your books.

Keep well. With warm regards,

Faithfully yours,

Joseph Felshin

jf/f

[MAINSTREAM]

February 1, 1960

40/9/78

Mr. Joseph Felshin
MAINSTREAM
832 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Felshin:

Will you please send to:

George B. Murphy, Jr.
c/o Washington Afro-American Newspaper
1800 11th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

6 copies of THE ORDEAL OF MANSART and charge to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[MAINSTREAM]

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

May 11, 1960

40/9/79

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing herewith Galleys 1-23 of your WORLDS OF COLOR, together with the mss. covering the chapters set in type. These galleys have been read by two readers, one of them Herbert Aptheker.

If you and Mrs. Du Bois read them and find any typos or changes you wish to make, please try to use red ink when making your additional markings on the galleys.

I shall keep feeding you additional galleys as they are set and read.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

Joe Felshin

jf/f

P.S.: I am enclosing a stamped envelope so that you may more easily mail the galleys back to me when you have read them.

[MAINSTREAM]

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

40|9|93

June 8, 1960

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

I am enclosing Galleys 24 to 50 for your reading. Please return to me in the enclosed stamped and addressed envelope when you have finished. I am also enclosing the copy.

Please do not worry about the inking on the proof as it has been pulled from loose type not yet locked up for printing.

With warm regards,

Yours,

Joe Felshin

jf/f

June 22, 1960

Mr. Joseph Felshin
New Century Publisher
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

40-10-24

My dear Mr. Felshin:

Enclosed are galleys 24 through 50. I shall be leaving town Saturday and shall be in Europe and West Africa until September. I shall have to entrust the reading of the proof to Herbert Aptheker during that time. I am writing him.

Verysincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

November 1, 1960

52-3

40-9-182

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

I am enclosing herewith Galleys 51 to 66, with mss. pages 225 to 289 of Vol.III of MANSART. Please correct and return galleys, retaining the mss.copy. If at all possible, it would be good if Mrs.Du Bois could also give the galleys a reading. The remaining copy is at the printer being set in type. I shall forward additional galleys and copy as they come off the press.

I suppose you know that Dr.Aptheker is going abroad on Nov. 5. He will resume reading when he returns on Nov.21.

With warmest regards,

Cordially yours,

jf/f

Joe Felshin

I am enclosing a stamped return envelope for return of galleys 51-66.

New Century Publishers

419-9-183

November 7, 1960

Mr. Joseph Felshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. Felshin:

I am returning Galleys 51 to 56, pages 225 to 289 of Volume III of MANSART.

Missing matter has been supplied and on Galleys 52 and 53 I have killed some matter which accidentally got into my manuscript. It had already been printed in Volume II.

This proof has been read by myself and secretary and I hope is thorough.

I am leaving Saturday for Nigeria to be gone two weeks. I hope you will have the additional galleys and copy before them if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[Marquis Co.]

Marquis-Who's Who, Inc. / *The A. N. Marquis Company • Publishers of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA*
Executive Offices: 125 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 3-2280

March 15, 1960

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Dubois:

40-9-72

This will confirm my telephone conversation with Mrs. Dubois one day last week. You will find herewith enclosed a formal invitation to a luncheon which Mr. Martindell is giving Monday, March 21st. You will find the time and place and other details mentioned together with a return postal card, which I hope you will be kind enough to mail back to us.

We are looking forward with pleasure to meeting you. Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Darr

JWD/ld
Enclosure

40-9-403

Herbert Marshal,

11th September, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
31, Grece Court,
Brookly/New York.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I was very happy to meet you and Shirley Graham and to see you looking so healthy and as witty as ever!

I am writing this note just to remind you to check up at home your notes on my book: "Ira Aldridge, The Negro Tragedian", published by McMillans, New York, and if by chance you do not come across it, I should be very grateful to have a few words from you of comment on this unique personality and our biography of him. As the Doyen of the Negro Cultural World, it would be a great honour to quote it alongside the commendations I have received from Paul Robeson, Dr. Nkrumah, etc, and if you have any comments or fresh material about Aldridge, I shall be happy to have it.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Marshall

[G. J. MARTIN] M

Martin

EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

YPSILANTI
MICHIGAN

40-9-386

Department of Geography

March 30, 1960

W. E. B. Du Bois
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Booklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I have at hand your letter of March 14th which you sent to Mr. Bucksar.

We are jointly pursuing research on the Pan African Government and naturally sought you out as Father of the Pan African Movement. As you are quite aware, and indeed as you mention in your letter, the history of the Pan African movement has not been written.

For quite some time now I have been thinking of correcting this situation, although many difficulties present themselves--namely, access to materials. Perhaps the recent development of an 'Africana' section to the Library of Congress (aided by a $200,000 grant from Carnegie) will facilitate my proposed work.

Having read virtually all of your published works, I am just a little surprised that you did not write up Pan Africanism (ie., in more detail than is supplied in Dusk of Dawn). I wonder if there was any specific reason for this, or were not there simply enough hours in the day?

Particularly interesting to me is the emergence of the African Personality. I am sure it is of great significance (although I desperately need more information on this African Personality) and I feel its relation to Pan Africanism is rather direct.

40-9-387

The African Studies Association is an organization whose Headquarters are at Columbia University. It was established approximately 2½ years ago, currently has some 250 Fellows and a smaller number of Associates. Its purpose is to draw together scholars whose particular interests lie in Africa. We have many fine workers in the Association drawn largely from fields of History, Political Science, Anthropology, Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, etc. Undoubtedly, by its publication (The African Studies Association Bulletin), its bonding of scholars with common interests, its annual meeting, it is doing a really worthwhile job. For further information on this subject you might write to:

Prof. William Hance
Department of Geography
Columbia University
New York

If you have the time and inclination, I wonder if you could make some suggestions as to how a work on Pan Africanism would best be arranged--in terms of ideas and form of content.

Sincerely yours,

G. J. Martin

GJM/sb

April 6, 1960

40-6-288

Mr. G. J. Martin
Department of Geography
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan

My dear Sir:

I have not written a detailed account of the Pan-African Movement simply for lack of time. The only material which is in my possession is going to be prepared for presentation to the African Institute which at my suggestion has been organized under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. I think there it will be used without the race discrimination which it is bound to meet in the United States and more especially at Columbia.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

YPSILANTI
MICHIGAN

Department of Geography

April 25, 1960

40-9-389

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

Thank you very much for your letter of April 6 informing me of your plans for the Pan African materials you have collected. Unfortunately I have been out of town for some days and have not been able to reply before this time.

I must say I was a little disappointed to learn that we shall not be treated to a Pan African work written by your hand--or even guided by you in the English language. Nevertheless, I can appreciate your viewpoint on this matter although in all fairness to Columbia University it must be said that they are (I feel) now strongly championing the African cause.

I cannot tell you how much I have appreciated your work.

Sincerely,

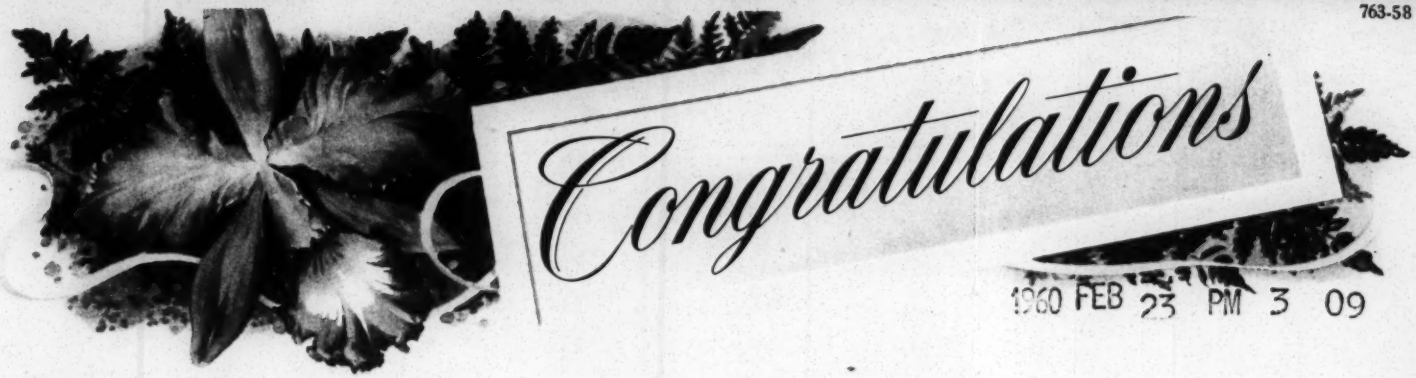
G. J. Martin.

G. J. Martin

Fellow/ African Studies Association

763-58

41-199-20



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VX NB294 CGN PD=NEW YORK NY 23 218PME=

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN=

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR NEXT DECADE ALL YOUR FRIENDS COUNT ON YOU AND SHIRLEY AFFECTIONATELY=

CARL AND EDITH MARZANI.

BY WESTERN UNION

40-9-166

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Marzani,

We are leaving Saturday for Czechoslovakia and West Africa and will probably be away two or three months. This is just a word of farewell and our hope to meet again as soon as we return.

Our best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl Marzani
312 West 87 Street
New York, New York

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 24, 1960

Mr. Philip Mason
The Lyon House
Sherfield English
Romsey, Hants
England

My dear Mr. Mason:

I am enclosing a plan which we are bringing before the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I should like very much to have your advice on this matter and indication of any cooperation you can give us.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[MASON]

M

The Institute of Race Relations

Limited by Guarantee

20

6 Duke of York Street London SW1

TELEPHONE: TRA 4161

18th November 1960

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 24th October which I have read with great interest. No one who is interested in Africa could doubt the value of the project which you propose, nor do I think there can be any question that you are right in proposing that it should be as far as possible written and directed by Africans. The difficulty, however, is - as I think you yourself clearly feel - that the number of Africans available for the purpose is small, partly because of the lack of educational facilities in the past and partly because there is such immense scope in the new nations for those who are now leaving the universities. It seems to me therefore that you would narrow the field of talent available to yourself if you entirely excluded the valuable help you might receive from European and American scholars.

27-36-232

My suggestion would therefore be that you should place the final power to decide on whether an article should be accepted and the choice of your authors in a small editorial board centred, as you suggest, on an African university, and with a much larger panel of advisers who would be selected simply on the grounds of their knowledge. My own suggestion would be that you should apply the same criterion in choosing the articles of your different authors.

I think, as I have said, that your editorial board must be centred on an African university or group of universities, but are you not open to many difficulties if you confine yourself to one? Even in the British territories I feel there would be some resentment at Ibadan if Ghana was chosen, and surely the French universities also should play a part? I believe therefore that the editorial board who are to have the last word on what appears in the published work

should include representatives of several African universities and that they should include scholars who use the French as well as the English language.

With very best wishes for your project which is fortunate, I am sure, to have so distinguished a sponsor as yourself,

Yours sincerely,

Philip Mason

(Philip Mason)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York, U.S.A.

January 4, 1960

Mr. F. C. Ellert
The Massachusetts Review
Amherst, Massachusetts

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 16th, I am writing to offer you a chapter from my forthcoming autobiography which I think might be of interest to you. It is perhaps too long for your purposes and in that case I would gladly consent to shortening it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

May 16, 1960

Mr. F. C. Ellert
Editor, MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

40-10-183

My dear Mr. Ellert:

Some months ago you accepted an article of mine and later I returned to you corrected proofs. I have heard nothing since and am a little curious to know its fate.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

May 18, 1960.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The spring issue of The Massachusetts Review, which contains your excellent autobiographical article, is now in process of being printed. With good luck, it will be ready for distribution in 10 days, at which time we shall mail you copies.

Sincerely yours,

FCEllert

F. C. Ellert, General Editor.

262-6-04

June 8, 1960

AD 9/95

Publisher
Massachusetts Review
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

My Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my check for $2.50. Will you kindly send me at the above address two copies of the Review Spring, 1960.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/jg

June 15, 1960

40/9/04

Massachusetts Review
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for two additional copies of the current issue of the Review at 75 cents.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40-9-394

THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

July 6, 1960

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In Time magazine for June 27, under the Education column, there appeared an account of a Negro boy at Harvard, which contained the statement that he was the first Negro ever to be elected Class Orator of his class at Harvard.

When I saw this I wrote the editors of Time, calling their attention to your article in the current MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW. (Time rates underlining, we get all caps,) --and I have just heard from them (by telegram, no less) that they are going to print my letter.

I thought you should know about this so that you can get hold of a copy of their magazine, in the event that you don't receive it regularly.

With all good wishes,

Irene M. Gozzi

(Mrs.) Irene M. Gozzi
Business Manager

THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

August 8, 1960

Miss Josephine C. Smith
4116 Arkansas Ave., N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

Dear Miss Smith:

Thank you for your nice note about my letter to Time. They really have a readership--I have had many comments about the letter.

I thought you would enjoy seeing Mr. Du Bois' article in the Massachusetts Review which mentions your uncle, Clement Morgan, and so I am sending you along a copy. I hope you enjoy the article and will tell your friends about our magazine.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Irene M. Gozzi
Business Manager

IMG:hs
cc to Mr. Du Bois

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thought you would be interested to know about this.

I.M.G.

SPONSORS: LEONARD BASKIN, ERIC RUSSELL BENTLEY, FRANK L. BOYDEN, CLEANTH BROOKS, VICTOR L. BUTTERFIELD, JOHN CIARDI, CHARLES W. COLE, RICHARD EBERHART, RICHARD GLENN GETTELL, MAXWELL H. GOLDBERG, JOHN HOLMES, OLIVER LARKIN, LOUIS LYONS, MAYNARD MACK, ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, LOUIS MARTZ, J. PAUL MATHER, PERRY MILLER, JAMES T. NICHOLSON, HARRY J. SKORNIA, HENRY NASH SMITH

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 24, 1960

Rev. Gervase Mathew
Blackfriars
St. Giles,
Oxford, England

Dear Mr. Mathew:

I am enclosing a plan which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology. I would like very much to have your advice and cooperation.

Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-86

ut here →

Balliol College 18

Dec 4 1960 Oxford Eng

Dear Mr Du Boys

Please forgive my
delay in answering
but I have been away
doing archaeological
work in africa and
returned to it

I think your plan
admirable and will be
very glad to co-operate
in any way.

The above address
will always find me

Yours ever

Gervase Mathew

27-30-23/

land

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

[illegible] 8 PM 4 DEC 1960 A

[illegible] 6 SIXPENCE POSTAGE

[illegible] CHECK NOW

[MATHEW]

W. E. B. Du Bois

31 Grove Court

Brooklyn 1

New York

U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Geraint Mathew

Balliol College

Oxford

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

40-9-400

29-43 Gillmore Street
East Elmhurst 69, N.Y.
Telephone: Twining 9-1024
January 1, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I once had the pleasure of meeting you and, as an actor, of portraying you on a program at Town Hall in the early fifties. My friend Lorenz Graham, Mrs. DuBois' nephew, was kind enough to give me your address.

My third published novel will be called THE GRAND PARADE. I expect it to be issued by the Vanguard Press, Inc., in the early spring of 1960. It deals with a number of characters in an eastern city called Gainesboro who are all, in one way or other, drawn into the conflict caused by attempts to de-segregate the school system.

I read THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK again the other day and, as always, was moved not only by the beauty and profundity of the work, but by its timelessness. There is something tragic in that. A book written about the color line in 1903 ought not to be so pertinent in 1960.

Anyway, I was particularly struck by a passage on p. 40 of the McClurg edition, and I am writing to request your written permission to quote it as front matter, on a page by itself and with appropriate credits, in THE GRAND PARADE. Enclosed is a copy of the passage I want to use. I appreciate whatever consideration you will give this request, and I will be greatly honored if it is in the affirmative.

I close with sincerest best wishes for you and Mrs. DuBois in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Julian Mayfield

Julian Mayfield

40-9-168

June 20, 1960

My dear MDA:

I wish very much that I could help the many African students who appeal to me for assistance, but my income is such that it is impossible.

Also, I have been out of the business of education for so long I have no acquaintance with universities who could help you.

However, I am sending your letter to the President of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. It is possible that he may write you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. MDA MDA
"Tembela"
Sandgate Avenue
Athlone
Cape Town

January 20. 1960. M 159 Cricklewood Lane.
London N.W.2.

40-9-350

Dear Professor Du Bois.

I am hoping next year to begin a PhD thesis on Pan Africanism, and as the founder of the movement I feel that your assistance would be invaluable.

Of course at this stage, preoccupied as I am with finals, the project is hardly developed, but I should like to describe some of the avenues which at this moment seem worthy of exploration.

One of these would be to investigate the relationship between the movement and some of the more prominent African statesmen of today. Another would be to analyse the membership of the movement with a view to discovering its political colouring and strength.

40-9-351

I do not really wish this to be an historical study, but rather approach the subject as an exercise in "trend analysis", if I may coin a phrase from your own discipline. If the British and American governments had made a more correct assessment of the Bolsheviks in 1917, perhaps history would have been different. I am not suggesting that any too close a parallel may be drawn, but I would like to study not only the nature of Pan Africanism, but also what chances it has of success.

This may of course well be impossible for such an inexperienced waiter as myself, but as an Englishman reared in an atsmosphere free from colour prejudice and rigid political convictions I may be better equipped to adopt a suitably detached attitude than many of those more closely involved and informed in the subject.

Furthermore I am aware that sources for such a study may be rather limited and inaccessible. I would greatly appreciate any assistance, advice or suggestions that you might be able to offer in these preliminary explorations. In particular I should be glad of any information as to the nature and whereabouts of the proceedings of the various conferences from 1919.

Finally if you know me to be seriously overlapping the research of another student, please do inform me so that I might readjust my sights.

Yours truly

Jeffrey Mellows.

40-9-352

January 25, 1960

40-9-353

Mr. Jeffrey Mellows
159 Cricklewood Lane
London N.W. 2
England

My dear Mr. Mellows:

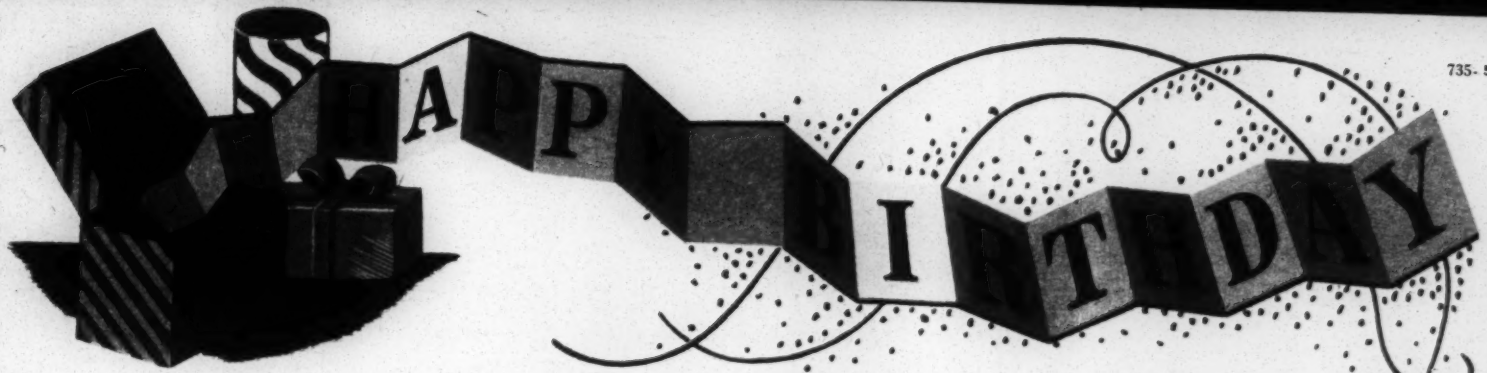
Replying to your letter of January 20 I beg to say that it will be quite impossible for me to cooperate with you in the matter of your thesis. The files on the subject of the Pan African Congresses cover the period from 1918 to 1945 and consist of thousands of letters, documents, pamphlets, etc. Only a trained scholar working on the spot under my guidance could straighten out and classify this mass of material and make it available for use. This would take time and money and must eventually be done by a university. I could not undertake to select any resume of this myself, nor would it be feasible for me to open my files at present.

I am sorry not to be able to be more cooperative.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDB/r



41-199-9

735-59

B YXE035 BDA PD=NI NEW YORK NY 23 25PME=

DR W E B DU BOIS=

31 GRACIE COURT BROOKLYN HEIGHTS NY=

BELOVED MENTOR WITH THE ACCENT ON BELOVED. HAPPY EARTHDAY TO US ALL FOR BEING LUCKY ENOUGH TO INHABIT THE SAME YOUNIVERSE. MY BOUNDLESS AFFECTION=

EVE MERRIAM=

=PPC.

BY WESTERN UNION

[MERRIAM]

Z 04-6-04

BALLAD OF THE STUDENTS' SIT-IN

by Eve Merriam

With greetings
and love
at every
season —

Eve

Happy Holidays, 1960

The time was nineteen-sixty
The place the U.S.A.
That February First became
A history-making day.

From Greensboro across the land
The news spread far and wide
That quietly and bravely
Youth took a giant stride.

Chorus

Heed the call, Americans all,
Side by equal side;
Brothers, sit in dignity,
Sisters, sit in pride.

Where Justice doesn't come to you
Take a vow to meet it;
Where there's no room for Justice
Make room now to seat it.

Chorus

Heed the call, Americans all,
Side by equal side;
Brothers, sit in dignity,
Sisters, sit in pride.

No more shall equality
Be swerved or set aside;
The time has come for everyone
By Freedom to abide.

Chorus

Heed the call, Americans all,
Side by equal side;
Brothers, sit in dignity,
Sisters, sit in pride.

In demanding to be served,
Demanding to be free;
We serve the cause of Justice,
Of all humanity.

Come serve the cause of Justice
For all humanity!

[1900?]

[Meyer]

HOWARD N. MEYER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
—
BOWLING GREEN 9-3939

76 Tarence St.
Rockville Centre
N.Y.

40-9-280

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

To say that the enclosed was inspired by your writings is hardly enough. I hope that it will not be thought that it was plagiarized!

I hope that you and Mrs. Du Bois will read it with interest.

Respectfully

Howard N. Meyer

October 5, 1960

Mrs. Leonora L. Miller
10535 Bradbury Road
Los Angeles 64, California

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Dr. Du Bois recently returned from several months abroad and has just seen your letter. He has asked me to thank you for it and to express his interest that you are undertaking such a program. Unfortunately he has no prepared bibliography on hand to send you.

May I suggest that you include his BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW in your list and you may find the bibliography he lists there helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

A-B 15 61 67

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES. AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

40-9-390

April 12, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Doctor Dubois:

The program committee of the Association of Social Science Teachers made a most fortunate choice when they successfully sought you to honor the body with your presence at its 25th anniversary meeting. There was a bit of sentiment attached because you were present at the first meeting. But much more than that was the opportunity for many to hear again the prophetic utterances of one who has world renown.

I heard you first in 1919 as a student at Ohio State University when you spoke to an overflow crowd at the Spring Street Y.M.C.A. at Columbus, Ohio. One interested listener was my political science professor, Henry R. Spencer, himself a distinguished student of foreign relations. Your theme was Africa and Its Significance in World Affairs. What you said manifestly has bearing on what is happening today.

As a schoolman I have heard you on many occasions--Durham, North Carolina, Columbus, Ohio, Livingstone College, Lincoln University (Mo.), Atlanta University, on campuses and off campuses. Always you have spoken dispassionately with scholarly accuracy and prophetic insight. The world is the better for the fruitful, unselfish contributions you have made to its well-being.

Sincerely yours

R. Clyde Minor

R. Clyde Minor

P.S. I stopped by Salisbury to see our mutual friend, President Emeritus W. J. Trent, with whom I had eleven pleasant years of service. Though confined to a wheel chair he was in good spirits.

April 18, 1960

Mr. R. Clyde Minor
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Minor:

Thank you for your kind words of April 12th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

A-D-9-152

IVOR MONTAGU, Old Timbers, Verdure Close, Garston, Hertfordshire. Tel: Garston 2334

12th August 1960.

40-9-399

Dear Dr. du Bois,

The enclosed copy letter speaks for itself. Two years ago the U.S. delegate was very half-hearted and in the end came down on the side of the apartheid body instead of the South African non-racialists. Any chance of pulling strings to get them firmly on the side of the angels this time? You can imagine how it would help if they spoke up against the apartheid people.

Sorry its so urgent, but the details have only just come through from S.A. Love and cheers to you both.

Yours sincerely,

Ivor Montagu

[illegible]

October 12, 1960

Mr. Ivor Montagu
Old Timbers
Verdure Close
Garston, Hertfordshire
England

My dear Mr. Montagu:

We were in London early in September and planned to get in touch with you, but unfortunately I had a mild apoplectic stroke and had to hurry home.

I am enclosing a plan which we are trying to get before the scholars of the world and I should like very much to have your advice concerning it. I have already written to Dr. Bernal, Thomas Hodgkin, Lord Hailey and Bertrand Russell, and a few others.

I would appreciate a word from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-7

27-30-234

17.10.60

Dear W.E.B. Du B. !

very dear friends both !

Thank you for your letter. I am so sorry we missed you & do hope that you are feeling fit again.

I have only two suggestions to make.

(1.) Have you thought of sending your query to Basil Davidson? His address is (London) 7 Woodlands Road, Barnes Common, S.W.13. I expect you know his two books: 'Africa Awakening' & 'Old Africa Rediscovered'. (In case you don't I am having copies sent to you for I am sure they will interest you).

He is a man with whom I do not see eye to eye over many things (Hungary was one of them) but he has always been friendly & cooperative, the first book named above proves that he is — shall we say — 'on the side of the angels' — & the

record, though a popularisation, shows that he has made an up-to-date study precisely of the history with which such an Encyclopedia will deal. As a journalist, he is in touch with many people & things & this sure his advice would be useful. If it doesn't that he has a large family to keep he might even be a very good man to draw into the project. I should certainly advise contacting him.

(b) I wonder a little whether it would be a better insurance if the project were spread over two or three, national Afrikaans Universities. A country like Ghana is going to have a difficult time in the immediately years ahead. The large & the last several elections are proving clearly how Ghana (it would be equally true of any neutral & progressive African state) is to be made the target of red-baiting & provocation simply because of a neutral & progressive stance. If Ghana alone backs the project, this might injure & hinder its development, even leading to boycott of the project by some of those of the new African governments (& there will certainly be some) that fall into the hands of cold war stooges. A double-sponsored, or treble-

sponsored project would be harder to isolate & discredit. On the other hand, of course I do not have adequate knowledge of the quality of other universities in the new african states nor whether such a joint sponsorship — with control by a board appointed by two or three, not one — would be feasible or practical. Certainly of two risks, I should prefer to face the risk of cold war slander, which, rather than create a bureaucratically unmanageable compromise leviathan. At least the former would put things clear. On the other hand, if circumstances did permit a collaborative sponsorship of the kind it might be more difficult for any african state (or non-African for that matter) to refuse collaboration. You can judge the matter & I of course cannot. Only throw out the suggestion.

An alternative, or added precaution, could be to link the project to UNESCO & secure the latter's blessing.

Once more, blessings on you both

Yours

Ivor Montagu

Ivor Montagu

First fold here

[Montague]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

WATFORD
5-PM
18 OCT
1960
HERTS

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
39 Grace Court
Brooklyn I
N.Y.
USA

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: ~~IVOR MONTAGU~~
Old Timbers, Verdure Close,
~~GARSTON, WATFORD,~~
Herts.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

(FAINT)

17.10.

17.10.60

COPY

Dear W. E. B. Du B. !

Very dear friends both!

Thank you for your letter. I am so sorry we missed you & do hope that you are feeling fit again.

I have only two suggestions to make.

(a.) Have you thought of sending your query to Basil Davidson? His address is 7 Woodlands Road, Barnes Common, London, S.W. 13. I expect you know his two books: 'Africa Awakening' & 'Old Africa Rediscovered'. (In case you don't I am having copies sent to you for I am sure they will interest you).

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(b.) I wonder a little whether it would be a better if the project were a joint one of say, two or three, national African Universities. A country like Ghana is going to have a difficult time in the immediate years ahead. The Congo & the last general assembly are proving clearly how Ghana (it would be equally true if any neutral and progressive African state is to be made the target of red-baiting & provocation simply because of a neutral & progressive stand. If Ghana alone backs the project, this might injure & hinder its development, even leading a boycott of the project by some of those of the new African governments (& there will certainly be some) that fall into the hands of cold war stooges. A double sponsored, or treble-sponsored project would be harder to isolate & discredit. On the other hand, of course I do not have adequate knowledge of the quality of other universities in the new African states nor whether such a joint sponsorship - with control by a board appointed by two or three, not one — would be possible or practical. Certainly of two evils, I should prefer to face the risk of cold war slander & isolation ; rather than create a bureaucratically unmanageable compromise leviathan. At least the former would get things done. On the other hand, if circumstances did permit a collaborating sponsorship of the kind it might be more difficult for any African state(or non-African for that matter)to refuse collaboration. You can judge the matter & I of course cannot. I only throw out the suggestion.

An alternative or added precaution, could be to link the project to UNESCO & have the latter's blessing.

Once more, blessings on you both

Yours

Ivor Montagu

Old Timbers, Verdure Close, Garston, Watford, Herts. England

27-30-135

[MOORE]

Boston University

CHARLES RIVER CAMPUS • 725 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE • BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

40-9-203

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

May 27, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to you because of your obvious interest in the Reconstruction period in American history. I am now working on a doctoral dissertation at Boston University under the direction of Professors Kenneth A. Bernard and Robert V. Bruce. It is a study of historians' interpretations of the Reconstruction period. I intend to trace and analyze the changes in interpretation which have taken place since about 1900, the time when historians, rather than participants, began to work on the period. I shall attempt to give reasons for the changes as well as to define them.

A great deal can be learned about a historian from his writing, of course. But I would like also to know some basic facts about the historians' backgrounds, their everyday thinking, their political affiliations, and something of their philosophies of history, if possible. It is here that I need your help, Dr. DuBois. If you would please answer the questions on the enclosed sheet, I would be much indebted to you. Should any questions seem too personal or tend to offend, please ignore them. Feel free to omit the first four questions. I have gathered this information, in your case, from Who's Who in America, Broderick's biography, and your autobiographical writings.

I have read Black Reconstruction and your several articles on the Reconstruction period, as well as your books which include material on the period. I found them all very interesting and, of course, very important in changing the traditional interpretation of Reconstruction. Since you are an essential figure in the changing interpretation, I am particularly anxious to get your response to the questions. However, if you feel that your writings express your convinctions on any question plainly enough, please indicate this and omit the question.

If there are any comments you would like to make concerning either your own ideas or my project, I should be especially glad to receive them. It is always good, as a neophyte, to receive advice from an expert in the field! I am quite aware that what I ask is a rather large order, particularly in your busy circumstance. However, I hope the research will seem important enough to you that you will want to cooperate. I am naturally convinced of its value and I have found it to be a fascinating study in the many months I have spent on it. Your participation will make the results much more meaningful.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Moore

Robert J. Moore
Lecturer on History

40-9-204

I. Please answer on this sheet.

Date and place of birth:

Education:

In what areas of the country have you lived for a considerable period:

I lived in New England for the first 17 years of my life, then spent 3 years
Political affiliation:

Is the Reconstruction period the chief focus of your historical interest? ____
If not, please indicate what the chief interest is:

II. Please answer on a separate sheet.

Would you make comments on the following:

1. Your views on the changes in interpretation
2. Your views on the reasons for the changes
3. Are the newer interpretations dominant or does the "Dunning interpretation" persist, in your opinion? In other words, "Whither Reconstruction Historiography?!"
4. Your attitude toward the Negro and his participation in politics
5. Your attitude toward the intervention of the federal government in state and local affairs
6. Your opinion as to whether history is primarily relative or objective
7. Why the Reconstruction period attracts you as a field of study

40-9-200

June 8, 1960

Mr. Robert J. Moore
Boston University
725 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston 15, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your letter of May 27. I beg to say in reply that you will find in the British Who's Who a more accurate account of my life than that in Who's Who in America. I am answering on the enclosed sheet some of the questions which you have sent.

Very sincerely yours,

[end] June 8 1960

(1)

40-9-201

To: Mr. Robert J. Moore
Boston University

1. I lived in New England for the first 17 years of my life then spent 3 years in Nashville, Tennessee, then 4 years in Boston followed by 2 years in Germany, 2 years in Ohio, a year and a half in Pennsylvania, 13 years in Georgia, 23 years in New York, 10 years in Georgia, 8 years in New York.

2. The only parties of which I have been an actual member are the Socialist Party for about two years, the Democratic Party for perhaps four years and the Progressive Party for two years.

3. The chief centers of my historical interest have been the Negro in America and the history of Africa.

[ENC.]

(2

1

40-9-202

To: Mr. Robert J. Moore
Boston University

1. With regard to Reconstruction the first effort of historians in writing of Reconstruction was to place the blame on the enfranchisement of the Negro and the actions of Negro voters. That was a false interpretation and the falsehood was in large part deliberate.

2. The reasons for change was the natural upsurge of historical truth.

3. I think that the "Dunning interpretation" is being replaced by more truthful history, but on the other hand there persists the same determination to make the Negro the scapegoat.

4. Considering his poverty, ignorance and sickness the American Negro has done fairly well in his voting record. He has in the large city centers like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, followed the political degradation of the whites to some extent.

5. The Federal Government must be paramount in political affairs and in state and local affairs the best interests of the whole nation must supercede state and local interests.

6. This question I do not understand.

7. The Reconstruction period is of interest to me because of its effort to realize the democracy which the Declaration of Independence tried to lay down as our national goal.

[1005?]

40-9-325

Открытое письмо

this city lovelier than
ever with masses of roses
blooming - everything flowering
Saw your pictures in Simonds
home card night. Made one
home sick for you dear friends.
So much of interest to share
with you.
How on
way to Stalinabad - then
Samarkand - Leningrad Foyle - Paris
Home! Love Eliza

Куда Mr and Mrs. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Кому Brooklyn
New York
USA

Тошкент. Алишер Навоий кучаси.
Ташкент. Улица Алишера Навои.
Фото *И. Глауберзона* и *В. Сироткина*.
Цветная ретушь *В. Апухтина*.

Редактор *А. Мазор*. Изд. № 547.
Подписано к печати 10/VII 1957 г. Зак. № 2360.
Тираж 20000. Ц. 20 к. Ташкент. Типография Объединенного издательства.

(Morgan St. Coll.)

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

410-9-119

March 25, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to advise you that the Board of Trustees of Morgan State College has voted to award you an honorary doctoral degree in recognition of your outstanding achievements. Degrees will be awarded at the commencement exercises to be held on Monday, June 6, at 5:30 p.m., in the Hughes Memorial Stadium here on the campus. I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me at your very early convenience if you can attend the commencement exercises and accept this award.

May I congratulate you upon this honor and assure you that I look forward with great pleasure to welcoming you to the ranks of our distinguished honorary alumni.

Cordially,

Martin D. Jenkins
President

[MORGAN ST. COLL.]

40-9-120

April 4, 1960

Mr. Martin D. Jenkins
President
Morgan State College
Baltimore 12, Maryland

My dear Sir:

If I am in good health I shall be pleased to be at Morgan State College, June 6 to receive the degree which the Board of Trustees has kindly voted me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[MORGAN STATE COLLEGE]

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

40-9-121

April 15, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are very pleased that you will be among the recipients of honorary degrees at our June 6th Commencement. The College is happy to furnish your academic costume; please fill in and return the attached blank in the enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope.

With best regards,

Cordially,

Martin D. Jenkins

Martin D. Jenkins
President

[MORGAN STATE COLL.]

40-9-122

April 18, 1960

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins
President
Morgan State College
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Mr. President:

Answering your letter of April 15th, I have a Doctor's gown, but I should like a cap with gold tassel. My head size is 7 1/8.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[MORGAN STATE COLL.]

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

40/9/145

May 17, 1960

X may 22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is our custom to have a dinner in honor of commencement partici pants and honorary degree recipients immediately following our commencement exercises (around 8:00 p.m.) We sincerely hope that you and Mrs. Du Bois will be able to attend this affair. In this connection, if you have a few friends whom you would like us to invite to the dinner, we will be glad to do so. We would like them to be fairly certain, however, that they can attend.

A guest room in Truth House (women's dormitory) has been reserved for you for your convenience. You may report there when you arrive on the campus.

Commencement participants will assemble at the President's house on Monday, June 6, at 5:00 p.m. After a brief period of relaxation and a press conference, the academic procession will form. Prior to the procession wives and other special guests will be escorted to special seats in the Hughes Stadium.

We look forward to seeing you on June 6th.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia S. Taylor

Patricia S. Taylor
Administrative Assistant

[MORGAN STATE COLL.]

40/9/146

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

BALTIMORE 12, MD.

May 19, 1960

X May 22)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For our commencement publicity, I will sincerely appreciate a glossy photograph of you. It doesn't matter what size the photograph is. We will, of course, return it. I will appreciate your sending it at your earliest possible convenience.

Cordially yours,

Revella C. Briscoe

Revella C. Briscoe
Director, News Bureau

RCB/eb

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Program of the

Commencement Exercises

for the

NINETY-THIRD SESSION

THE CAMPUS

Hillen Road and Cold Spring Lane
Baltimore, Md.

THE W. A. C. HUGHES MEMORIAL STADIUM
SIX P. M.
MONDAY, JUNE SIX
NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTY

40-9-112

"GOD OF OUR FATHERS'

God of our Fathers, whose Almighty hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies,
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past,
In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;
Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide and stay,
Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

From war's alarm, from deadly pestilence,
Be Thy strong arm our ever sure defense,
Thy true Religion in our hearts increase,
Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace.

Refresh Thy people on their toilsome way,
Lead us from night to never-ending day;
Fill our lives with love and grace divine,
And glory, laud, and praise be ever Thine.

* * * * * *

ALMA MATER

"Fair Morgan"

1.

Fair Morgan, we love thee, so tried and so true,
Our hearts at thy name thrill with pride;
We owe thee allegiance, we pledge thee our faith
A faith which shall ever abide.

CHORUS

We pledge thee our love, we pledge thee our faith
Whatever the future may bring.
And thus our devotion, fidelity, too.
And homage we pay as we sing.

2.

Fair Morgan, as onward the years quickly fly,
And thou livest in memory sweet,
We bring thee our laurels whatever they be,
And lay them with joy at thy feet.

Program

PRESIDENT MARTIN D. JENKINS, Ph.D., *Presiding*

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

INVOCATION.....The Reverend Joseph M. Connolly, A.M., STL
St. Gregory's Rectory

GOD OF OUR FATHERS.....Hymn
Audience

ADDRESS.....Professor John Hope Franklin, Ph.D.
Head of the Department of History, Brooklyn College

MUSIC—Last Words of David.....R. Thompson—Strider*
The College Choir

CONFERRING OF DEGREES:

1. Candidates for the Degree, Bachelor of Arts
2. Candidates for the Degree, Bachelor of Science
   The diplomas will be presented by Dr. Carl Murphy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees
3. Recipients of the Honorary Degree, Doctor of Laws
   John Hope Franklin
   Willard Wallace Allen
   Harold Arnoldus Stevens
   William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.....Wilhousky-Neilson
The College Choir

AWARDING OF ARMY COMMISSIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HONORS

ALUMNUS OF THE YEAR AWARD TO—Howard Lee Cornish, '27

INDUCTION OF GRADUATES INTO THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Pledge of Allegiance.....James Bruce Edemy
President, General Alumni Association

THE ALMA MATER

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.The Reverend J. B. A. Dyson, A.B., B.D.
District Superintendent, North Baltimore District, Washington Annual Conference, The Methodist Church

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* By permission of E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY

BACHELOR OF ARTS

DAVID LAWRENCE ADDERLEY—*Political Science*—Washington, D. C.
GLORIA HOUTMAN BAILEY—*Sociology*—New Bedford, Mass.
RONALD DEFORREST BARTON—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
EILEENE ELIZABETH JUSTICE BAXLEY—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
CALVIN BELTON—*Political Science*—Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN PERCY BOND, III—*English*—Washington, D. C.
JUSTINE PEARL ANN BONNER—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
WINNIE LOUISE BOOKER—*Geography*—Delta, Pa.
PORTIA ARNETTA BOSTON—*Spanish*—Baltimore, Md.
ANGERLIA BRADSHAW—*History*—Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
CONSTANCE GLORIA BROWN BRAXTON—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
CURTIS ADIN BROOKS, II—*Political Science*—Chicago, Ill.
WALTER WILLIAM BROWN—*History*—Freeport, N. Y.
EDWARD BUCKSON—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
YVETTE CECILE BURGESS—*English*—Hollis, N. Y.
CAROLE EUNICE BUSH—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
BARBARA ANN BUTLER—*French*—Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES CONSTINTINE CEPHAS, JR.—*Geography*—Washington, D. C.
VERNA WHITE CLAY—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
JEANNE LOUISE COLEMAN—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
FRANK MELVIN CONAWAY—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
EMMA REBECCA CURTIS—*Sociology*—Upper Marlboro, Md.
STANLEY LYLE DAVIS—*Political Science*—Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM SUMMERS DICKERSON, JR.—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
AUGUSTIN ADOLPHUS DOWARD—*Political Science*—St. Croix, V. I.
GRETA LORRAINE EDNESS—*Sociology*—Pembroke West, Bermuda
*CHARLENE ADELE ELLIS—*Sociology*—Portsmouth, Va.
ROSA LEE FARMER—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
WARDINE GOODE FRAZIER—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
BARBARA LORRAINE FREDERICK—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
PHYLLIS FRIEND—*Sociology*—Preston, Md.
MATTHEW CORNELIUS GILLETTE—*History*—Pocomoke, Md.
WILLIAM JONATHAN HURKMAN GREENE—*Sociology*—Georgetown, S. C.
*WILFORD GRIFFIN—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
MARGARET ANN HAIRSTON—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
EVON MARGARET HANDY—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
ANNIE LOIS HARE—*History*—Charlotte, N. C.

*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

MARY JACKSON HARRIS—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
EUNICE MAE HAWKINS—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
BRENDA HOPE HEMINGWAY—*French*—Dorchester, Mass.
JULIA GERTRUDE HENRY—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
HERBERT JONATHAN HORWITZ—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
HAROLD WINTHROP HOWARD—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
CARROLL HYNSON—*Sociology*—Annapolis, Md.
SHIRLEY LEVERN JACKSON—*Geography*—Baltimore, Md.
HAROLD THOMAS JOHNSON—*French*—Baltimore, Md.
SANDRA BROADUS JONES—*Spanish*—Joppa, Md.
DORIS MCNAMARA LAWSON—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
*ELLA HESTER LEAK—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
CARMEN LEWIS—*History*—Boston, Mass.
VERA HAZEL LITAKER—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
MARCIA ELIZABETH LLOYD—*Sociology*—New Bedford, Mass.
JOHN WESEH HENRY MCCLAIN—*Economics*—Monrovia, Liberia
CATHERINE MALLORY—*English*—Weldon, N. C.
COLUMBUS MCNEIL MODLIN—*Spanish*—Baltimore, Md.
BARBARA JUANITA MONTGOMERY—*History*—Harrisburg, Pa.
MARGARET MOSES—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS MONROE MURPHY, JR.—*History*—Washington, D. C.
*LUTHER ANDREW NELSON—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
MALVERSE AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON—*English*—New York, N. Y.
MALVIN NICHOLSON—*Geography*—Baltimore, Md.
MARIETTA NORTHERN—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
*VICTOR CHUKWUDE OKWUOSA—*History*—Onitsha, Nigeria
CHERRON RUTH PINDELL—*French*—Annapolis, Md.
HENRY LOUIS POPE—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
MARION LUGENIA QUARLES—*Spanish*—Fairmount Heights, Md.
SAMUEL RAY—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES ANDREW RICE, JR.—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES BRADLEY RICE—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
LLOYD CHARLES RICHARDSON—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
JOHN ROBERT RISHER, JR.—*Political Science*—Los Angeles, Calif.
WELFORD CONERIUS ROBINSON, JR.—*Geography*—Baltimore, Md.
CLAUDIA ANN ROSS—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
JACQUELINE ELAINE SANDERS—*Sociology*—St. Louis, Mo.
SYDNEY SAUL—*History*—Demerara, British Guiana
ANNIE MULLINS SAULSBURY—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT SHEPPARD—*Economics*—New York, N. Y.
RILEY JAMES SIMPSON—*History*—Daytona Beach, Fla.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

BURMA LEE SMITH—*French*—Annapolis, Md.
JOHNNIE LOWRY SMITH—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
MAMIE SMITH—*History*—Sewickley, Pa.
ARTHUR MELVIN SPARROW—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
FREDERICK CRUTCHER ST. CLAIR—*History*—Cambridge, Md.
ALLAN ANTHONY STEPHENSON—*Political Science*—Long Island City, N. Y.
*GERALDINE STONE—*Sociology*—Macon, Ga.
ALBERTA JOSEPHINE THOMAS—*History*—Cambridge, Md.
*ERNESTINE THOMPSON—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
HATTIE MARY CHAMBERS TURNER—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
*ETHEL MAE WALKER—*Political Science*—Lynchburg, Va.
SPURGEON BANKS WASHINGTON—*Sociology*—Baltimore, Md.
RAYMOND ALLEN WHITE—*History*—Berlin, Md.
WILLIAM RUBEN WHITE—*Economics*—Baltimore, Md.
CATHERINE CAUTHEN WILKS—*Spanish*—Baltimore, Md.
ANN BLUETTE WILLIAMS—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
EDWARD JOSEPH WILLIAMS—*History*—Baltimore, Md.
EDWIN WESLEY WILLIAMS—*Political Science*—New York, N. Y.
NELSON PALLEMON WILLIAMS—*Political Science*—New York, N. Y.
WYNOLA LEATRICE WOODY—*English*—Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT ANTHONY YORKE—*Sociology*—Lancaster, Pa.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

LOUIS MACDONALD ADAMS—*Psychology*—New York, N. Y.
MYRNA BEVERLY ADDISON—*Music Education*—Baltimore, Md.
*ROBERT JEROME ADDISON—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
CATHERINE LORRAINE AKINS—*Science Education*—Street, Md.
DOLORES LOUISE ALSTON—*Physical Education*—Jersey City, N. J.
DORCUS JACKALENE AMES—*Psychology*—Kingston, Md.
AUBREY GARCIA BADEN—*Physics*—Annapolis, Md.
*OLIVIA KEMP BANKS—*Education*—Trappe, Md.
GEORGEANA BEATRICE BARBOUR—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
MARTHA THOMPSON BARKSDALE—*Home Economics*—Baltimore, Md.
HENRY KELLEY BARNES—*Business Administration*—Baltimore, Md.
MARY FRANCES BARNES—*Physical Education*—Tuckahoe, N. Y.
JUANITO BARRY—*Business Education*—St. Thomas, V. I.
EDWARD SYLVESTER BEARD—*Science Education*—Cockeysville, Md.
KATHRYN LORRAINE BEARD—*Mathematics*—Brunswick, Md.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

DOLORES MAE BEVERLY—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
MATTIE MILISSI BILLY—*Physical Education*—Pittsburgh, Pa.
BETTY JANE BIVINS—*Science Education*—Lothian, Md.
*ETNA NICKENS BLACKWELL—*Education*—Glen Burnie, Md.
HARRY WILLS BOATSWAIN—*Physical Education*—New York, N. Y.
*GRACYE BERNETA BOOTH—*Education*—Baltimore, Md.
EARL THOMAS BOWEN—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
HERBERT EUGENE BOXLEY—*Science Education*—South Boston, Va.
REESE BOYD—*Science Education*—Baltimore, Md.
*JOYCE FAYE BRABHAM—*Art Education*—Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEON MELVIN BRASWELL, JR.—*Chemistry*—Lynchburg, Va.
*CHARLES EDWARD BRIGHTFUL—*Physical Education*
Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS WILSON BRISCOE—*Art Education*—Baltimore, Md.
*JOSEPH LEWIS BROOKS—*Chemistry*—Baltimore, Md.
CLARENCE BROWN, JR.—*Business Administration*—Baltimore, Md.
SAMUEL LEE BROWN—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
MARVIN BRYANT—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
ELOISE EUGENIA BURNETT—*Home Economics*—Jamaica, N. Y.
VERNON WILLIAM BURNETT—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
VERA ANN BURRELL—*Chemistry*—Baltimore, Md.
ALFONSO ROBERT BUTLER—*Business Administration*
Catonsville, Md.
WILLIAM ALBERT BUTLER—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
JAMES KENNARD CAMPER—*Chemistry*—Easton, Md.
HERMAN LEE CANNON—*Physical Education*—Washington, D. C.
GWENDOLYN PATRICIA CARROLL—*Art Education*—Baltimore, Md.
*FLOYD WILTON CARSON, JR.—*Chemistry*—Philadelphia, Pa.
HERMAN LEE CARTER, JR.—*Chemistry*—Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES IRVING CAVANAUGH—*Business Administration*
Palmyra, Va.
ALBERT JACOB CHRISTY—*Business Administration*—Aberdeen, Md.
WILLIAM HOWARD CLARK—*Music Education*—Upper Falls, Md.
BARBARA JEANNE COLE—*Home Economics*—Washington, D. C.
*EDWARD RHODES COLLINS—*Business Administration*
Silver Springs, Md.
JANIS CORDELLIA HENRY COLLINS—*Home Economics*
Goldsboro, Md.
*JOSEPH ELLSWORTH CONWAY—*Science Education*—Baltimore, Md.
DOROTHY EVA COOPER—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
MURL EUGENE COPLIN, JR.—*Business Administration*
Baltimore, Md.
HERBERT DOUGLAS COSBY, JR.—*Chemistry*—Baltimore, Md.
MAE GLADYS CRAIG—*Home Economics*—Washington, D. C.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

CLARENCE EMIDIO CRAWLEY—*Business Administration*
East Orange, N. J.
WHALELAND CROSS—*Business Administration*—Suffolk, Va.
JOHN WESLEY CROWDER—*Business Administration*—Camden, N. J.
EARL BURNAGE CULPEPPER—*Business Administration*
Keokuk, Iowa
CLARENCE DAVIS, JR.—*Music Education*—Baltimore, Md.
RUTH ETTA ROBINSON DIGGS—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
RICHARD NATHANIEL DIXON—*Business Administration*
Westminster, Md.
JOSEPH DANIEL DORSEY—*Mathematics*—Loveville, Md.
RODNEY BRADSHAW DOUGLASS—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
JAMES EDWARD DUBARD—*Mathematics*—High Point, N. C.
JACQUELINE YVONNE DUNHAM—*Health Education*
Charlotte, N. C.
SYLVIA LEE DUNN—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
SANDRA ELLEN EAST—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
CARLOTTA VIEROSE ELLER—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
NICHOLSON SIMON ELLIS—*Business Administration*
New Brunswick, N. J.
BERNICE IRENE EVANS—*Business Administration*
East Elmhurst, N. Y.
VIVIAN MARIE FOWLKES—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
JAMES SMILEY FRANKLIN—*Home Economics*—Chattanooga, Tenn.
RAE ELMIRA FRAZIER—*Business Education*—Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVID LEE FREEMAN—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
VIRGINIA FRYER—*Business Administration*—Severna Park, Md.
MAGGIE MAE FUNDERBURK—*Home Economics*—Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS GATHERS, JR.—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
CARROLL RAYMOND GIBSON—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
*WILLINGTON FREDERICK GILBERT—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
WALTER ARTHUR GILL—*Art Education*—Baltimore, Md.
BEVERLY ANN GIVENS—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
DOROTHY MAE GLENN—*Music Education*—Baltimore, Md.
JULIUS EUGENE GLOVER, JR.—*Science Education*—Norfolk, Va.
CLEOTH SPURGEON GRANT—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
EARL NATHANIEL GRAVES—*Business Administration*—Garnett, S. C.
HOPE HENSON GRAY—*Home Economics*—Clinton, Md.
WILBUR NOVEL GRAY—*Mathematics*—Baltimore, Md.
BETSY ELIZABETH GREENE—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS MURRILL GROCE, JR.—*Science Education*—Rock Hall, Md.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

DONALD GRAFTON GWYNN—*Art Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
ELLIS ROOSEVELT HARCUM—*Business Administration*
Baltimore, Md.
BENJAMIN HARRIS, JR.—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
CECIL BERNARD HARRIS—*Psychology*.....Bronx, N. Y.
DONALD SCOTT HART—*Biology*.....Butler, Pa.
DAISY ELIZABETH HATHAWAY—*Music Education*.....Edenton, N. C.
GLADYS EVANGELINE HAWKINS—*Biology*.....Brandywine, Md.
*DORRANCE MCGREER HENDERSON—*Physical Education*
Baltimore, Md.
ALICE BRENDA HENRY—*Biology*.....Baltimore, Md.
*CLARETTA SLATER HENRY—*Education*.....Cambridge, Md.
ELVA GERALDINE HICKS—*Mathematics*.....Annapolis, Md.
HUALLEN LINWOOD HOLLAND—*Physical Education*.....Annapolis, Md.
WOODROW CAMPBELL HOLMES—*Mathematics*.....Baltimore, Md.
REGINALD LEWIS HOLT—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
ALFREDA RENEE HUGHES—*Art Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM JAMES IRVIN—*Physical Education*.....Philadelphia, Pa.
JANICE LORRAINE JACKSON—*Chemistry*.....Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM HENRY JAMES—*Physical Education*.....Norfolk, Va.
BARBARA ANNE JENKINS—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
MARY HAZEL JENKINS—*Business Education*.....Indian Head, Md.
CHARLES ANDREW JOHNSON—*Art Education*.....Quantico, Md.
CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSON—*Biology*.....Dallas, N. C.
MAXINE PATRICIA JOHNSON—*Mathematics*.....Washington, D. C.
RUTH YOUNG JOHNSON—*Psychology*.....Baltimore, Md.
*SARAH HICKS JOLLEY—*Education*.....Vienna, Md.
ANNETTE ETHONIA JONES—*Mathematics*.....Gaithersburg, Md.
LOUIS ANTHONY JONES—*Mathematics*.....Catonsville, Md.
LORRAINE TURNER KELLUM—*Business Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT RUFUS KILBY—*Music Education*.....Seaford, Del.
BARBARA KIMBROUGH—*Chemistry*.....Baltimore, Md.
WALTER FRED KYLE—*Biology*.....Baltimore, Md.
HARVEY LEE LANGLEY—*Mathematics*.....Baltimore, Md.
GLORIA MARIA LARKINS—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES DUDLEY LEE, JR.—*Chemistry*.....Baltimore, Md.
WARREN DELBERT LEE—*Art Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
HILDA LEWIS—*Business Education*.....St. Thomas, V. I.
JAMES DOUGLASS LITTLE—*Business Administration*.....Baltimore, Md.
RACHEL MAE LOCKETT—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.
GWENDOLYN THOMAS LYNCH—*Education*.....Baltimore, Md.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

ANGIE LEE MCCLAIN—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
CALVIN TAYLOR MCCLEARY—*Science Education*—Baltimore, Md.
VIOLA MCCLUNEY—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
ELAINE MCCOY—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
SARA RUTH MARTIN—*Psychology*—Belton, S. C.
FLORENCE LOUISE MAULTSBY—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
GLORIA JEAN NELSON MAXWELL—*Home Economics*—New York, N. Y.
RONALD BERNARD MERRIWEATHER—*Chemistry*—Philadelphia, Pa.
ERNEST MIDDLETON—*Psychology*—New York, N. Y.
*FRANKLIN DEVAUGHN MILLER—*Physical Education*—Norfolk, Va.
LESLYE WELLINGTON MINNIS—*Business Administration*—Miami, Fla.
LLOYD CAMPBELL MITCHNER—*Business Administration*—Baltimore, Md.
BARBARA LEE MOORE—*Mathematics*—Beaver Heights, Md.
LEMUEL BENJAMIN MOORE—*Music Education*—Abbeville, S. C.
MARY EMMA MOORE—*Business Education*—Bellevue, Md.
DELOIS IRENE BARNES NICHOLS—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
PAUL EUGENE NOLDER—*Language Arts*—Towson, Md.
*THELMA LOUISE PARKER—*Music Education*—Washington, D. C.
EMILY FREDERICKA MARTHA PATTERSON—*Mathematics*—Takoma Park, Md.
ISAAC MILTON PENNICK—*Psychology*—Philadelphia, Pa.
*JOSEPH WASHINGTON PETERS—*Physics*—Baltimore, Md.
*WILLIAM ROBERT STANSBURY PETERS—*Mathematics*—Salisbury, Md.
ARLENE MARIE PIERCE—*Language Arts*—Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE JACOB PINKNEY—*Physical Education*—Baltimore, Md.
RAPHAEL ANTHONY PLUMMER—*Physical Education*—Washington, D. C.
DELORES MAE PORTER—*Home Economics*—Washington, D. C.
GILBERT DEAN PRESS—*Chemistry*—Baltimore, Md.
VERA MARLENE RANDALL—*Business Education*—Baltimore, Md.
EMMAJEAN READ—*Psychology*—Baltimore, Md.
IRMA MAE REED—*Biology*—Alexandria, Va.
YVONNE THERESA REED—*Biology*—Baltimore, Md.
*THOMAS ROBERSON—*Physical Education*—New York, N. Y.
CURTIS ROBINSON—*Science Education*—Wilmington, N. C.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

HOMER CLEVELAND ROBINSON—*Physical Education*
Springfield, N. J.
MARVA ROBINSON—*Biology*.....Elizabeth, N. J.
WILLIAM DONALD ROBINSON—*Physical Education*
Reisterstown, Md.
MARIAN ISADORA ROUSE—*Chemistry*.....Roseland, Va.
FREEMAN LOUIS SANDS—*Chemistry*.....Cooksville, Md.
LESTON BENJAMIN SCOTT—*Mathematics*.....Baltimore, Md.
MELVIN LEE SCOTT—*Mathematics*.....Baltimore, Md.
RACHEL EVANGELINE SCOTT—*Chemistry*.....Baltimore, Md.
EDITH DASHIELL SELBY—*Language Arts*.....Baltimore, Md.
AGNES FRANCES SEMBLY—*Business Education*.....Glen Burnie, Md.
ALICE JONES SHELTON—*Science Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
JAMES EDWARD SHEPPARD—*Science Education*.....New York, N. Y.
GRADY SHULER—*Business Administration*.....Baltimore, Md.
DOROTHY ANNETTE SMITH—*Language Arts*.....Durham, N. C.
ODESSA SMITH—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
SANDRA LEE SMITH—*Chemistry*.....St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR LEON STEWART—*Chemistry*.....Mitchellville, Md.
CLARENCE SUTTON—*Chemistry*.....Quincy, Fla.
JOSEPH WESLEY TAYLOR, JR.—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
SHIRLEY BIGGS TAYLOR—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.
*LILLIE WHITE THANIEL—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.
*HELEN CLAIBORNE THOMAS—*Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
HARRY ALEXANDER THOMPSON, JR.—*Music Education*
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN WESLEY TURNER, III—*Biology*.....Baltimore, Md.
LORRAINE BEATRICE TURNER—*Chemistry*.....Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM ARTHUR WAGSTAFF, JR.—*Business Administration*
Washington, D. C.
*DAVID ELIAS ALEXANDER WALKER—*Science Education*
Nassau, Bahamas
ERNEST SPENCER WARD—*Physics*.....Monrovia, Liberia
MARY LANN WARD—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.
GLORIA VICKERS WARREN—*Physical Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
MARY LOUISE WARSAW—*Business Administration*
Darlington, S. C.
LENORA WESTRY—*Business Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
JASPER LEON WILLIAMS, JR.—*Science Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
KENNETH EDWIN WILLIAMS—*Science Education*.....Elkton, Md.
CAROLYN WILLIS—*Business Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
CAROLYN EDITH WOODS—*Home Economics*.....Baltimore, Md.

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*As of August 7, 1959

GRADUATES AND MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY—*Continued*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

BEATRICE LINDSEY WRIGHT—*Education*.....Baltimore, Md.
ERNEST YOUNG—*Mathematics*.....Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM BERNARD YOUNG, JR.—*Mathematics*...Leonardtown, Md.
FRANCINE LOUISE ZACHARY—*Biology*.....Baltimore, Md.

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*As of August 7, 1959

SUMMARY OF GRADUATES

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
June, 1960			
Bachelor of Arts	43	48	91
Bachelor of Science	94	84	178
TOTAL	137	132	269
August, 1959			
Bachelor of Arts	3	5	8
Bachelor of Science	13	9	22
TOTAL	16	14	30
GRAND TOTAL FOR YEAR	153	146	299

CLASS HONORS

With Highest Honor

DONALD GRAFTON GWYNN
DELOIS IRENE BARNES NICHOLS
JOHN WESEH HENRY MCCLAIN

With High Honor

LORRAINE TURNER KELLUM
JEANNE LOUISE COLEMAN
ELLA HESTER LEAK
LLOYD CHARLES RICHARDSON
EDITH DASHIELL SELBY
MARCIA ELIZABETH LLOYD
MAXINE PATRICIA JOHNSON
JAMES EDWARD DUBARD
FRANCINE LOUISE ZACHARY
CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSON
JOHN ROBERT RISHER, JR.
EVON MARGARET HANDY

With Honor

CAROLE EUNICE BUSH
ANNETTE ETHONIA JONES
MARY HAZEL JENKINS
BRENDA HOPE HEMINGWAY
REGINALD LEWIS HOLT
JUSTINE PEARL ANN BONNER
ELAINE MCCOY
ALBERTA JOSEPHINE THOMAS
LOUIS MACDONALD ADAMS
BARBARA LEE MOORE
CAROLYN EDITH WOODS
ELVA GERALDINE HICKS
CAROLYN WILLIS
LEON MELVIN BRASWELL, JR.
VERA MARLENE RANDALL
HOPE HENSON GRAY
SANDRA BROADUS JONES
NELSON PALLEMON WILLIAMS
MARY JACKSON HARRIS
MARY LANN WARD
HILDA LEWIS
AGNES FRANCES SEMBLY
WILFORD GRIFFIN
CECIL BERNARD HARRIS
MARION LUGENIA QUARLES
LESTON BENJAMIN SCOTT
LLOYD CAMPBELL MITCHNER

Only students who have earned not less than 96 *semester hours credit at Morgan State College are eligible for honors*

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Commissioned Second Lieutenants, U. S. Regular Army

*ADDERLEY, DAVID L.
Military Police Corps

*BROWN, SAMUEL L.
Adjutant General's Corps

*HARRIS, CECIL B.
Medical Service Corps

*TURNER, JOHN W., JR.
Medical Service Corps

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

BARNES, HENRY K., Infantry
BEARD, EDWARD S., Artillery
BELTON, CALVIN, Military Police Corps
BOND, JOHN P., III, Signal Corps
BOYD, REESE L., Military Police Corps
BOWEN, EARL T., Artillery
*BRASWELL, LEON M., JR., Chemical Corps
BRISCOE, THOMAS W., Infantry
BROWN, WALTER W., Signal Corps
BRYANT, MARVIN, Signal Corps
BUCKSON, EDWARD, Adjutant General's Corps
*BURNETT, VERNON W., Medical Service Corps
CAMPER, JAMES K., Chemical Corps
*CHRISTY, ALBERT J., Infantry
CLARK, WILLIAM H., Artillery
CROWDER, JOHN W., Signal Corps
DAVIS, STANLEY L., Infantry
DIGGS, CLARENCE, JR., Corps of Engineers
*DIXON, RICHARD N., Transportation Corps
*DORSEY, JOSEPH D., Artillery
DOTSON, ROY E., Infantry
ELLIS, NICHOLSON S., Infantry
FROE, DANA A., Artillery
GILL, WALTER A., Corps of Engineers
*GILLETTE, MATTHEW C., Infantry
*GLOVER, JULIUS E., Quartermaster Corps
GREENE, WILLIAM J., Medical Service Corps
HARRIS, BENJAMIN, JR., Infantry
HART, DONALD E. S., Artillery
*HOLT, REGINALD L., Artillery
IRVIN, WILLIAM J., Infantry
KELLER, VERION, Military Police Corps
KYLE, WALTER F., Armor
LANGLEY, HARVEY L., Ordnance Corps
*MERRIWEATHER, RONALD B., Infantry
MIDDLETON, ERNEST J., Adjutant General's Corps
*PLUMMER, RAPHAEL A., Infantry
POPE, HENRY L., Military Police Corps
RICE, CHARLES B., Infantry
*RISHER, JOHN R., JR., Artillery
*ROBINSON, HOMER C., Military Police Corps
ROBINSON, WILLIAM D., Infantry
SANDS, FREEMAN L., Corps of Engineers
SCOTT, MELVIN L., Artillery
SHEPPARD, ROBERT H., Adjutant General's Corps
STEWART, ARTHUR L., Artillery
*TAYLOR, JOSEPH W., JR., Military Police Corps
WILLIAMS, JASPER L., JR., Infantry
YORKE, ROBERT A., Military Police Corps
YOUNG, ERNEST, JR., Artillery

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* Distinguished Military Graduate.

MEMBERS OF ALPHA KAPPA MU

(National Fraternity of Honor Students)

PI LAMBDA PSI CHAPTER

1959–60

Louis M. Adams

Josephine A. Armstead

Justine P. A. Bonner

Carole E. Bush

Jeanne L. Coleman

James E. DuBard

Amanda E. Gregg

Donald G. Gwynn

Evon M. Handy

Warren L. Hobbs

Nadia L. Jenkins

Irvin L. Johnson

Maxine P. Johnson

Lorraine T. Kellum

Marcia E. Lloyd

John W. H. McClain

Delois I. B. Nichols

Louis W. Ollie

Lloyd C. Richardson

John R. Risher, Jr.

Edith D. Selby

Francine L. Zachary

MEDALS AND CASH PRIZES

Department of Art

CREATIVE ARTS AWARD—Donald G. Gwynn
STUDENT TEACHING AWARD—Charles A. Johnson

Department of Biology

THE JOHN E. ROBINSON PRIZE—Charles E. Johnson
Vernon W. Burnett, Jr.

Department of Chemistry

THE GEORGE T. STANSBURY PRIZE—Leon M. Braswell

Department of Economics

THE EDNA G. THROWER MEMORIAL AWARD—Delois B. Nichols (Business Education)

Department of Education

THE W. ASHBIE HAWKINS PRIZE—Edith D. Selby

Department of English

THE BALDWIN-HUGHES MEDALS—John R. Risher, Jr. and William A. Wagstaff, Jr.
THE N. M. CARROLL PRIZE—Joan Simms
THE NEW YORK CHAPTER ALUMNI PRIZE—Yvette Burgess
THE HENRY W. SANDS MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE—William A. Wagstaff, Jr.

Department of History and Political Science

THE C. WILBERT HARRIS PRIZE—John R. Risher, Jr.

Department of Home Economics

THE JACOB C. DUNN PRIZE—Mary L. Ward

Department of Mathematics

THE WILLIAM H. PROCTOR PRIZE*—James E. DuBard and Maxine Johnson

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* Cash prize is doubled and awarded to two students.

MEDALS AND CASH PRIZES—*Continued*

Department of Music

THE I. L. THOMAS PRIZE—Dorothy Glenn
THE J. LOGAN JENKINS III MEMORIAL PRIZE—Myrna Addison

Department of Modern Languages

THE FERNAND PECOU PRIZE (French)—Brenda H. Hemingway
THE ALGERNON WALTERS PRIZE (Spanish)—Marion Quarles

Department of Military Science and Tactics

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SUPERIOR CADET AWARDS
Military Science I—Joel E. McLeod
Military Science II—Leslie S. Pinkett
Military Science III—David L. Jenkins
Military Science IV—Cecil B. Harris

PRESIDENT MARTIN D. JENKINS AWARD (Cadet of the Year)
David L. Adderley

THE BALTIMORE SUN NEWSPAPER MEDAL
Ronald B. Merriweather

THE COLONEL WEST A. HAMILTON AWARD
Reginald L. Holt

RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION AWARDS
Outstanding Senior Award—Joseph D. Dorsey
Gold Medal—Leonard M. Cephas
Silver Medal—Walker L. Robinson
Bronze Medal—Vernon E. Johnson

ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. ARMY ROTC MEDAL—Rufus J. McCrea

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ROTC MEDALS
Silver Medal (Military Science I)—Robert S. Smith
Silver Medal (Military Science II)—Richard Howard, Jr.
Gold Medal (Military Science III)—Louis W. Ollie
Gold Medal (Military Science IV)—John W. Turner, III

AMERICAN LEGION ROTC MEDAL
John R. Risher, Jr.

Department of Health and Physical Education

THE CARL H. CHAVIS PRIZE—Nicholson Ellis

THE HOWARD C. WRIGHT PRIZE—Reginald Holt

MEDALS AND CASH PRIZES—*Continued*

Department of Sociology

THE ELIZA JANE CUMMINGS MEDAL—Marcia E. Lloyd

THE BENJAMIN F. JACKSON PRIZE—Anna L. Squarrell

General

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND MILE AWARDS—
Ronald B. Merriweather
John W. H. McClain

THE PRESIDENT'S CREATIVE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD—
Donald G. Gwynn

THE ALPHA KAPPA MU ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD—
Donald G. Gwynn

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF MORGAN STATE COLLEGE PRIZE—
Arthur Roseman

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE (LYNCHBURG, VA.) MEDICAL SOCIETY PRIZE—Leon M. Braswell, Jr.

THE VIOLET N. ANDERSON FINER WOMANHOOD MEDAL—
Brenda H. Hemingway

THE ALBERT H. CEPHAS PRIZE—John R. Risher, Jr.

(The Registrar's Office will be open until 8:15 P.M. following Commencement Exercises for the purpose of issuing medals and prizes)

* *

INDUCTION OF GRADUATES INTO THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Pledge of Allegiance

I hereby solemnly pledge unbroken allegiance to Alma Mater in appreciation for the opportunities for development afforded me as an undergraduate at Morgan State College.

I pledge active membership in the General Alumni Association wherever I may be. Through association with fellow alumni I shall ever do my best to uphold the ideals and traditions of Alma Mater.

I pledge as a citizen to exemplify the high ideals thus implied, rendering positive service to community, state and nation, and so to live as ever to bring honor and respect to Alma Mater.

* *

(Morgan St. Coll.)

CITATION

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, scholar, crusader. We honor you today, in the ninety-second year of your rich and remarkable life, for your remarkable role in the upward struggle of the Negro people. And we welcome you back to Baltimore where you spent a few years of your career. Committed to the role of intellectual leadership while still in your twenties, you devoted your unusual talents to the task of building a better understanding among peoples and nations. Out of your reflection have come more than twenty books and a still untabulated total of essays and articles, all combining a passion for justice with a rare gift for the written word. You produced as your doctoral dissertation in 1896 a monograph which became the first published work in the Harvard University Historical Studies. You were the first editor of the Atlanta University Studies and of the magazines, The Crisis and Phylon. Your work as a scholar has been enriched by your activities as a crusader in the public arena. Bent on making your America a better land in which to live, you initiated in 1905 the Niagara Movement which four years later lost its identity in a kindred group, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization called into existence by a group of distinguished Americans, of whom you were one. Your sense of mission has not been limited by geographic lines. Sensitive to the plight of disinherited darker peoples in other parts of the world, you proceeded to organize the Pan-African Congresses, the first of which was held in Paris in 1919. Today in 1960 the newly-emergent nations of West Africa attest to your prophetic vision.

For your life, your example, and your achievements, and by authority of the Board of Trustees of Morgan State College, I now confer upon you the degree, Doctor of Laws, with all the rights, duties and privileges appertaining thereto.

Martin D. Jenkins
President

Morgan State College
June Sixth
Nineteen Hundred Sixty

48-10-1

[MORGAN STATE COLLEGE]

40-9-196

June 8, 1960

President Martin D. Jenkins
Morgan State College
Baltimore, Maryland

My Dear Dr. Jenkins:

May I thank you and the Board of Trustees for the courtesies and honors which you have extended to me.

My wife and I greatly appreciated the hospitality of you and Mrs. Jenkins.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[MORGAN ST. COLL.]

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

40-9-369

JUNE 15, 1960

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 2, NEW YORK

DEAR DR. DUBOIS:

AGAIN CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU UPON BECOMING AN HONORARY ALUMNUS OF MORGAN STATE COLLEGE. I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO HAVE THE ENCLOSED PICTURE.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

MARTIN D. JENKINS
PRESIDENT

MDJ/MM

ENCLOSURE

[Morgan St. Coll.]

40-9-368

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 15, 1960

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Doctor:

We were honored to have you and Shirley with us at the Morgan State College Commencement.

It is something we have wanted to do for some years.

Kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Murphy

Carl Murphy
Chairman, Board of Trustees

cm/mt

[MORGAN STATE COLL.]

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SOPER LIBRARY

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

BALTIMORE-12, MD.

40/9/154

June 29, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have mailed to you under separate cover your academic hood for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

It was indeed an honor and pleasure for Morgan to confer this degree upon you at our recent commencement.

Very truly yours,

John G. Gloster
Assistant to President

JGG/eb

[MOSCOW SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTATION IN NATURE]

Редакция журнала
„СОВЕТСКАЯ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ“

Адрес: Москва, К—9, Моховая, 11, Институт антропологии МГУ.
Телефоны: Б 9-89-82; Б 9-68-43; Б 9-99-14, доб. 86 и 2-84.

40-9-143

№ _____ 7 сентября 1960 г.

Professor Dr. William Burghardt Du Bois

Глубокоуважаемый профессор!

Позвольте мне, прежде всего, просить Вас и Вашу уважаемую супругу Ширли Грэхэм принять уверения в том, что встреча с Вами в Институте антропологии его сотрудников и членов Московского общества испытателей природы оставила глубокий след в нашей памяти.

Нам приятно сообщить Вам, что по представлению секции антропологии Вы избраны почетным членом Московского общества испытателей природы: об этом будет изложено в выпуске № 6 "Вопросы антропологии". Там же мы помещаем Вашу статью "Изучение американских негров" (в сокращенном виде).

Когда выйдет выпуск, вышлем его в Ваш адрес.

В конце письма прошу принять наш привет и пожелания здоровья, бодрости духа и тела, успехов в Вашей высокополезной деятельности.

Председатель секции антропологии
Московского общества испытателей
природы
Ответственный секретарь Редколлегии "Вопросы антропологии"

М. Ф. Нестурх

(М.Ф.Нестурх)

Editorial Office of the Magazine

"Soviet Anthropology"

Institute of Anthropology
Moscow University - Mokhovaya #11,
Moscow K-9

10/0/59

September 7, 1960

Most Esteemed Professor,

First permit me to ask that you and your esteemed wife, Shirley Graham, be assured that the meeting between you and the scientific workers of the Institute of Anthropology and the members of the Moscow Society for Experimentation in Nature at the Institute of Anthropology, left deep trace in our memory.

It is a pleasure to inform you that on the proposal of the Anthropology Section of Anthropology, you have been elected an honorary member of the Moscow Society for Experimentation in

Nature. This will be announced in issue No. 6 of "Questions of Anthropology". In the same we will carry your article on "A Study of the American Negro," (in an abridged form).

When this issue comes out, we shall send it to you.

In closing this letter ~~please~~ I beg you to accept our greetings and wishes for your health, good spirit and physical well-being and success in your most highly useful activity.

10/9/60

Chairman of the Anthropology
Section of the Moscow Society
for Cultivation in Nature

Executive Secretary of the
Editorial Board of
"Questions of Anthropology"

M. F. Nesturkh

Editorial offices of the magazine

"Soviet Anthropology"

Institute of Anthropology of
Moscow University - Mokhovaya #11
Moscow K-g

September 7, 1960

40-9-144

Most Esteemed Professor,

First permit me to ask that you and your esteemed wife, Shirley Graham, be assured that the meeting between you and the scientific workers of the Institute of Anthropology and the members of the Moscow Society for Experimentation in Nature at the Institute of Anthropology, left deep trace in our memory.

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When this issue comes out, we shall send it to you.

In closing this letter I beg you to accept our greetings and wishes for your health, good spirits and physical well-being and success in your most highly useful activity.

Chairman of the Anthropology Section
The Moscow Society for Experimentation in Nature

Executive Secretary of the Editorial Board of
"Questions of Anthropology"

M.F. Nesturkh

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
December 30, 1960

Dr. M. F. Nesturkh
Editorial Offices of the magazine
SOVIET ANTHROPOLOGY
Institute of Anthropology of Moscow University
Mokhovaya #11
Moscow K-g
Soviet Union

241-6-04

Dear Dr. Nesturkh:

May I thank you and the Institute of Anthropology for my election as an honorary member of the Moscow Society for Experimentation in Nature.

I shall be glad to receive the issue of your magazine when it comes out.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Moss]

40-9-167

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Moss:

I have been reading the letters which you have sent to Shirley and I appreciate all you have done. There is, however, one matter of pure business about which I would like to ask. I understand from what you say that there is a Du Bois Foundation which will presumably own the film if it is ever finished and on the market. This Foundation has apparently issued stock. May I ask to whom that stock belongs?

Best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Carlton Moss
8964 Hollywood Hills Rd.
Hollywood 46, Calif.

MOUVEMENT CONTRE LE RACISME, L'ANTISÉMITISME ET POUR LA PAIX

M. R. A. P.

15, rue du Faubourg-Montmartre. PARIS-IXe

Tél. : PRO. 82-78

40-10-230

PRESIDENT :

Léon LYON-CAEN, Premier Président Honoraire de la Cour de Cassation.

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Marcel PRENANT, professeur à la Sorbonne.
Françoise ROSAY, artiste dramatique.
Armand SALACROU, de l'Académie Goncourt.
Marc SANGNIER +
André SPIRE, écrivain
Edmond VERMEIL, professeur à la Sorbonne
Chanoine *Jean VIOLLET* +
Docteur *Pierre WERTHEIMER*, professeur à la Faculté de Médecine.

X May 22

Paris. le

12 Mai 1960

Monsieur le Professeur DU BOIS
23 West 26 th Street
NEW-YORK IO
U.S.A.

Cher Monsieur,

Le 29 Mai prochain à Paris se tiendra, comme chaque année, sur l'initiative de notre Mouvement, une Journée Nationale contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et pour la paix, patronnée par d'éminentes personnalités des Sciences, des Lettres, des Arts, et de représentants de tous les courants philosophiques et sociaux.

Cette importante manifestation se tiendra dans la grande Salle de Conférences du Palais de l'U.N.E.S.C.O. en présence de nombreux délégués qui exprimeront leur ferme attachement à l'idéal de fraternité entre les hommes et d'amitié entre les peuples.

Nous serions particulièrement heureux et honorés si vous vouliez bien adresser à cette assemblée un message de sympathie.

Dans cet espoir, nous vous prions d'agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de notre parfaite considération.

Le Président

Léon LYON-CAEN

PEACE on Earth to Men of ENLIGHTENED Goodwill!
"What you DON'T know DOES hurt you!"

Alex Mundell, Box 29
Old Chelsea Sta.
New York 11, N.Y.

M

40-9-394

(1)

Dear Dr DuBois,

In the still-pervading atmosphere of friendship and social progress of last evening's unique meeting, I refer to a further step beyond your brilliant talk precluded by the brief time available to each of our thirteen wonderful speakers.

What coordinates the activities of our muscles, bones, glands and epithelium and what directly links their activities with the outer world? Our Nervous system. N.S. What are the three basic personality types?

2. ROBUST (F.D.R.) (Paul Robeson)
1. RESTING (Eleanor Roosevelt) (Alpheus Hunt) Imbalance
3. EXCITED (Amos) (Norman Thomas)

RESTING (Phlegmatic)	ROBUST (Sanguine)	EXCITED (Cholovic)
Strong NS	Strong NS	Strong NS
Reduced Activity of NS	Normal Activity of NS	Full-blast Activity of NS
Reduced Bodily Activity	Normal Bodily Activity	Full-blast Bodily Activity
Normal	Normal	Normal

Imbalance

A fully developed ROBUST human being is equally capable of nervous system normal imbalance in an EXCITED phase and in a RESTING phase. A RESTING personality warms up to Robustness and quiets down Depressedness ("Melancholic" Hippocrates or "Lifeless" Pavlovian). An EXCITED personality warms up to Super-excitedness ("Excitable" Pavlovian or "Unstable" Pavlovian). Everything centering in the three basic types of personality is "normal".

For two years I worked weekly with Lou on "FREEDOM". His personality was ROBUST with Resting tendencies. It seems to me that the increasing horror since 1954 of the rising hysteria (see enclosure) in protecting the carefully embalmed dead body of segregation, may

APR 2 0 1950

40-9-395

have so habitually increased the flow of inhibiting impluses from the cardiac center of ~~Lou's~~ brain stem that 71 days ago these impulses simply stopped his heart action.

To the extent that the above may be true, the absolute preventableness of his death, which you brought out so clearly, is only further emphasized.

Naturally my attempt in this letter to discuss the Pavlovian aspects of your talk is too brief and over-simplified. It demands elaboration and documentation. But Lou's friendliness and progressiveness, so beautifully expressed last evening, has moved me to this effort in his memory.

For Peace and Friendship!

За мир и дружбу!

Sincerely

Alex Munsell

P.S. I also enclose a Norman Cousins Article reflecting Lou's friendliness.

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

4/9/49

January 6,1960

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please find inclosed money order for twelve dollars.

Received---50 books---at 2.36 ea.--------	118.00
Old bal.due----------	82.00
Current payment----------	12.00
New bal.due----------	70.00

Love to you and Shirley,

George

Market Place Gallery
2305-7th Ave.
N.Y.30-N.Y.

[MURPHY]

-2-

February 3,1960

40-9-139

Dear Ramona,

First,let me say that you and Adele are doing a fine thing in invite Dr.Dubois to come to Harlem to speak during Negro History Week.

Now, my dear, let me introduce you to a few facts of life about Dr.W.E.B., in relation to yourself, myself, and the Negro people as a whole.

1.In 1935, I who have known Dr. Duobois, through my upbrigging in Baltimore for, forty years, decided that I must say something to him or bust a gut trying. He had come to Harlem to speak for the Carver School. About half an hour before he went in to speak, I tip toed into Gwen's office,where he was reading the paper, closed the door, and addressed him thusly:

"Dr. Dubois," He looked up quizzically from his paper and said,"yes!"

"I guess I have known you most of my life; my college career was intertwined with your work and the crisis; my father always had the crisis on our library table, and the first and oldest club named after you, 'The Dubois Circle', sponsored by upper class Negro women in Baltimore, is still alive though all its content has gone. Against this background I think I owe it to you to say that I used to literally despise you for your arrogance(although I was just a teen-ager) you were then and still are, my idol; I despised you just the same. Now I have come to say to you that I have changed my whole attitude about you, as I witness your open avowal for the good works of socialism etc, so I want you to know that from now on, while, I may reserve to myself the right to disagree with you, I think from now on I shall always love and revere you for what you are, for what you have thought, for what you have written, for your continued staunch defense of our people now, in a world context, and for your brilliance which continues to shine and confound those white hypocrites and some of the Negro ones too."

He looked at me for a second and then said formally, Mr.Murphy, I am glad you felt free to come to me and tell me what you thought; and I want you to know that I do not take unkindly at all to your criticism; I am happy to now like me better, and that my be due to the fact that I, who have recognized these shortcomings of mine, am now trying to eradicate them in my old age. My piece of advice to you is to stick to your convictions no matter who says what."

"Thank you Dr. Duobis, I now feel a lot better."

Well, that was the beginning of a long, intense and intimate relationship that isstill going strong. NOw he calls me George,as he should; we have arguments; we have fun; we have broken a barrier betwee

n a great, shy intellect and his people, who has always waited for somebody to just treat him naturally; exchange a xxxxx guip with him, help him in every way to keep his name high among our own people through every means at our disposal, a name that is now revered and known with great xxxx praise and respect by all the leaders of the world's billion and a half colored peoples and throughout the peoples' Democracies.

I have sold 35 of the 50 copies of his second volumene "Mansart Builds a School."

041-b-04

Thase is a great deal more to this story,but there is not time to tell it.

Suffice it to say this:

1. Dr.Dubois, at 92, does not need you or me to advise him about making a speech, and to attempt to do so will indicate on our part, not only a lack of decorum,but plain ignorance.

2. If he says, no questions; accept this dictum and let's not be childish, and begin, at this late date, to establish conditions for him that will be contraary to his schedule of how much time he can afford to spend in speaking,sleeping,writing etc.

3. I long ago had my argument with him re white folks etc., and I am fully satisfied that no matter what his social relationships with these whites, and he likes it too-including the flattery of many white sycophants- he understands his relationship to his own people and has sought to pay his debt to that understanding by doing "Black Reconstruction," and now the marvelous trilogy, "The Black Flame."

4. As to why the book is not being published by a Negro firm etc.; all of his old publishers-like Alfred Knopf, Harper Bros et al- have turned him down cold. He turned to the xxxx left-wing press, the only press willing to do the job. The errors are there, true, but the power of this story and the searing truth it has to proclaim, simply bursts through all this.

So, my dear Ramona, just relax, and let us give this man, who now, thank God, has enough money, not to be free of begging(don't forget, even those of us who tried, did not succeed in keeping him in bread,when he was almost at the water's edge financially) enough of our heart and understanding, to let him come. He is deeply appreciative of what you and Adele are doing

more than you are aware of. Just give him your heart, and let us spend our time fighting the real S.O.B.'s who are now trying, through the Civil War Centennial Celebration and other phony historic celebrattions to wash out all the great historiic contributions to our past made by Dubois and Woodson. That, it seems to me, is a battle truly worthy of our cultural sword and shield.

I would love to come, but am unable, just now, having just got up from a bout with the flu. Tell Scotty to drop me a line. Give my love to Adele.

Love,

George B. Murphy Jr.

40-9-141

(ENC. FROM GEORGE MURPHY)

THE MARKET PLACE GALLERY
2305 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.
AU 1-8104

February 7 , 1960

49-9-138

My dear George:

I am enclosing an invitation to our affair honoring Dr. Du Bois. Scott thought that you might be willing to come up and be our guest . I was quite disturbed first, about the speech Dr. Du Bois plans to make and secondly by the fact that he does not plan to have a question and answer period afterward. For all of his talk against whites and of the problems of Negroes he seems to have an attitude of contempt where Negroes are concerned.

Adele and I felt that every time he speaks in New York it's for white people and that Harlem should make some gesture toward him so that he would feel and knew that Negroes too had regard and appreciation for him. He agreed to come but seems to have no feeling for these folk up here. On the other hand I find him so willing to do anything that whites ask. Scott felt that it would be insulting for the people not to have their questions answered. It seemed to us too to really be important for him to be speaking up here at this time . We plan to have a display of his books - one a loan exhibit of rare and out of print Du Bois and of course his available books for sale.

Now George I fail to understand why unless of course he had contracted for the three volumes of Mansart why he would let them print his third volume. The errors in the 2nd are an insult to the old man.

I am going to speak to him about the content of his speech although I have no reason to feel he will be influenced by me. We feel though that yours might be a salutary influence, so we would really appreciate it if you would come.

Del and I rented this small hall because we felt that our own gallery would not accomodate the numbers that should hear him. We had a rather short time in which to plan so did not attempt to involve any other groups which of course would have helped with crowd and expense. As it is we have little chance to make anything because our expenses have been rather much but I am hoping that at least we will break even. But this is not so much my concern at this point as what he says and how and that he is not high and mighty in his handling of the Negro audience. We are seeing so much these days of Negroes talking black and being so evidently white oriented.

Lots of love,

Ramona

"The scholar must be stout-hearted and perseverant for his burden is heavy and his journey is long."

TSENG-TZU, *a disciple of Confucius*

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

"The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color-line — the relation of the darker to the lighter races of men in Asia and Africa, in America and the islands of the sea."

—From Dr. Du Bois' The Souls of Black Folk (1903)

drawing by S. GOLDBOURNE

42-98-40

market place gallery is privileged to bring to the Harlem community — as the second of a lecture series on the contemporary world scene — America's most eminent scholar

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

* * *

revered for more than six decades by people over the world, Dr. Du Bois is the unacknowledged founder of modern sociology . . . his doctoral dissertation **— The Suppression of the African Slave Trade** (Harvard U. Press, 1896) — followed by the famous Philadelphia studies formed the basis for an avalanche of sociological studies in the United States . . . now into the tenth decade of a meaningful and creative life, Dr. Du Bois remains one of the ablest and most dynamic interpreters of the world scene.

in

celebration

of

Negro History Week

you are invited to hear

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

on

Friday, February 12, 1960

8 p.m.

Grand Ballroom
Victory Mutual Life Ins. Co.
110 East 125th Street (off Park Avenue)
New York, N. Y.

contribution $1.50

If you wish to reserve seats in advance, please send contribution of $1.50 per person to:

market place gallery
2305 7th avenue new york 30

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

4091153

February 9,1960

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Old balance----------60.00

Current payment----------10.00-(Money Order)

New balance---------- 50.00

Sincerely,

Geo D.

40-9-393

5210 First St.,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
February 18,1960

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

I have received the books-first vol of Black Flame- six copies.

I inclose my correspondence with Ramona Lowe. It's just for your personal information- and may give you a chuckle. Now, that everything turned out so well(I got a letter from Ramona to that effect) I am happy about it. The main purpose in showing you the correspondence is to indicate the gaps of knowledge about you on the part of people who should know better, and to also indicate how important it is for all of us who are close to you to take the time to put folks right side up. As Will Shakespeare said,"All' well that ends well."

Love to you and Shirley,

Yours

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

40-9-90

5210 First St.,N.W.

Washington,D.C.

February 19,1960

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Just thought you would want these (2 identical) articles by Jewelx Mazique. You and Shirely met her at our home when you came down for Mr.K's recention.

Love,

George

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

DECATUR 2-0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

40-9-91

March 23,1960

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please find inclosed money order for 10.00

Old balance	50.00
current payment	10.00
New balance	40.00

Sincerely,

George

April 4, 1960

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.
Afro-American Newspapers
1800 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

My dear George:

Thank you for the current remittance of $10.

We have just been down to Johnson C. Smith University and had a very pleasant time.

Best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

40-9-401

November 2,1960

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Old balance----------40.00
current payment----------15.00
New balance----------25.00

Sincerely,

****

Note: Last payment was made on March 23,1960- Account will be cleaned up before the end of the year.

Tell Shirley I hope that Carl will agree to utilize her talents for the Nigeria celebration. Shall I be looking to see you at the Embassy here before you go or will you be conserving all your energies for your trip?

When I got home I decided to present the ivory antelope and the Chinese pillow top to George III and Lillie respectively in the name of the Duboises. It"hurt"me to do this because I am utterly selfish where the Chinese, and African peoples are involved. Both were delighted and send their thanks to you both.

Love,

410-9-402

November 7, 1960

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.
Afro-American Newspapers
1800 11th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

My dear George:

I have your remittance of $15 and thank you for your continued effort.

We leave for Nigeria next Saturday night.

It was very kind of you to make the presentation to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 2080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

4/6/58

November 8,1960

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Re: Sale of Second Volume"Mansart Builds a School."

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Old balance----------25.00

Current payment---------- 10.00

New balance---------- 15.00

Sincerely,

George

George B.Murphy Jr.

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 2-0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

100-9-404

December 5,1960

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Re: Sale of Second Volume of Mansart Triology-"Mansart Builds a School."

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Gosh,it was good to see you and Shirley at John's Testimonial, and to note how fit you looked after your return from Nigeria.

How is the Encyclopoedia Africana coming along?

Now to business:

Old balance----------15.00

Current payment----------10.00

New balance----------5.00

All of us here join in sending you and Shirley our best love.

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.

P.S.Tell Shirley her speech was simply magnificent in the depth of its simple yet stirring story of the relationship between what is happening that is new and "birth-paining" in the world as evinced by Africa,and her clear and logical explanation of "What all this has to do with John Abt."

I came back to D.C.with Dr.Marcus Goldman and his wife Elizabeth, and Elizabeth was simply exstatic about the speech, said its warmth and humanity while clearly expounding the Marxist point of view, made it the best speech of the evening and I say to that,"Amen."

40-9-405

5210 First Street,N.W.
Washington,D.C.

December 20,1960

Re: Sale of Second volume of Mansart Trilogy- "Mansart Builds a School."

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

That was certainly a beautiful Christmas card you and Shirley sent. The fact is, I am going to frame it,especially for the color photo of the proud"young man," who was ~~xxx~~ the center of your story on your trip.

Now to business:

Old balance----------	5.00
Current payment----------	5.00
Payment complete	0.00

Lillie and George join me in wishing you both long life, good health, and praise for your continued great contribution toward the fight for African freedom and peace throughout the world.

Sincerely,

George B.Murphy Jr.

Incl.-check for 5.00

404-6-04

December 30, 1960

Mr. George B. Murphy
5210 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear George:

I have your letters and remittances of November 8, December 5 and December 20. Thank you very much.

We are getting ready for another trip.-- Shirley to Egypt and I to California for two weeks in January.

After January 25 we shall hope to see you.

Love to yourself and family from us both.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-153

June 17, 1960

Murray Space Shoes
130 West 10 Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning enclosed is $.31 for one pair leather laces (black) which you are mailing to me.

I am going abroad on June 25 and so would appreciate your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[MUSEE ROYAL ...]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 14, 1960

Cahen

African Museum of Tervurien, Belgium
Tervurien
Belgium

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a plan which I want to present to the historians and sociologists of the world who are interested in Africa.

I know of your great museum which I visited twice and of the large amount of work which you have done and published concerning Africa. I do not know however to what particular scholars and officials I should present this plan and I would be glad if you would give me a word of advice concerning that and other matters.

If the plan goes through we would of course want to use to the widest extent the work of Belgian scholars on African history and sociology.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-75

KONINKLIJK MUSEUM VOOR MIDDEN-AFRIKA - MUSEE ROYAL DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE

Tervuren, Belg. Belgium

Tel. 57.43.01 - 57.54.01
60/YFGF

Tervuren, November 8th. 1960

COPY

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

U.S.A.

Sir,

I received, some time ago, your letter concerning an 'Encyclopedia Africana'.

We are, in this institution, most sympathetic toward such a venture and in principle quite prepared to cooperate.

Some of the difficulties you mention are real, notably thecomparatively small number of Africans who are scientific students of Africa. I do not however think that there would be more "prejudice and condescension and certain assumptions toward Africans" among Europeans of scholarly training than there would be among Africans similarly trained towards Europeans.

Once we are completely satisfied that the venture will be on a strictly scientific basis and that no one will be excluded for racial or political reasons and also that the work be entirely free of propaganda we would be prepared to cooperate in the following ways: a) send in lists of African and Belgian scholars who are authorities in various fields, for you to contact them directly, or b) serve here as a clearing house for everything concerning Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

We will be looking forward to hearing from you at a later stage and I am quite ready to answer any queries you wish.

Yours sincerely,

(Sig) Lucien S. Cahen
L. CAHEN
Director

40-9-162

June 15, 1960

Miss Edythe D. Myers
c/o Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2201 Southern Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Edythe,

Thank you very much for your kind gift. We are leaving for Europe and Africa June 25 and I shall buy some useful article which I especially need in memory of you. The visit to Morgan was very pleasant. Shirley joins me in love.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[NAGYVILÁG]

NAGYVILÁG
VILÁGIRODALMI FOLYÓIRAT
BUDAPEST, V., NÁDOR-UTCA 31
TELEFON: 121-160. 121-051

Budapest, 19 February 3, 1960

Dear Sir,

we have a pleasure in forwarding you the latest copy of our magazine of world literature, Nagyvilág, under separate cover. At the same time we beg to inform you that at some suitable period during the spring we plan to open a discussion on the topic "World Peace and World Literature".

40-10-240

We are convinced that there exists a very close interrelation between the problems of world literature and world peace, since the lack of confidence between the peoples of the world and the existing universal political tension affect world literature in a most unfavourable manner by raising obstacles to the development of an international brotherhood of letters through the hindrance of the healthy interchange between various national literatures. We are convinced that the relaxation or the complete disappearance of this tension would open bright prospects in which the productive humanizing forces of world literature would be able to develop free and to pave a universal path worthy of mankind.

Or, are we exaggerating the powers and possibilities of literature? Is it a fallacy to attribute so close a relationship to poetry and reality, or to the possibilities of their interaction?

Such ideas and doubts have induced us to ask you to contribute to the discussion by telling our readers your opinion about the relation of world peace and world literature. We sug-

gest a statement of some 500-1000 words, though we have no specific requests as to its content or length. We should be glad to have the text of your statement by March 1, 1960.

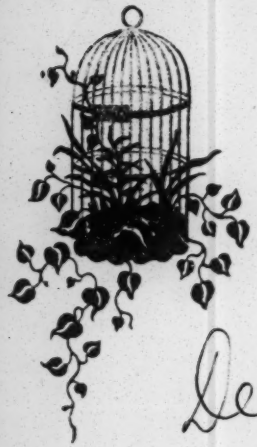
Hoping that you will appreciate the plan of this discussion, we remain

very sincerely yours

László Kardos

Editor

[NANCE] Nance, Ethel Rae



Monday
October 3, 1960

Dear André & Shirley -

I just learned yesterday through an Afro that you had been ill. I do want you to know we hope you are improving daily - Love to you from all of us.

Marcille

Do take it easy!

40-10-242

40-10-243

October 7, 1960

Dear Marielle,

Thank you for your note. I am getting on pretty well and certainly taking it easy.

My best love to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Ethel Rae Nance
176 Ramsell Street
San Francisco 17, California

WEBD/r

N

(NASH)

39 Alamo
Berkeley 8, California

January 2,1960

Dear Dr Du Bois,

A million thanks for your beautiful Xmas present, MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL. Festivities, grandchildren, liquor, and colds have prevented me from reading it yet; but that is a pleasure which will be begun today. How I admire your ability to produce!

Mrs. Nash joins me in the warmest of holiday greetings and our love to the beautiful Shirley. We look forward to seeing you in San Francisco again later this month?

Sincerely,

Nash

42-9B-5

101

[illegible]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

January 28, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of January 15 and I offer my apology for the error of the young woman in our accounting department who spelled your name incorrectly.

There are nine persons employed in accounting and most of them are mystified by any number greater than two (except on a paycheck) and any name except Smith. Accuracy is a Swahili word.

Yours in the Society for the Propagation of The Old Days,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins,
Executive Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

rw/mdj

40-01-235

[illegible]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

April 6, 1960

40/10/123

Dear Friend:

The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated without question that this is going to be a crucial year in the history of our struggle for full citizenship without the continued humiliation of jim crow and discrimination. It has been indicated also that colored people everywhere must unite to provide the means to push forward in this struggle. The NAACP has therefore set a goal of 50,000 members to be enrolled in the metropolitan area in our spring campaign and we need your help in reaching that goal.

An important division of this year's campaign is the "NAACP Club and Organization Workers' Unit." Rhea Callaway, former women's editor of the *New York Age*, has been named special projects director to work in this division. She will work through NAACP branches throughout the five boroughs to coordinate NAACP membership campaign activities of club world personalities. The key to the division's unit is simple: It involves the appointment of two members in each club who will do two things. A - work for 100% individual membership in his or her own club; B - try to get 10 other membership solicitors.

The campaign will be launched at a Cocktail Party on Friday, April 29, from seven to nine p.m., at the Belmont-Plaza Hotel, Lexington Avenue & 49th Street. Please use the enclosed card to notify us whether your group will be represented at this Party.

In the meantime, we would appreciate it if you would get in touch with Mrs. Callaway, either at this office (20 West 40th Street, New York 18) or by telephone at her home: AD 4-2667, and give her the names and addresses of the two workers you have appointed to cooperate in this effort. If you prefer, she will be glad to attend your next meeting and discuss the campaign in detail. Just let her know the date, time and place of your meeting.

May we look forward to your cooperation?

Sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW:vj
Encl.

[NAACP] NAACP

40|10|127

December 6, 1960

Mr. Richard W. McClain
Chief Accountant
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me the bill for payments on my hospitalization?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[NAACP]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

40/10/126

December 12, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The total amount due for your hospitalization for the year 1960 is $ 102.64, computed as follows:

10 months @ $8.20.....	$ 82.00
2 months @ $10.32.....	20.64
Total.....	$ 102.64

You will note there was an increase which went into effect in November.

I am enclosing a brochure indicating the increase and the additional benefits made available to the subscriber.

Yours truly,

Richard W. McClain
Chief Accountant

RM/svn
Encs.

10264
Sent Dec 14

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[N.A.A.C.P.]

40|10|114

December 14, 1960

Mr. Richard W. McClain
Chief Accountant
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, NY

My dear Mr. McClain:

Enclosed please find check for $102.64 to cover the amount paid for my hospitalization in the Blue Cross for 1960.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
encsck

[NAACP- Brooklyn College Br.]

B

U

93 Neptune Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York
January 7, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Brooklyn College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cordially invites you to speak at our campus on whichever of the following dates is most convenient for you: Monday, March 21, March 28, April 4, April 25, 1960.

39-46-152

We are planning our spring program with the hope of presenting to the Brooklyn College student body a wide range of views concerning the current problems, culture, and history of the Negro people. Included in our agenda for this coming semester are speakers like Ted Poston of the New York Post, Sidney Poitier, and Dr. Franklin, chairman of our History Department. They will supplement discussions on Ghana, the Brown Supreme Court Case, and discrimination in New York schools. We believe that our program would be incomplete without a first-hand presentation of some of your ideas and experiences.

Should you accept our invitation, we will be deeply honored and will endeavor to assemble as large an audience as possible. Unfortunately, college regulations prevent us from offering you a fee. However, we would gladly provide for your transportation by automobile and for your lunch.

Awaiting your reply and thanking you for your consideration, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Victor Schermer

Victor Schermer
Vice-president
Brooklyn College Chapter,
NAACP

[NAACP - BROOKLYN COLL. BRANCH]

B

January 8, 1960

Mr. Victor Schermer
93 Neptune Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York

39-46-157

My dear Mr. Schermer:

I have your letter of January 7th. I shall be glad to speak for your Branch at Brooklyn College, March 21, 1960. There are, however, two difficulties which you will have to consider. First of all I have found it necessary to make it a rule always to charge a minimum price for speaking. In this case it will be $50. Second, I think I ought to remind you that usually the National Office of the NAACP objects to having me speak to Branches of the Association. This makes no difference to me, but you ought to be aware of it before you make an engagement.

Please consider these matters and let me hear from you as soon as you have come to a decision.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[NAACP- Brooklyn Coll. Chap.] NAACP

A42-01-04

93 Neptune Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York
January 30, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is in reply to your letter of January 8, which I was unable to answer sooner. The interval has been spent trying to raise the fifty dollars that was to be your fee for speaking at the Brooklyn College Chapter of NAACP on March 21.

Unfortunately, I have not succeeded in getting that sum. Our treasury is nearly depleted, and school regulations prohibit the charging of admission to lectures. I have sought the money from every source at the Club's disposal but to no avail.

Therefore, I must regretfully cancel your speaking engagement at the College. However, should you ever find it possible to alter your rule of charging a minimum fee, your invitation would be renewed with great pleasure.

Please accept my apologies for not having answered your letter promptly.

Respectfully yours,

Victor Schermer

Vice-President
Brooklyn College Chapter
NAACP

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5

40/10/12

January 19, 1960

Dear Fellow Council Member,

We in the office are enjoying Dick's brief letters about his experiences in the Soviet Union so much that we want to share some of them with you. The Morfords are - at the moment - on their way to Central Asia, to Tashkent, after their visits to Moscow, Leningrad and Riga. Here are a few excerpts:

Moscow, January 4, 1960

"In full glow of excitement tonight - never to be forgotten. We went to a New Year's Party in the Kremlin in St. George's Hall - the most beautiful hall, I think, I ever saw. Perhaps 2,000 children - the younger ones today - grades 2, 3, 4, 5 - what a beautiful sight - lined both sides of the hall - tree in the center. Then at both ends of hall simultaneous pageants - gorgeous costumes, eager faces and great pride for all these selected participants, program arranged by Komsomol - climax in a child's pinning a red star on the face of the moon rising high (30 feet perhaps) at the end of the hall. And then as the program concludes the master of ceremonies announces the presence of foreign guests and the Morfords get pulled into the center of the hall by the great tree to be introduced and presented with gifts. A complete surprise! Just us. And I made my best two sentence speech into the hand microphone telling the children how happy I was to be there. Indeed, we have seen children - children - children for five days now - the best possible introduction to the Soviet Union - one that fills us with present satisfaction and gives supreme confidence concerning the future. . . .

"One unhappy, undesired, unprofitable, unnecessary experience today. Guide Igor Alexander in collusion with Aileen dragged me into the GUM Dep't. Store and I came out with a Russian hat. Now the damage is complete. Weather is mild but I must go about with coat and hat, gloves and muffler - for only one reason - to satisfy both the Soviet friends and "the wife" that I do not belong to the new crop of Muscovite beatniks. Only they go without hats in this town. . . ."

Leningrad, January 7, 1960

" . . . . Made front page right-hand column of the Leningrad Evening News yesterday - the result of an interview with correspondent. Story also went on radio as news - not very exciting news, it is admitted.

"Snow gives its own beauty to Leningrad but one can see that in summer time it must be a superbly beautiful city. Three hours in the Hermitage was most rewarding. Altho art is not my cup of tea, I would relish many more hours among the paintings, not to say another look at Catherine II jewels which is the subject of which I spoke disparagingly, you remember, concerning emphases on tours. Every tourist should see the graphic record of the Siege of Leningrad in the Historical Museum - 900 days of awful suffering and matchless heroism.

"At the Children's Palace yesterday afternoon to continue our association with boys and girls. Better than all other experiences. Especially impressed with leadership of younger children by Young Pioneers and Komsomol youth. . . . ."

40|10|113

Riga, January 10, 1960

"Please send me a yellow pad or two or I shall not be able to operate! No, don't - I'm just joking. But this pad is almost gone. Yesterday I had to produce an article for the Riga newspaper - draft on this paper and then copied over on more yellow paper in capital letters to make translation easier. Has to go into Lettish. Also yesterday I produced a 15 minute telecast script and our host of the local Friendship Society used more yellow paper to make Lettish translation for his use on the program. We opened the evening television program. Aileen took part in the interview - Q and A program. By 7:30 P.M. we had been rushed to the Repertory Theatre for a magnificent Hamlet.

"Today church, of course. It's Sunday. A Lutheran church. But before that a trip to the Collective Farm Market. Later to Radio works - Riga famous for this product. Later to Republic Exhibition. Tonight Ballet. Tomorrow University. We know nothing of New York or U. S. news. Just as happy as though we did. . . . "

We know you will want to hear more when the Morfords return and we hope you are thinking about planning gatherings for early spring.

Things are humming at the office. Schools and colleges are apparently stepping up their work in the field of Soviet studies for our films, exhibits, etc. are in growing demand. By the way, we have some excellent new films - for example, one on education and a series of unusually good documentaries on the food, chemical and metallurgical industries. Belle is, of course, a whole team in herself and volunteers have been most cooperative. So - the N.C.A.S.F. carries on!

The perennial problem of finance, however, is very much with us. Perhaps some of you will feel moved to give a hand, though we know you have already done so more than once. Additional contributions will be put to good use, you may be sure.

With the Summit Conference assured and President Eisenhower's forthcoming visit to the U.S.S.R., opportunities for our work are continually increasing and we must be able to meet our obligations as the demand for our services grows.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Resika, Treasurer

RAR:bc

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40/9/139

March 17, 1960

Dear National Council Member,

How did so much time slip by without my having reported to you that I was back on the job after a trip to the Soviet Union? Got back on February 8. But only to find the office tumbling over itself in activity and anxious for another pair of hands to be applied to daily tasks. With the beginning of the new academic semester, there was a deluge of requests for our educational services; new study projects on the Soviet Union, students signing up for papers on one aspect or another of the Soviet Union, and seeking research materials.

I came back with a score of requests by the Friendship Societies, various institutions visited and individuals talked to, to establish cultural exchanges in our country with the appropriate groups. I haven't been able to get at this task at all yet, to my regret.

At the same time there is a real urge to get into the field. I can make report on the trip to various audiences and let this be the opening for prosecuting in each city all aspects of our program, talking to key people who should help us, etc. I have scheduled a two weeks' Midwestern trip to begin next week.

Perhaps I can sit down shortly to summarize Soviet experiences in a private way especially for you of the official family. Meantime I have to refer you to one-half of a public report which is to appear in New World Review, April issue. The second part will appear in the May issue. After that, and following the Board's direction at its meeting on February 29, we shall make reprints of both articles in pamphlet form for circulation to our constituency.

I would like to speak again of our relationship with the corresponding organization in the Soviet Union. On this trip we were the guests of The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. (Yes, this is an organization which grew out of the old VOKS about which you know.) There is in the new Union of Soviet Societies an American Section (American in this instance means both North America and South America, in which the United States is one nation). The Union of Soviet Societies is not a government agency. They refer to it as a "social organization". It operates as a private agency securing its funds by way of contributions from trade unions, collective farms, sports clubs and other

AD 9/1/40

collective groups. This organization is to be distinguished from the government agency called State Committee on Cultural Relations. The government agency concerns itself with official exchange; it is this agency which executed the recent renewal agreement with our State Department and then carries out its provisions in specific projects.

Through the cooperation of the Union of Soviet Societies we secure films, photographic exhibits and books. The books are in English translation. These are the only kind that serve our needs in loaning out to libraries for exhibition purposes, to colleges and universities for their study units., to students for their term papers. We do not sell these books.

Recently one of the books translated had to do with the Khrushchev visit to the United States, in which the Union of Soviet Societies thought we would have considerable interest. So they sent a large quantity. I am glad to share these with members of our National Council, so you will watch the mail for your copy.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

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[NAT. COUN. OF AMERIC...]

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December 31, 1960.

Dear Dr. Du Bois

We are happy that you will say a few words at the Kent Dinner on January 6.

In accordance with your wishes, I shall arrange thru Shirley the necessary transportation both ways.

39-10-63

I would plan, if you are willing to seat you with Shirley on the dais, if you are able to come to enjoy the dinner itself. This will make it convenient for Dr. Barrows Dunham who is to be master of ceremonies to call upon you first as the program begins. It is hoped this would be about 8 P.M. You would have the assistance of the lectern microphone this way. (I may say that, to keep the program rolling and compel some spontaneity in remarks, most of the statements of appreciation will be made from the tables in the dining room where the persons sit - not from the dais).

The time allowance is the same to all participants, with the exception of Dr. Dunham and Rockwell himself - namely three minutes recommended, a cut-off (a la Dr. Du Bois' tactics in times past) at five minutes, should it be necessary.

Very sincerely,

Richard Morford.

ADVERTISEMENT

264

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

January 18, 1960

AC-01-04

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We would like very much for you to do us an article for our Negro History Week issue. We note that every southern state is going to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War and we are not aware that any plans are being made in the north. Dou Burnham recalls that you were a member of the New York state Committee to Celebrate Emancipation back in 1915 and thought that you might want to recall a different time.

With all the attempts to rewrite the history of the Civil War time, we thought that a strong piece from you on this rewriting of history would be very much in order.

I leave it to you as to content but please feel free to say what you want. I would suggest an article of about 1500 words, a bit more if you need the space and hope that you might have it in our office about February 1.

I will call you in a day or two for your decision.

Sincerely,

Jim Aronson

James Aronson
Editor

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

P.S. If you need any research help, please call Burnham or me.

337

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

28 January 1960

40-10-75

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a copy of "The Nation" which contains a marked article on the Civil War Centennial. You may find it interesting in connection with the article you are preparing for the Guardian.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Louis Burnham

cruited from U.N. personnel of neutral nationality, plus some from each of the two blocs involved.

The problems are great and the considerable innovations, political and technological, necessary for solutions may not be forthcoming. And even the institution of a reasonably reliable scheme against surprise attack would not provide the final answer to the present terrifying armaments race. There is far more to it than this. But any system which can break through the current stalemate, help stabilize the balance of terror, and perhaps set the precedent for a subsequent attack on weapons-testing, production and deployment, can only be welcomed. And as important as the atom-testing ban and political settlement may be, the prevention of surprise attack is by far the most urgent issue. It should be given top priority, both in the political councils and research laboratories of the world. Time is *not* on the side of mankind.

Civil War Centennial: Bull Run with Popcorn . . *Dan Wakefield*

Washington

GENERAL Ulysses S. Grant was gone for the day, but his staff was hard at work in the office of the federal Civil War Centennial Commission. Only that morning, a long-distance phone call had come in from a reporter on a Chicago daily, asking for a reserved seat at the re-enactment of the Battle of Bull Run. Karl S. Betts, executive director of the commission and, roughly speaking, aide-de-camp to its chairman, General U.S. Grant III (grandson of the original), sat at a long conference table, pointing to a large map of the nation and explaining to a visitor the coming campaign. Thirty-eight of the fifty states have now set up their own commissions to cooperate in the centennial, which starts next New Year's Day with a prayer by the President of the United States and will run, God willing, until we reach Appomattox in 1965. Presumably there will be no attempt to re-enact the Presidential assassination that followed the war. Richard M. Nixon is honorary vice chairman of the federal commission, and may be unlikely to want to risk putting ideas in the heads of hostile citizens.

But except for such scattered strategic withdrawals, few events will be missing and much will be added to the longest, most expensive, most elaborate celebration of tragedy in the history of any civilized country. The federal commission's office shares a red-brick, three-story building on Jackson Street with the "Joint Disarmament Study" and, if there were as much serious planning going on about disarmament as there is about the Civil War, we could expect to have every last weapon from the Atlas to the switch-blade beaten to a plowshare by 1965.

THE PLAN to whup us back to the days of Antietam on a national scale was endorsed by Congress on September 7, 1957, and $100,000 of federal money appropriated to get it under way. The original appropriation figure in the resolution was $50,000, but none other than Senator Harry S. Byrd, one of our stanchest advocates of federal thrift, led the drive that doubled the sum. The federal figure is piddling, however, compared to what the states are kicking in for their own Civil War centennial commissions. The Yankee states have granted what seem merely "token" sums (e.g., from Minnesota's $2,500 to Massachusetts' $25,000) compared to the Confederacy, led by Senator Byrd's own Virginia, which has voted $1,750,000 to dredge up the days of glorious defeat. Mississippi is of course near the top ranks with a $500,000 appropriation, and plans for such varied spectaculars as a re-enactment of the bombardment of the town of Rodney (the citizens will no doubt be evacuated with the aid of Civil Defense and the AEC), a commemoration of the siege of Vicksburg, observance of the Confederate Convention of Secession at Jackson, and the staging of two operas based on Civil War themes.

There are, of course, even vaster sums involved in the strictly commercial ventures planned for the centennial, and the federal commission is working to encourage and aid them whenever possible. General U. S. Grant III has bestowed official commendation certificates on the stars of a new movie called *The Horse Soldiers*, dealing with a Union cavalry raid. Most of the big studios and television networks are planning Blue-Gray extravaganzas to be issued during the centennial years, *Life* magazine will be on hand with a full-color series, and record companies are planning to assault our eardrums from hi-fi and juke box with everything from "Just Before The Battle, Mother" to rock'n'-roll variations on the Rebel yell. It seems inevitable that there will soon be a meeting at the summit between Mitch Miller and Bruce Catton.

If there is profit in the Birth of Christ, there is of course profit in the bloodiest war in our nation's history; and now, on the eve of its centennial, everyone seems to have found his own angle. The other day Mr. Betts, as head man of the show for the federal government, told a visitor that he had just returned from lunch with a man from the National Association of Travel Bureaus. "Those people, and the oil companies, predict the biggest travel years in American history during the centennial," Mr. Betts explained. Restoration of battlefields and marking of march routes is now going full speed ahead throughout the land (Arkansas has given $500,000 to restore the Pea Ridge battleground) with the hope of drawing pilgrims in convertibles and station

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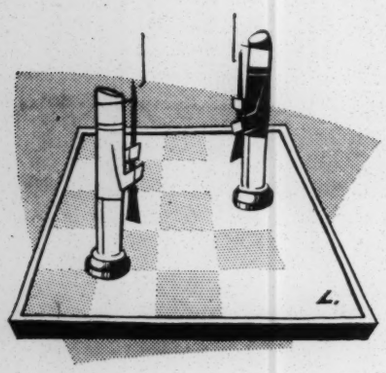
DAN WAKEFIELD, a frequent contributor, has a cousin in the D.A.R. who assures him that he is a distant descendant of Robert E. Lee.



wagons toward the shrines of North and South.

The research of the federal commission has turned up a list of the forty concerns on the New York Stock Exchange which were doing business during the Civil War, and discovered that there was a Worthington pump on the *Monitor* when she was sunk (we are sure the sinking was no reflection on the quality of the Worthington pump), and that Bausch and Lomb lenses were used in many battles. The possibilities of finding commercial connections with the Great Conflict seem endless — for instance, what kind of Bourbon did Robert E. Lee prefer?

ASIDE from the extra bucks to be turned from commercializing the memory of nearly a half-million men who slaughtered each other, what are the reasons for a great revival of the darkest chapter in our national history? The men on the federal Civil War Centennial Commission are not profit-seekers, but sincere citizens who have long been students and enthusiasts of the Civil War. They are among the constantly growing group of Americans who belong to Civil War book clubs or read on their own among the 8,000 volumes already published on the subject (and we can be sure that hundreds, if not thousands, more will be added before 1965), or belong to the more than 500 Civil War Round Table groups which meet to hash over the fine points of obscure skirmishes and exchange views on their favorite subject. The battle of Antietam is to them what the 1946 Army-Notre Dame game is to football fans.

Mr. Betts is a silver-haired, enthusiastic gentleman out of the Washington, D.C., Civil War Round Table branch. He grew up in Abilene, Kansas, where he was a boyhood friend of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the honorary chairman of the federal commission. Mr. Betts seems to have the same kind of genuine sincerity and well-meaning philosophy as his fellow Abilenian, and even the visitor who found his views unsound would find it impossible not to like him personally.

In his office at commission headquarters, Mr. Betts sat across from a fireplace surmounted by silver sabers and vintage rifles, and explained that the purpose of the coming centennial was not to "romanticize" the war, but rather to give Americans a greater understanding and appreciation of this greatest event in their history. As to the possibility that the large-scale rites might reopen old wounds, Mr. Betts said: "Out of the thousands of letters we've received, only five people objected to the centennial. They felt it would be better to 'forgive and forget.' We wrote and told 'em that the people of the United States can *never* forget the Civil War. Some people thought that the South might not like the idea, but they're all for it. That's where the biggest enthusiasm is. The South may have lost the Civil War, but they're sure going to win the centennial."

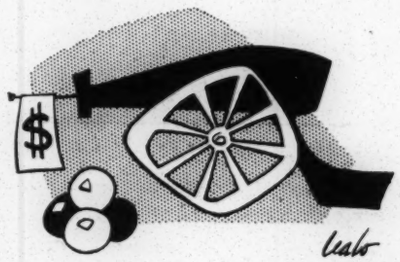
Just about the only defection from Confederate territory has come from *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, which refused to take any part in the forthcoming rituals on the grounds that it was "tired of the Civil War" and averse to a "centennial orgy of sectionalism." Mr. Betts feels that this won't be the case at all, and that, in fact, one of the continuing purposes of the centennial is the "healing of wounds." The commission's monthly newsletter, *100 Years Later*, has reported in its "Healing of Wounds" department such evidence of Blue-Gray brotherhood as the fact that the auxiliary of the Illinois Sons of Union Veterans recently gave a $150 cash award to Richard Fryxell, a high school senior who is a descendant of several *Confederate* veterans. As if this weren't enough to convince the blackest cynic that at last we no longer are a house divided, there is the letter that General Grant III received from Mrs. Florence Sillers Ogden of Rosedale, Miss., saying she would be glad to take part in the centennial and no longer feels any bitterness over the fact that "your grandfather shelled my grandmother's plantation as he steamed down the Mississippi on his way to Vicksburg. . . ."

It may be a bit more difficult, however, to find much evidence of "healing" in the centennial newsletter's happy announcement of plans such as the following:

> Arkansas, with Governor Faubus personally interested and taking an active part, is working at full speed on its centennial plans. The big interest at the moment is the possibility of a Pea Ridge re-enactment and possibly a small restaging of the capture of Little Rock. This state plans to send a detachment of its National Guard to participate in the program at First Manassas.

No doubt the Arkansas National Guard will be in good shape for the battle of Manassas, having served with distinction in the battle of Central High. And surely the U.S. paratroopers are well trained to participate in a "small restaging of the capture of Little Rock."

BUT WHERE will the Negroes (who, it must be admitted, had a certain stake themselves in these proceedings) be while all this is going on? In Little Rock, they will no doubt be at home with their doors locked. And I doubt that many Negroes will be on the bandstand when the gray-clad troops go marching up the streets of Jackson, Miss. Mr. Betts explained that Negroes have been cordially invited to take part in the centennial, just as have Jews, Irish and Hungarians, all of whom served with distinction in the Civil War. "You'd be surprised," Mr. Betts said, "at the number of



Hungarians who came to this country to fight. They served mostly in the Union Army — two became officers — and they served loyally and well."

So now we know the historical origins of the Freedom Fighters. Their descendants, along with those of other minorities (such as the Negroes) will have "their own" celebrations. Mr. Betts called in some representatives from the Negro History Society. "I suggested," he told his visitor, "that they get the full story and present it to their own people. Negroes of both sexes attained prominence in the Civil War." When asked if either the centennial commission or any Negro groups were planning special observances for Emancipation Day, Mr. Betts explained:

"We're not emphasizing Emancipation. You see, there's a bigger theme — the beginning of a new America. There was an entire regiment of Negroes about to be formed to serve in the Confederate Army just before the war ended. The story of the devotion and loyalty of Southern Negroes is one of the outstanding things of the Civil War. A lot of fine Negro people loved life as it was in the old South. There's a wonderful story there — a story of great devotion that is inspiring to all people, white, black or yellow."

One would guess that if pressed to come up with some commemorative ceremony for Emancipation Day, the commission might have the Clara Ward singers giving out with "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and a devotional recitation by Aunt Jemima on the glories of "life as it was in the old South."

MR. BETTS says that one of the purposes of the centennial effort is the "replacing of legend with fact" about the Civil War. Toward this worthy end, old diaries are being dug up in attics and storerooms across the country to cast new light on old events, the FBI has been called in to recover the cast of an aluminum map of Meade's breakthrough at Fredericksburg that was stolen from the National Museum there last June, and the commission itself is prepared to set the public straight by shattering such time-honored myths as the one which has Farragut saying, "Damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead." (Actually, according to Mr. Betts, there were no torpedoes.) In its search for new facts on the Grand Conflict, the commission has also come up with such heart-stirring news as that Harmon Killebrew, home-run hero of the Washington Senators, had a grandfather who was judged "the Union Army's finest physical specimen for the state of Illinois."

All this is fine to know, but does it really "replace legend with fact" and avoid the "romanticism" about the nation's greatest tragedy? It is of course ridiculous to blame Karl Betts and the members of the federal Civil War Centennial Commission for inventing such notions as those that the loyal old darkies loved "the South as it was," that the Gray-Blue conflict was "the last Gentleman's War" (one catches the scent of magnolias and the glint of sabers in the very phrase), and that the death of nearly half a million men was surrounded by a blue-gray haze of glory. Those notions have become a part of our popular heritage, and if the commission doesn't tell you they're so, Henry Luce and Sam Goldwyn will.

For example, in the January 11 issue of *Life*, a spread was devoted to the death of the last Confederate soldier, accompanied by a Bruce Catton eulogy entitled "End of the Gallant Rebs." Mr. Catton tells us that the soldiers of the Rebel army were "lean and sinewy men who liked to fight" (were there no fat ones who would rather sit and smoke?) and that the Confederate infantry "had a savage, inspired ferocity which made it almost unstoppable when it was making an attack, but it also had a dogged endurance which made it equally dangerous on the defensive." The last sentence might easily have been used for a pre-game story of the Syracuse football team on the eve of the Cotton Bowl. Indeed, the whole thing has now become a glorious game, and the centennial will allow us to play it again, with real skirmishes and uniforms, for another five years. The federal commission's pamphlet, *Facts About the Civil War*, has a section entitled "The Starting Lineups."

The Civil War, if we aren't careful, may replace night baseball by 1965.

TOMORROW'S AIR CRASH . . *by Karl M. Ruppenthal*

SHOCKED by the high incidence of airline accidents in 1959—"one of the highest in recent years" — Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on aviation, last week opened an inquiry. The Senator is concerned because, in the twelvemonth which ended December 31, 329 persons were killed on the nation's scheduled airlines in a total of 103 accidents — twice the fatality rate per million passenger-miles as that of the preceding year. A perusal of the accident reports indicates no simple causal pattern.

Time was when airline accidents were dismissed as inevitable. In the days of the barnstorming pilot, flying was a hazardous business. People who rode planes were daredevils, akin to those who braved Niagara Falls in a barrel. In the earliest days of flying the mail, as many as 25 per cent of all air-mail pilots were killed in a single year. This is no longer true. Flight safety has im-

KARL M. RUPPENTHAL, an airline pilot since 1942, is a lecturer in Transportation and Management at the Graduate School of Business at Stanford.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

February 4, 1960

40-10-66

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for your Negro History Week article which arrived in good time. I thought it was a splendid piece and so did Lou Burnham. Your corrections have been made and your figures checked.

My wife and I heard both you and Shirley on WBAI and thought it came off extremely well. My wife thought Shirley was most effective in her disarming presentation. Will you please tell her for us?

Sincerely yours,

Jim Aronson

James Aronson
Editor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

April 20, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois:

40-10-69

Truman Nelson writes me that he has sent you a copy of his John Brown book, The Surveyor.

We would like very much to have you review this book for the Guardian, if your busy schedule permits. I know that Truman Nelson would be honored. The review will run to whatever length you feel is warranted. It should appear soon, since the book has already been reviewed in other publications. I received a review copy yesterday and will send it to you if you need it. If not, I would like to keep mine for the Guardian's reference shelf.

Cordially,

John McManus

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

April 27, 1960

40-10-70

Mr. John McManus
NATIONAL GUARDIAN
197 East Fourth Street
New York 9, New York

My dear Mr. McManus:

I have begun reading Nelson's John Brown book and will send you a review as soon as I can. However, it is thick and important and I am afraid I can't rush it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

May 12, 1960

Mr. James Aronson
NATIONAL GUARDIAN
197 East 4th Street
New York City

40-10-73

My dear Aronson:

Here is something I had to write and which of course you do not have to print. Possibly it may be cut.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

no encl 8/75

40-10-80

September 28, 1960

To the Editor of the GUARDIAN:

I have been twice disappointed in the addresses before the Assembly of the United Nations. First, I had learned that President Eisenhower was going to present a new and radical suggestion, namely: that the United Nations in whom he has perfect faith, would supervise honest and completely democratic elections in certain areas where democracy has failed to function. I was delighted to hear this and had visions of how the complexion of our Congress would be changed by honest elections and complete democracy in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and perhaps elsewhere. But no such suggestion was made in the President's speech.

Then as I listened to Castro and followed his facts and reasoning I had a sudden wild hope that his criticism of our Presidential election would result in a suggestion that again the United Nations would take charge of this election and would make it possible actually for the people in the United States to name the man whom they wanted to be President. This I was sure would immediately eliminate the pleasant young son of a stock gambler who hates Communists and the impossible politician who crucified Hiss and give Americans a chance which otherwise they will not have of naming a real man for President who stands for something in which we believe, like Peace for instance and recognition of China. But there again Castro disappointed me or rather the Irish President of the Assembly would notlet him get that far.

I wonder if any other readers of the GUARDIAN have experienced similar disappointments.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

40-9-289

September 16, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Welcome home, if indeed this finds you at home.* Cedric wrote that you had flown home a few days ago and I hope you have your air legs back. I should like very much to call on you one day soon and hear some of your tales in person. Cedric says that Shirley has a delightful series of pictures of you in jovial conference with Mao, Khrushchev and Nkrumah. We would like to publish these too.

Under separate cover I am sending you ten copies of the September 19 issue with your Ghana piece. Enclosed check in payment.

Warmest regards,

James Aronson

* Most recent intelligence says you are home.

157

N
[NATION. INST. OF ARTS AND LETTERS]
40-10-229

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

request the honor of your presence

at their

ANNUAL CEREMONIAL

in the Academy Auditorium

632 West 156 Street, New York City

on Wednesday afternoon, May 25, 1960

at three o'clock

and at the Exhibitions of

Works by Newly Elected Members

and Recipients of Academy and Institute Honors

in the Art Gallery and Museum

at five o'clock

Please reply to the Assistant to the President
633 West 155 Street, New York City

Refreshments will be served on
the Terrace at five o'clock

(Program on inside pages)

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

The Ceremonial will be opened by the
President of the Academy — Douglas Moore

Citations of new Honorary Members of the
Academy-Institute — Douglas Moore

Sir Maurice Bowra
Carlos Chávez
Aldous Huxley
Alexis Leger
Joan Miró
Boris Pasternak
Dmitri Shostakovich

Induction of newly elected Academy Members by the
Secretary of the Academy — Allan Nevins

Eero Saarinen
Virgil Thomson
Robert Penn Warren

Induction of newly elected Institute Members by the Secretary
of the Institute — Léonie Adams

Gordon Bunshaft
Alexander Calder
Willem de Kooning
Marcel Duchamp
Richard Eberhart
Wallace K. Harrison
Randall Jarrell
Ernst Krenek
Rico Lebrun
Harry Levin
Mary McCarthy
Francis Speight

The Blashfield Address — Virgil Thomson

Presentation to Charles Burchfield
of The Gold Medal for Painting — Leon Kroll

Presentation to E. B. White
of The Gold Medal for Essays and Criticism — Marchette Chute

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

Presentation by the President of the Institute — Glenway Wescott

Arts and Letters Grants

Arthur Berger	Norman Mailer	Rhoda Sherbell
Easley Blackwood	Salvatore Martirano	W. D. Snodgrass
Marvin Cherney	Wright Morris	May Swenson
Chen Chi	Adrienne Cecile Rich	George Tooker
Irving Howe	Philip Roth	Harold Tovish
Eugene Ludins	Gunther Schuller	Walter Williams

Marjorie Peabody Waite Award to Louise Talma

Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Awards to John Updike and Ann Steinbrocker

Academy in Rome Fellowship to Walter Clemons

Presentation to Abbie Huston Evans of the Loines Award for Poetry — Richard Wilbur

Presentation to Louis I. Kahn of the Prize in Architecture (Arnold W. Brunner Memorial) — Henry R. Shepley

Presentation to James Gould Cozzens of the Howells Medal for Fiction — Malcolm Cowley

Presentation to Hilda Doolittle of the Award of Merit Medal for Poetry — Mark Van Doren

Claire Coci, organist

DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

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Virgil Thomson

40-9-312

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

AND

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL

Wednesday afternoon · May 25 · 1960

AT THREE O'CLOCK

Academy Auditorium 632 WEST 156 STREET · NEW YORK

DIRECTORS OF THE ACADEMY

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DOUGLAS MOORE

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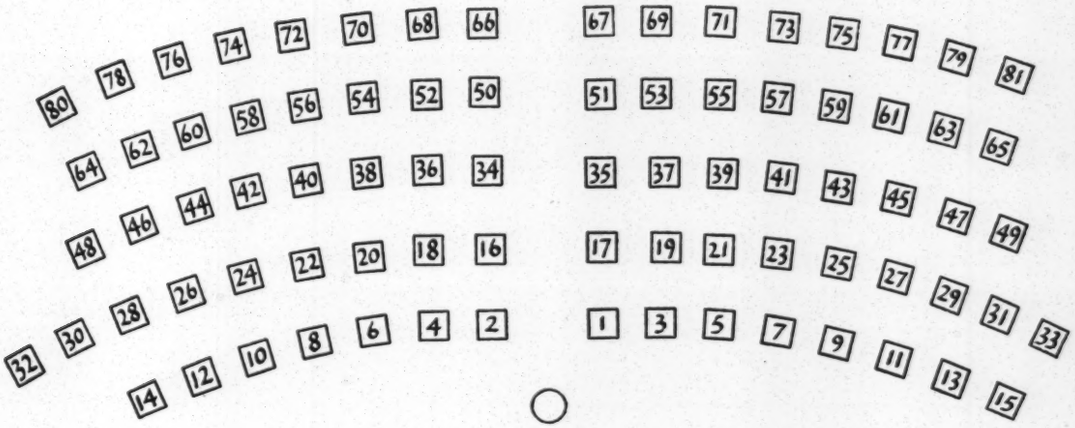
VIRGIL THOMSON



SEATING PLAN ON STAGE

1 Douglas Moore
2 Glenway Wescott
3 Hilda Doolittle
4 Abbie Huston Evans
5 Mark Van Doren
6 Richard Wilbur
7 Virgil Thomson
8 Louis I. Kahn
9 Leon Kroll
10 Marchette Chute
11 Allan Nevins
12 Malcolm Cowley
13 Van Wyck Brooks
14 Léonie Adams
15 Eero Saarinen
16 Peggy Bacon
17 Alexis Leger
18 Edwin Dickinson
19 Robert Penn Warren
20 John Hall Wheelock
21 John Hersey
22 Gordon Bunshaft
23 Edward Hopper
24 Marcel Duchamp
25 Archibald MacLeish
26 Richard Eberhart
27 Marianne C. Moore
28 Randall Jarrell
29 Roger Sessions
30 Harry Levin
31 Deems Taylor
32 Francis Speight
33 Thornton Wilder
34 Edmond Amateis
35 William Carlos Williams
36 Isabel Bishop
37 Elliott C. Carter
38 Matthew Josephson
39 Stuart Chase
40 Alexander Brook
41 John Cheever
42 Peter Blume
43 John Ciardi
44 Kay Boyle
45 Padraic Colum
46 Rachel L. Carson
47 Marc Connelly
48 John F. Folinsbee
49 Gardner Cox
50 Peter Dalton
51 Lillian Hellman
53 Paul Horgan
54 Jean de Marco
55 Philip James
56 W. E. B. Du Bois
57 Henry Kreis
58 Philip Evergood
59 Alfred Kreymborg
60 Leo Friedlander
61 Clare Leighton
62 Willem de Kooning
63 Julian Levi
64 Gertrude K. Lathrop
65 William McFee
66 Jack Levine
67 William Zorach
68 Otto Luening
69 Edgard Varèse
70 Oronzio Maldarelli
71 Louis Untermeyer
72 Phyllis McGinley
73 Raphael Soyer
74 Ogden Nash
75 James Kellum Smith
76 Henry Varnum Poor
77 Henry Schnakenberg
78 Quincy Porter
79 Theodore Roethke
80 S. J. Perelman

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

Organ Processional: *Sonata* by Ernst Krenek

Opening of the Ceremonial by the President of the Academy — DOUGLAS MOORE

Citation of New Honorary Members of the Academy-Institute — DOUGLAS MOORE

SIR MAURICE BOWRA
CARLOS CHÁVEZ
ALDOUS HUXLEY
ALEXIS LEGER
JOAN MIRÓ
BORIS PASTERNAK
DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

Induction of New Academy Members by the Secretary of the Academy — ALLAN NEVINS

EERO SAARINEN
VIRGIL THOMSON
ROBERT PENN WARREN

Induction of New Institute Members by the Secretary of the Institute — LÉONIE ADAMS

DEPARTMENT OF ART

GORDON BUNSHAFT
ALEXANDER CALDER
WILLEM DE KOONING
MARCEL DUCHAMP
WALLACE K. HARRISON
RICO LEBRUN
FRANCIS SPEIGHT

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE

RICHARD EBERHART
RANDALL JARRELL
HARRY LEVIN
MARY MCCARTHY

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

ERNST KRENEK

Address: "Music Now" — VIRGIL THOMSON

This is the 39th address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation.

Presentation to Charles E. Burchfield of
The Gold Medal for Painting — LEON KROLL

Presentation to E. B. White of
The Gold Medal for Essays and Criticism — MARCHETTE CHUTE

Presentation of Awards by the
President of the Institute — GLENWAY WESCOTT

Arts and Letters Grants

IN ART

MARVIN CHERNEY — RHODA SHERBELL
CHEN CHI — GEORGE TOOKER
EUGENE LUDINS — HAROLD TOVISH
WALTER WILLIAMS

IN LITERATURE

IRVING HOWE — ADRIENNE RICH
NORMAN MAILER — PHILIP ROTH
WRIGHT MORRIS — W. D. SNODGRASS
MAY SWENSON

IN MUSIC

ARTHUR BERGER — SALVATORE MARTIRANO
EASLEY BLACKWOOD — GUNTHER SCHULLER

The American Academy of Arts and Letters Fellowship
of the American Academy in Rome

WALTER CLEMONS

Marjorie Peabody Waite Award

LOUISE TALMA

Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation Awards

ANN STEINBROCKER — JOHN UPDIKE

Presentation to Abbie Huston Evans of the
Loines Award for Poetry — RICHARD WILBUR

Acceptance by Miss Evans

Presentation to Louis I. Kahn
of the Prize in Architecture — HENRY R. SHEPLEY
(ARNOLD W. BRUNNER MEMORIAL)

Acceptance by Mr. Kahn

Presentation to James Gould Cozzens of the
Howells Medal for Fiction — MALCOLM COWLEY

Presentation to Hilda Doolittle of the
Award of Merit Medal for Poetry — MARK VAN DOREN

Acceptance by Miss Doolittle

Organ Recessional: *March No. 3* by Ernest Bloch

DR. CLAIRE COCI · ORGANIST

At the close of the Ceremonial the ushers will direct you to the Terrace where refreshments will be served.

Exhibitions in the Art Gallery and Museum will be opened at four thirty o'clock.

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Conrad Aiken
Wystan Hugh Auden
Samuel Barber
Van Wyck Brooks
Pearl S. Buck
Charles E. Burchfield
Gilmore D. Clarke
Aaron Copland
E. E. Cummings
John Dos Passos
Barry Faulkner
William Faulkner
Robert Frost
Edith Hamilton
John Hersey
Charles Hopkinson
Edward Hopper
M. A. De Wolfe Howe
Anna Hyatt Huntington
Robinson Jeffers
Leon Kroll
Joseph Wood Krutch
Lee Lawrie
Walter Lippmann
Archibald MacLeish
Paul Manship
Douglas Moore
Marianne Craig Moore
Lewis Mumford
Allan Nevins
Reinhold Niebuhr
Walter Piston
Edward W. Redfield
Eero Saarinen
Carl Sandburg
Roger Sessions
Henry R. Shepley
Eugene Speicher
John E. Steinbeck
Igor Stravinsky
Deems Taylor
Virgil Thomson
Chauncey Brewster Tinker
Mark Van Doren
Robert Penn Warren
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
Andrew Wyeth

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Germán Arciniegas
Sir Maurice Bowra
Georges Braque
Benjamin Britten
Marc Chagall
Carlos Chávez
Jean Cocteau
Isak Dinesen
André Dunoyer de Segonzac
T. S. Eliot
E. M. Forster
Romulo Gallegos
Hu Shih
Aldous Huxley
Augustus E. John
Charles Edouard J. Le Corbusier
Alexis Leger
G. Francesco Malipiero
André Malraux
Jacques Maritain
John Masefield
W. Somerset Maugham
François Mauriac
Gian Carlo Menotti
Darius Milhaud
Joan Miró
Jawaharlal Nehru
Pier Luigi Nervi
Sir Harold Nicolson
Boris Pasternak
Francis Poulenc
Jules Romains
Bertrand Russell
Henri Sauguet
Albert Schweitzer
Dmitri Shostakovich
Ignazio Silone
Dame Edith Sitwell
Sir Osbert Sitwell
Arnold J. Toynbee
George Macaulay Trevelyan
José Luis Zorrilla de San Martin

Members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters

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Newton Arvin
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Djuna Barnes
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Henry S. Commager
Marc Connelly
Malcolm Cowley
James Gould Cozzens
E. E. Cummings
H. L. Davis
Babette Deutsch
John Dos Passos
W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Will Durant
Richard Eberhart
James T. Farrell
William Faulkner
Edna Ferber
Dudley Fitts
Janet Flanner
Waldo Frank
Robert Frost
Paul Eliot Green
Francis Hackett
Hermann Hagedorn
Edith Hamilton
Oscar Hammerstein II
Lillian Hellman
John Hersey
Robert Silliman Hillyer
William Ernest Hocking
Paul Horgan
M. A. De Wolfe Howe
Rolfe Humphries
Christopher Isherwood
Randall Jarrell
Robinson Jeffers
Matthew Josephson
George S. Kaufman
Helen Keller
Alfred Kreymborg
Louis Kronenberger
Joseph Wood Krutch
Oliver La Farge
Harry Levin
Walter Lippmann
Robert Lowell
Archibald MacLeish
John Phillips Marquand
Mary McCarthy
Carson McCullers
William McFee
Phyllis McGinley
Margaret Mead
Arthur Miller
Henry Miller
Marianne Craig Moore
Lewis Mumford
Ogden Nash
Robert Nathan
John G. Neihardt
Allan Nevins
Reinhold Niebuhr
John O'Hara
Dorothy Parker
Donald Culross Peattie
S. J. Perelman
Arthur Stanwood Pier
Katherine Anne Porter
Elmer Rice
Theodore Roethke
Carl Sandburg
William Saroyan
Karl Shapiro
Vincent Sheean
Upton Sinclair
John E. Steinbeck
Burton E. Stevenson
Allen Tate
Dorothy Thompson
Chauncey Brewster Tinker
Lionel Trilling
Louis Untermeyer
Mark Van Doren
Robert Penn Warren
Eudora Welty
Glenway Wescott
John Hall Wheelock
Richard Wilbur
Thornton Wilder
Tennessee Williams
William Carlos Williams
Stark Young

Members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters

DEPARTMENT OF ART

Ivan Albright
Edmond Amateis
Peggy Bacon
Pietro Belluschi
Thomas H. Benton
Louis Betts
Isabel Bishop
Peter Blume
Louis Bouché
Alexander Brook
Gordon Bunshaft
Charles E. Burchfield
Alexander Calder
Gilmore D. Clarke
Gardner Cox
Peter Dalton
Stuart Davis
José de Creeft
Willem de Kooning
Donald De Lue
Jean de Marco
Edwin Dickinson
Sidney E. Dickinson
Marcel Duchamp
Aymar Embury II
Philip Evergood
Barry Faulkner
John F. Folinsbee
Laura Gardin Fraser
Leo Friedlander
Morris Graves
Eric Gugler
Walker Hancock
Wallace K. Harrison
Herbert Haseltine
Malvina Hoffman
Charles Hopkinson
Edward Hopper
Donal Hord
Anna Hyatt Huntington
C. Paul Jennewein
John C. Johansen
Karl Knaths
Henry Kreis
Leon Kroll
Armin Landeck
Gertrude Lathrop
Lee Lawrie
Rico Lebrun
Clare Leighton
Julian Levi
Jack Levine
Loren MacIver
Jean MacLane
Oronzio Maldarelli
Paul Manship
Ivan Mestrovic
Bruce Moore
Thomas W. Nason
Hobart Nichols
Georgia O'Keeffe
Abram Poole
Henry Varnum Poor
Brenda Putnam
Michael Rapuano
Abraham Rattner
Edward W. Redfield
Ernest David Roth
Eero Saarinen
Eugene F. Savage
Henry Schnakenberg
Zoltan Sepeshy
Ben Shahn
Henry R. Shepley
James Kellum Smith
Raphael Soyer
Eugene Speicher
Francis Speight
Edward Durell Stone
Walter Stuempfig
Mark Tobey
Ralph Walker
Franklin C. Watkins
Sidney B. Waugh
Max Weber
Katharine Lane Weems
Stow Wengenroth
Andrew Wyeth
William Zorach

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Samuel Barber
Marc Blitzstein
Elliott Carter
Aaron Copland
Henry Cowell
Percy Grainger
Louis Gruenberg
Howard Hanson
Roy Harris
Edward Burlingame Hill
Paul Hindemith
Philip James
Ernst Krenek
Otto Luening
Douglas Moore
Arne Oldberg
Walter Piston
Quincy Porter
John Powell
Wallingford Riegger
Richard Rodgers
Bernard Rogers
Carl Ruggles
William Schuman
Roger Sessions
Leo Sowerby
Igor Stravinsky
Deems Taylor
Randall Thompson
Virgil Thomson
Ernst Toch
Edgard Varèse

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

48-9-314

PROGRAM FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1960

12:30 P. M. Cocktails in the Library

1:00 P. M. Luncheon in the Museum

3:00 P. M. Ceremonial in the Auditorium

Members should be in the Dodd Room not later than 2:45 P. M. in order to be shown to their seats on the stage. A plan of the seating arrangement on the platform will be printed in the Ceremonial program for the information of the public.

Members should wear Institute lapel insignia.

As requests for guest tickets far exceed our seating capacity any tickets not to be used should be returned promptly.

4:30 P. M. Reception on the Terrace

Opening of Exhibitions in the Art Gallery and Museum

PLATFORM TICKET **No. 56**

Please assemble in Dodd Room at 2:45 p.m., promptly

40-9-343

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL AND EXHIBITION

Wednesday afternoon, May 25, 1960, at 3:00 o'clock

Academy Auditorium

632 West 156 Street, New York City

NON-TRANSFERABLE

9

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

OFFICERS PROPOSED FOR 1960

By the General Nominating Committee

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41/17/23

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

633 West 155th Street
New York City

NOMINATIONS FOR HONORARY MEMBERSHIP
ACADEMY - INSTITUTE

1960

(alphabetically arranged)

SIR MAURICE BOWRA has devoted his brilliant career not only to classical scholarship of a high order but also to literary history of more modern date, such as work by the poets of the Romantic movement, of the Symbolist movement, the predecessors of Pushkin and contemporary Russian poets. He was born in 1898, and was educated at Cheltenham College and at New College, Oxford, winning many scholarships, prizes and honors. In 1938 he was appointed Warden of Wadham College, and since 1951 he has been Vice-Chancellor of the University. His first published work was a translation of Pindar's Pythian Odes (with H. T. Wade-Gery). Other works in the field of classical literature are Tradition and Design in the Iliad; Ancient Greek Literature; Early Greek Elegists; Sophoclean Tragedy; and The Greek Experience, which is perhaps his best-known book. He is also the author of The Heritage of Symbolism; From Vergil to Milton; The Creative Experiment; The Romantic Imagination; and Inspiration and Poetry.

CARLOS CHAVEZ, Mexico's foremost composer, is also the first who has succeeded in producing serious and powerful music using native Mexican themes. Born in Mexico City in 1899, he is entirely self-taught, having studied harmony and composition in books and through analyzing the works of the great composers of the past. He has served as head of the Department of Fine Arts of Mexico and as Director of the National Conservatory there. Founder of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico City, he has also been guest conductor of many of the major orchestras in the United States. His best-known works include: Sinfonia de Antigona; Sinfonia India; Energia and Unidad, for small chamber groups; Piano Sonata, Sonatina for Violin, Piano and Cello; Sonatina for Piano and Violin; and two ballets, H. F. and New Fire. In 1958 he was invited to give the Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard University. It was a great honor, in which he was preceded by other ranking composers: Stravinsky, Hindemith and Copland.

LUIGI DALLAPICCOLA is recognized as a leading contemporary composer whose works combine an Italian lyric and dramatic fervor of great range and subtlety with a highly organized and precise modern technique. A native of Pisino, Austria, where he was born in 1904, he attended the Conservatorio Cherubini in Florence and studied with Malipiero. His music came to be known after World War II when a number of Italians who had remained obscure during Mussolini's time claimed world-wide attention. Among his compositions are works for voice and chamber group, such as Sex Carmina Alcaei; for chorus: Canti di Prigionio and Canti di Liberazione; and three operas: Volo di Notte, La Prigioniera, and Job. His compositions have been widely performed in Europe and in the United States; an entire program was devoted to them in New York on December 28, 1959. The recipient of numerous European commissions, he has been commissioned in this country by the Koussevitsky Foundation, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Louisville Orchestra. During his visit here he has taught at Tanglewood and has given many lectures throughout the country. This year he is teaching at Queens College.

Of ALDOUS HUXLEY, recipient of the Academy's Award of Merit for the Novel last year, Malcolm Cowley said in his presentation that he had done "the best work of our time in the novel of ideas," besides having produced "an impressive body of work in . . . shorter fiction, poetry, essays, biography, travel and philosophy." Mr. Huxley was born in Godalming, Surrey, in 1894, and was educated at Eton and at Balliol, Oxford. His best-known books are: Limbo, Crome Yellow, Antic Hay, Point Counter Point, Brave New World, Eyeless in Gaza, After Many a Summer Dies the Swan, Grey Eminence, Time Must Have a Stop, Ape and Essence, The Devils of Loudon, and The Genius and the Goddess. He won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for After Many a Summer Dies the Swan in 1940.

JOAN MIRO has been described as an artist of unflagging poetic inventiveness, spontaneity and humor, whether working in oils, prints, or ceramics. Born in 1893 near Barcelona, in Montroig, Spain, he had an academic training at the School of Fine Arts and the Academy Gali in Barcelona before going to Paris in 1919. Here he came to know Picasso, and through him the other masters of the School of Paris. Other influences were the ideas of Dada and Surrealism on the one hand, and the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century on the other. Examples of his prints and paintings are included in major museum collections throughout the world; he has also executed murals for the Terrace Hilton Hotel in Cincinnati and the Harvard Graduate Center. In 1955 he was commissioned to decorate two walls outside of the UNESCO Building in Paris with ceramics, which, when they were completed, won the Guggenheim International Award, 1958.

PABLO NERUDA is one of the foremost innovators in the history of Spanish poetry. Born in 1904 in Parral, Chile, he attended school until the age of seventeen when he won first prize at the poetical jousts held in Santiago. In 1923, when only nineteen, he published Crepusculario, a volume of lyrical poems now rated a classic by his countrymen. In successive volumes he began experimenting with new techniques, and over a period of years during which he served as Chilean consul in various parts of the world he found his own vein and enriched his material. In 1933 his Residencia en la Terra appeared (translated into English as Residence on Earth), which is generally considered a milestone in the history of Spanish poetry. The Spanish Civil War turned him to political poetry, the fruit of which was his masterpiece, Canto General, published in 1950. In 1953 he won the Stalin Peace Prize. Elected to the Chilean Senate, he was forced into exile by President González Videla, but returned to his native land in 1953 when the González Videla forces were ousted.

OSCAR NIEMEYER is one of the most imaginative and productive architects of the modern school practicing today. In 1937, at the threshold of his career (in collaboration with Lucio Costa and others), he designed the first government building in the world to be expressed in a modern idiom, the Ministry of Education Building in Rio de Janeiro. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1907, Niemeyer attended Barnabitas College and the School of Architecture of the National University of Brazil. Among his major works are: University City of Rio de Janeiro (in collaboration with Le Corbusier), 1936; Brazilian Pavilion, New York World's Fair, 1939; Aeronautical Training Center, Sao José dos Campos, 1947; Modern Art Museum, Caracas, Venezuela, 1955; Headquarters for the Gatulio Vargas Foundation, 1955; also community buildings in Pampulha, Diamantina, and elsewhere; a residential complex in Belo Horizonte; a hospital in Rio de Janeiro, and other public and private buildings. He was planning consultant for the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and since 1955 has designed all the major government buildings in Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil, such as the Palace of the President, buildings for the Congress, Supreme Court, Executive Offices, a cathedral, and six pilot residential blocks including schools, churches and shopping centers.

4/17/26

BORIS PASTERNAK, the leading poet of the Soviet Union, won the 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature for his novel Doctor Zhivago, which he was not able to accept. Born in Moscow in 1890, he first planned to be a composer, abandoned this to study law at Moscow University, and then went to Germany to study philosophy at the University of Marburg before finding his true calling. His first volume of poems: Twin in the Clouds, was published in 1914; this was followed by Over the Barriers in 1916, and My Sister, Life, in 1922. His prose works include Aerial Ways, a book of stories, and Safe Conduct, a short autobiography. Three other books of verse: Theme and Variations, In Early Trains, and The Sapper's Death, have also been published, and

editions of his collected poems were issued in the middle thirties. For over twenty years before the appearance of Doctor Zhivago he devoted himself mainly to a series of noteworthy translations into Russian of works by Goethe, Verlaine, Ben Jonson, Shelley, and, more recently, Shakespeare.

ST. JOHN PERSE (Alexis St. Leger Leger) is a French poet of world-wide reputation, based on several long poems of exotic imagery and rare insight. He was born in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, in 1889, but was educated in France, where he took degrees in Letters, Law, Economics and Political Science. A long career in the diplomatic service followed, including a period in China as Secretary of the Diplomatic Corps, and many years at the French Foreign Office as assistant to Briand and later as Permanent Secretary. When the Germans occupied Paris in 1940 he escaped to America, where he was appointed Consultant in French Poetry at the Library of Congress. He continues to reside in the United States, although passionately and unreservedly French. His best-known works are: Eloges, Anabase, Exil, Pluies, Neiges, Vents and Amers, many of which have been translated into English, notably Anabase by T. S. Eliot, and Amers by Wallace Fowlie, under the title Seamarks. He has received a grant from the Bollingen Foundation, and in 1950 won the Award of Merit for Poetry of the American Academy.

SIR CHARLES P. SNOW, one of the most important novelists to appear in England since the twenties, was born in 1905, and was educated at University College, Leicester, and at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, in preparation for a career as a physicist. A Fellow of Corpus Christi from 1930 to 1950, he was also chief of scientific personnel for the Ministry of Labour during World War II. His early writings include a humorous detective story and an autobiographical novel: The Search, which has recently been re-issued in this country, but he is best known for a unique series of novels depicting many aspects of English life in modern times, particularly the experience and mentality of scientists as seen through the eyes of one Lewis Eliot, a Cambridge don not unlike C. P. Snow himself: Strangers and Brothers, The Light and the Dark, Time of Hope, The Masters, The New Men, Homecoming, and The Conscience of the Rich. The Masters and The New Men won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize.

GRAHAM SUTHERLAND, outstanding British artist, best known for his portraits of W. Somerset Maugham, Sir Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, and other public figures, has also won high praise for his less representational works. Born in 1903, he attended Epsom College and worked briefly as an engineer before taking up painting. He then studied art at Goldmiths College School, London University. Primarily an etcher until the early thirties, he achieved great success as a painter before World War II, when he was appointed an official war artist. He has exhibited internationally, and examples of his work are in the permanent collections of the Tate Gallery, British Museum,

Victoria and Albert Museum, Museum of Modern Art, New York; Musée de l'Art Moderne, Paris; Musée des Beaux-Arts; Brussels; the Albertina in Vienna, and elsewhere. Among his awards are an Honorable Mention at the Carnegie International in 1952.

RUFINO TAMAYO, the Mexican painter of Indian parentage, is much admired for his exotic semi-abstract design and burning colors, expressive of tropical America, as well as for his strong personality. Born in Oaxaca, in 1899, he is largely self-taught, although he had some instructions at the School of Fine Arts in Mexico City. He has exhibited nationally and internationally. Examples of his work are in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art; Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Art Institute of Chicago; Musée de l'Art Moderne, Paris; and elsewhere. He has also painted frescoes for Smith College and for various public buildings in Mexico City. Among his honors are: Third Prize, Carnegie International, 1952; Second Prize, Carnegie International, 1955; and First Prize, Sao Paulo Biennale, 1954.

HI/17/28

[NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD]

CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

VOL. V, No. 2

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

February, 1960

To Live Together Now, To Lie Together Later

The Arizona Supreme Court just outlawed an 1880 miscegenation statute, permitting a Nisei and Caucasian to marry. (*Oyama,* 561.1)

And a Minnesota District Court held an American and his American-Indian wife could be buried together, despite a racial restrictive covenant in their cemetery contract, reminding the cemetery owners: "Pl., Romona Erickson is a descendant of those who not so long ago were the proud owners of all our land." (*Erickson,* 552.Minn1.)

But Not To Sit or Work Together

Court action in response to lunchroom sit-ins in the South will be reported in the next issue.

The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari in the Missouri case in which all Negro teachers were discharged when public schools were desegregated. (*Brooks,* 571.1. See also *Allen,* 571.34, *McCloskey,* 571.31.)

To Bear Children — Planned or Unplanned

The decisions recently handed down were murky for parents, making it illegal for them to plan their children, and illegal not to plan them:

The Connecticut Supreme Court held that under local law a Doctor cannot give information on contraceptives even to patients who should not become pregnant for medical reasons. (*Buxton,* 490.6) N.Y. S.C.A.D. held it lacked jurisdiction to assist a Dr.-member of Planned Parenthood Assn. in getting his courtesy privileges reinstated in a Roman Catholic Hospital. (*Dr. Campbell,* 571.32)

Meanwhile, California courts jailed for contempt two unwed mothers of numerous children who received state aid, though released one from confinement so she could bear twins. (*Turrieta,* 490.14)

To Find a House To Live In

The U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari in the Gadsden, Alabama case testing a Title I plan calling for "Negro clearance" as well as slum clearance. (*Barnes,* 531.8)

But courts in California granted temporary restraining orders requiring developers to save parcels selected by prospective Negro purchasers, pending court tests of California's new housing laws prohibiting discrimination by realtors. (*Burks,* 533.18, *Pearson,* 533.17)

To Find a Country To Stay In

The district court in California denied the Government's motion to denaturalize a Communist Party member who told Immigration officials he was a member at the time of his wartime naturalization. (*Richmond,* 259.6)

The U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari in two key denaturalization cases, (*Chaunt,* 259.5 and *Polites,* 259.4), and heard argument in the political deportation case of *Niukkanen,* (258.6).

To Stay Out of Jail

Dr. William Uphaus (272.2) sits in a New Hampshire jail; *Dr. Chandler Davis* (271.5), *Prof. Lloyd Barenblatt* (271.7), and *student Paul Rosenkrants* (271.41) sit in U.S. jails for refusing to answer questions about their political beliefs before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, claiming that the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and thought includes the freedom of silence under these circumstances. Prof. Thomas I. Emerson detailed this claim in testimony describing the limitations on exercise of First Amendment rights due to the activities of the House Committee (in *Yellin,* 271.33).

To Work as Teachers, Social Workers, Musicians

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case testing the Arkansas statute requiring public school teachers to sign affidavits listing all organizations to which they belong, and prohibiting employment of N.A.A.C.P. members. (*Shelton,* 204.13, and see *Carr,* 204.13a)

But the Court (5-3 and 4-4) upheld Los Angeles in firing temporary and permanent employees who had refused to answer questions before the House Committee, claiming the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. (*Nelson* and *Globe,* 343.3)

The Los Angeles Superior Court at the same time decided motion picture companies could not break contracts with musicians because they took the Fifth Amendment before the Committee, and ordered damages paid. (*Gottlieb,* 344.5)

To Associate Together

New suits have been filed in Virginia and Louisiana, attacking the right of the N.A.A.C.P. to exist and function. (204.15, 204.16, 204.17)

The U.S. Supreme Court has held, again, that N.A.A.C.P. officials can not be punished for refusal to give city officials lists of N.A.A.C.P. members. (*Bates,* 204.10)

A 3-judge court held the Louisiana statute requiring organizations to file membership lists and affidavits that officers were never cited as communists by UnAmerican Activities Committee not applicable to N.A.A.C.P. (204.17)

To Be Defended by Counsel

Two Virginia N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, brothers, were brought before local courts in disciplinary proceedings in connection with their representation of white clients. One received a reprimand, the other case is pending. (*Tucker,* 373.8, *Tucker,* 373.9)

And To Vote in 1960

The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the New Orleans federal district court order requiring voting registrars to return 1,377 challenged Negro voters to the rolls. The district court also enjoined the White Citizens Council from renewing its campaign to purge Negro voters. (501.11)

Puffing

New subscriptions to the CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET have been received from State F.E.P. Commissions in several states, the Attorney General of Mississippi, and from the Indian Institute of Public Administration in New Delhi.

This issue reports 86 new cases, and 350 old ones. Many of these cases will never get into the printed reports, and others won't be reported for some time. So make use of this unique reporter service.

40 F 5 H 174

TABLE OF NEW CASES

VOLUME FIVE, NUMBER TWO

Adkinson v. School Bd. (Newport News), 522.Va3a
Alabama, U.S. v., 501.6b
Alexander, U.S. v., 271.44
Allen, et al. v. U.S., 571.34
Allred, et ano. v. Heaton, et al., 524.4
Archer v. County Council of Montgomery Co., et al., 110.13
Ark. Bd. of Educ. v. Aaron, 522.Ark3e

Big Table, Inc. v. Schroeder, 22.11
Blackburn v. Alabama, 353.7
Bd. of Educ., School Dist. of Philadelphia v. Intille, Deacon, Atkinson, 342.11
Bd. of Educ., School Dist. of Philadelphia v. Watson, 342.12
Boman v. Morgan, 541.6
Boynton v. Virginia, 541.8
Browder, U.S. v., 360.8
Burks, et al. v. Poppy Construction Co., et al., 533.18

California v. Superior Ct. and Judge Hervey, 311.1
California v. Turrieta and Martinez, 490.14
California v. Whitman and Carter, 303.21
Campbell, Dr. v. St. Peter's Hospital, 571.32
Cannon, et al. v. Greensboro City Bd. of Educ., et al., 522.NC9
Carr, et al. v. Young, 204.13a
Coke v. City of Atlanta, 541.7
Complaint of 4th Dist. Comm. of Virginia State Bar v. S. W. Tucker, In re, 373.9
Complaint of 7th Dist. Comm. of Virginia State Bar v. Otto L. Tucker, In re, 373.8
Corbo, U.S. v., 353.5
Costello, U.S. v., 358.16
Creve Coeur v. Venable, et al., 533.6

Darin v. Pa. Unemployment Compensation Bd. of Review, 346.7

Fair Share Organization, et al. v. Kroger Co., Local 1460-Retail Clerks Intl. Assn.-AFL-CIO, 55.4
Faubus v. Aaron, 522.Ark3e
Fayette Co. Democratic Executive Comm., et al., U.S. v., 501.12
Flax, et al. v. Potts, et al. (Fort Worth), 522.Tex10
Frew, U.S. v., 52.20
Four Star Publications, Inc., Knight Publishing Corp., et al., v. Erbe, individually and as Iowa Atty. Genl., 22.12

Gerrish v. Shattuck, et al., 533.19
Gilmore, et al. v. City of Montgomery, et al., 551.Ala2
Goss v. Bd. of Educ. (Knoxville), 522.Tenn6
Griffith, et al. v. Robinson, et al. (Yancey Co.), 522.NC12

Haber v. Gates, 251.31
Hannah, et al. v. Larche and Slawson, (formerly listed as Gremillion ex rel. 17 La. Registrars v. U.S.), 501.11a
Hayes v. Co. School Bd. of Rutherford Co., 522.Tenn5
Henry v. U.S., 302.12
Hughes v. Schroeder, 22.9

Jones v. School Bd. (Alexandria), 522.Va15a

Kaminsky v. NYC Police Commr. Kennedy, 261.14

La. ex. rel. LeBlanc, Atty. Genl. v. Lewis, et al. and N.A.A.C.P., 204.16

Mannings v. Bd. of Public Instruction of Hillsborough Co. (formerly listed as Myers, Cannon, v.), 522.Fla3
McCoy, et al. v. Greensboro City Bd. of Educ., et al., 522.NC10
Marketime Drugs, Inc., Re, 571.33
McCloskey Construction Co., Re, 571.31
McKeever and Morrison v. U.S., 312.18
Morein, et al. v. Furman, N.J. Atty. Genl., 140.16
Morrow, et al. v. Mecklenburg Co. Bd. of Educ., et al., 522.NC11

N.A.A.C.P., Re Va. State Conf. of Branches, 204.15
Nash, et al. v. Bd. of Education of NYC, 280.5a
Nelson's Kiddie City, Collingdale, Inc. v. Oates, 140.14
New Orleans Branch, N.A.A.C.P., et al. v. Martin, Secy. of State, et al., 204.17
New York v. Exum, 303.23
New York v. Swiatkowski, 353.6
New York v. Walker, 303.22

Oyama and Jordan v. Pima Co. Clerk, 561.1

Pearson, et al. v. Frumenti, et al., 532.23
Perlo v. Herter, 252.32
Dr. Albert C. Perry, Jr., Re, 413.2
Perry v. School Dist. 81, Spokane, 110.12
Petite v. U.S., 321.8
Popper, U.S. v., 271.42
Presser, U.S. v., 331.10
Progress Development Corp. v. Village of Deerfield, 533.20
Pugach v. Bronx Co. Ct., 201.12

Rabin, et al., d/b/a Modern Book Store v. Schroeder, 22.10
Richmond, U.S. v., 259.6
Rios v. U.S., 302.13
Robinson v. Evans (Galveston), 522.Tex13
Russell v. Adams, Heffley, et al., Maplewood-Richmond Hts., 522.Mo1

Sheng and Fu-mei, U.S. v., 358.54
Shipp v. White, 522.Tex12
Silver v. N.Y. State Educ. Commr., 110.11
Simmons v. Edwards, (Friendship School Dist.), 522.-Tex11
Snyder, et al. v. Town of Newtown, et al., (formerly listed as Citizens for Connecticut Constitution, Inc. v. Newtown), 110.9
Steiner, U.S. v., 52.21
Streamwood Builders, Inc. v. Brolin, et al., 55.3

Texas v. Davis, 411.8
Tolbert, et al. v. Escambia Co. Bd. of Public Education (Pensacola), 522.Fla5
Two Guys from Harrison and Channel Lumber Co. v. Furman, N.J. Atty. Genl., 140.15

U.S. v. Alabama. (formerly listed as v. Livingston and Rogers), 501.6b
U.S. v. Alexander, 271.44
U.S., Allen, et al. v., 571.34
U.S. v. Browder, 360.8
U.S. v. Corbo, 353.5
U.S. v. Costello, 358.16
U.S. v. Fayette Co. Democratic Executive Comm., et al., (formerly listed as v. Tennessee), 501.12
U.S. v. Frew, 52.20
U.S., Henry v., 302.12
U.S., McKeever and Morrison v., 312.18
U.S., Petite v., 321.8
U.S. v. Popper, 271.42
U.S. v. Presser, 331.10
U.S. v. Richmond, 259.6
U.S., Rios v., 302.13
U.S. v. Sheng and Fu-mei, 358.54
U.S. v. Steiner, 52.21
U.S. v. Wheeldin, 271.43
U.S., Zborowski v., 312.17
Wheeldin, U.S. v., 271.43
Wolfe v. North Carolina, (formerly listed as N.C. v. Cooke), 551.NC1

Yee Choo Hin v. Immigration Service, San Francisco, 358.55

Zborowski v. U.S., 312.17

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
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CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

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ABOUT THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

The DOCKET is published 4 times each year, October to July, by the National Committee on Constitutional Rights and Liberties; Osmond K. Fraenkel, chairman of the DOCKET board; Ann Fagan Ginger, editor.

Vol. IV, No. 1 contained complete descriptions of all cases pending in July 1958 or instituted prior to November 1958. Volume V is a continuation of Volume IV. Pending cases in which there has been no change in status since the last description are listed below and marked with an *. Pending cases in which changes have occurred since the last issue will show the page reference of the previous description.

I. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ASSOCIATION (FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS) (10-299)

Books:

The public papers of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Edited by Henry M. Christman. Simon & Schuster, 237 pp., $4.50.

John Gill, Tide without turning: Elijah P. Lovejoy and freedom of the press. Star King Press, 256 pp., $4.50.

Elmer E. Smead, Freedom of speech by radio and television.

Pamphlet:

American Civil Liberties Union, Academic freedom and civil liberties for students, 1959.

Law review articles:

Robert E. McKay, The preference for freedom, 34 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1182-1222.

John P. Frank, The historic role of the Supreme Ct., 48 Ky. L. Jour. 26-27.

Paul A. Porter, The Supreme Ct. and individual liberties since 1952, 48 Ky. L. Rev. 48-62.

Bernard Schwartz, The Supreme Court—Oct. 1958 term, 58 Mich. L. Rev. 165-209.

Roger C. Cramton, The Supreme Ct. and state power to deal with subversion and loyalty, 43 Minn. L. Rev. 1025-1082.

Walter F. Murphy, Mr. Justice Jackson, free speech, and the judicial function, 12 Vand. L. Rev. 1019-1046.

Comment:

Constitutional law—treaties—effect of U.N. charter upon inconsistent state laws, 5 Villanova L. Rev. 100-107.

SPEECH AND PRESS (0-199)
See also Association (200-299)

10. *Licensing*

11. Meetings

12. Motion Pictures

Comment:

Movie censorship standards under the First Amendment, 9 DePaul L. Rev. 44-51.

12.2 *Kingsley Intl. Pictures Corp.* v. *N. Y. Bd. of Regents.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 684.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 1, 88.

Case notes:

24 Albany L. Rev. 205-9;
33 Temple L. Q. 242-6;
44 Minn. L. Rev. 334-47.

12.8 *Kingsley Intl. Pictures Corp.* v. *Blanc.* (Pa. S. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 1, 88. Cite: 153 A. 2d 243.

12.11 *Masque Theatre Corp.* v. *City of Los Angeles.* (Dist. Ct. of App., 2nd App. Dist., Civ. #23277.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 40. *Reversed* on ground trial ct. should have granted Pl. leave to amend after sustaining Def's. demurrer.

12.12 *Paramount Film Distributing Corp.* v. *Chicago.* (ND Ill., ED, #58-C-437.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 68. Cite: 172 F. Supp. 69.

Case note:

69 Yale L. Jour. 141-52.

12.13 *Empire Pictures* v. *City of Forth Worth.* (CA 5.)*

12.15 *Times Film Corp.* v. *City of Chicago.* (CA 7.)*

13. Peddlers

14. Books, Magazines

15. Miscellaneous

20. *Administrative Restrictions*

21. Customs

22. Post Office

22.5 *Grove Press, Inc. and Readers' Subscription, Inc.* v. *Christenberry, NYC Postmaster.* (CA 2.)*

22.7 *St. Clair Co. Comm. for Better Race Relations* v. *Cowles Magazines, Inc. and Jefferson News Co., Inc.* (St. Clair Co. Cir. Ct.)*

22.8 *Wirin* v. *Summerfield, Postmaster.* (DC DC.)*

22.9 *Hughes* v. *Schroeder.* (ND Ill., E. Div., #59 C 728.) Feb. 18, 1959: Def.-Postmaster notified Pl.-editor of Am. Jour. of Sociology he was holding two magazines from Czechoslovakia, to be delivered if "not for dissemination" and if Pl. signed form she "ordered, subscribed to or desired" same. After complaint filed, Def. delivered magazines. Issue: interpretation of 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act. Damage suit pending on Def's. answer to dismiss as moot.

Bernard Weisberg, Esq., 231 S. LaSalle, and Joel J. Sprayregan, Esq., 19 S. LaSalle, both of Chicago, for Ill. Div., A.C.L.U.

22.10 *Rabin, et al., d/b/a Modern Book Store* v. *Schroeder.* (ND Ill., E. Div., # 60 C 42.) Pl.-bookdealer suing Postmaster for refusal to deliver material from certain countries. Issues similar to *Hughes,* 22.9. Pending.

Bernard Weisberg, Esq., 231 S. LaSalle, and Joel J. Sprayregan, Esq., 19 S. LaSalle, both of Chicago, for Ill. Div., A.C.L.U.

22.11 *Big Table, Inc.* v. *Schroeder.* (ND Ill., E. Div., #59 C 1382.) Mar. 18, 1959: first issue of Pl.-literary magazine mailed. May 14: Def.-Postmaster notified Pl. of seizure of issue because "obscene and filthy." June 23: Postal H'g. Examiner heard testimony of literary critics re character of magazine as serious literature. Jy. 9: issued *ruled* "obscene and filthy", would *not* arouse interest of average reader in sex. Complaint filed. Issues: 1) due process violated by seizure without notice or hearing; 2) lack of power in P.O. to seize mail without court ruling on obscenity. Pending on cross motions for summary judgment.

Bernard Weisberg, Esq., 231 S. La Salle, and Joey J. Sprayregan, Esq., 19 S. LaSalle, both of Chicago, for Ill. Div., A.C.L.U.

22.12 *Four Star Publications, Inc., Knight Publishing Corp., et al.,* v. *Erbe, individually and as Iowa Atty. Genl.* (SD Ia., ##4-1020, 1021.) Def.-Atty. Genl. notified wholesale magazine distributors he had asked all Co. D.A.'s to have 42 "girlie" magazines removed from newsstands, violators to be prosecuted. 22 publishers sought injunctive relief. Jan. 25, 1960: trial on Atty. Gen'l's. authority to order removal. Decision awaited.

Raymond Rosenberg, Esq., 917 Savings & Loan Bldg.; Theodore T. Duffield, Esq., 430 Des Moines Bldg.; Lawyer, Lawyer and Ray, Esqs., 427 Fleming Bldg., all of Des Moines, Ia.

23. Miscellaneous

23.8 *Werner* v. *City of Knoxville* (ED Tenn., N. Div., #3425.)*

30. *Economic Restrictions*

30.1 *Independent Productions Corp and I. P. C. Distributors Inc.* v. *Loew's Inc., et al.* (SD NY, Civ. #110 304.)*

30.2 *Rubenstein and Richards* v. *NYC Police Comm'r. Kennedy, et al.* (NY Co. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 2, 68. After hearing, Def. *issued* identity cards to Pls., cancelled suspension of nightclub. Suit withdrawn without prejudice to renew.

40. *Contempt*

41. Federal Courts

42. State Courts

43. Other agencies

50. *Criminal Sanctions*

51. Disorderly conduct

51.4 *Talley* v. *People.* (U.S.S.C., #154.)*

51.7 *Alabama v. Howard, Jr.* (Ala. Sup. Ct.)*

Reports on disorderly conduct charges brought against Negro youth as result of attempts to be served in southern stores in next DOCKET.

52. Obscenity (see also 12, 14)

52.8 *People of New York* v. *Shapiro, et al.* (App. Div., Second Dept.)*

52.15 *Smith* v. *California.* (U.S.S.C., #9.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 41. Dec. 14, 1959: U.S.S.C. *reversed* conviction, *held* Los Angeles ordinance *unconstitutional.* Brennan, J. for Ct.: ordinance punished booksellers tho they had no notice of character of books they sold, so they would tend to restrict books sold to those inspected. Thus state would have imposed restriction on distribution of constitutionally protected as well as obscene literature. Black, J., concurring: result of this case is freedom for one bookseller, "but the way is left open for State censorship and punishment of all other booksellers by merely adding a few new words to old censorship laws". Concurring opinions by Douglas, Frankfurter, JJ.; Harlan, J. concurring in part, dissenting in part: conviction fatally defective because trial ct. refused to permit Def. to present evidence re communty's standards of obscenity.

52.20 *U.S.* v. *Frew.* (ED Mich., #37517.) Def. indicted in Michigan for mailing pictures and books previously found to be not obscene in SD Calif. litigation. Issues: can material be constitutionally protected in one district and obscene in another; constitutionality of 18 USC 1461? Pending.

Stanley Fleishman, Esq., 1741 Ivar Avenue, Hollywood.

52.21 *U.S.* v. *Steiner.* (ED Mich., #37580.) Facts, issues, and status similar to *Frew,* 52.20.
Stanley Fleishman, Esq., 1741 Ivar Avenue, Hollywood.

53. Defamation

54. Sedition (see also 241-4)

54.1 *U. S.* v. *Powell, et al.* (ND Calif., S. Div., #35065.)*

55. Picketing

55.3 *Streamwood Builders, Inc.* v. *Brolin, et al.* (Cook Co. Cir. Ct., #59 C 13773.) (Ill. App. Ct., 1st Dist., #47592.) Mothers' group picketed Pl's. development complaining of inadequate school facilities in new project. Oct. 7, 1959: 24 arrested for disturbing the peace; Streamwood Magistrate's Ct. *dismissed* charges. Cir. Ct. *issued* temporary injunction against picketing, without notice; appeal pending in App. Ct. Pl's. claim for damages and permanent injunction against picketing and otherwise publicizing school situation pending in Cir. Ct., with Def's. counter claim for damages for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

Heineman, Marks, Simons and Houghteling, Esqs., 105 W. Adams, and Willard J. Lassers, Esq., 11 S. LaSalle, all of Chicago.

55.4 *Fair Share Organization, et al.* v. *Kroger Co., Local 1460-Retail Clerks Intl. Assn.-AFL-CIO.* (Ind. Sup. Ct., #29792.) Pl.-organization picketed Def. retail grocery store for failing to hire Negro employees. Newton Cir. Ct. *issued* temporary injunction prohibiting picketing. Oct. 6, 1959: Pls'. appeal heard and submitted to Ind. Sup. Ct.

F. Laurence Anderson, Jr. and Hilbert L. Bradley, Esqs., 201 Deutsch Bldg., 1716 Broadway; Max Cohen, Esq., 738 Broadway; John Preston Ward, Esq., all of Gary, Ind.
Amicus appearance by Indiana Civil Liberties Union.

56. "Corrupt Practices"

57. Miscellaneous

57.1 *People of New York ex rel. Hearn* v. *Muste, et al.* (NY Ct. of App.)*

57.2 *People of New York* v. *Peck, et al.* (Spec. Sess., App. Term, NY Co.)*

And see cases at 120.

57.10 *Tennessee* v. *Clark, Barksdale, Carawan, Sturges.* (Cir. Ct., Grundy Co.)*

And see *Highlander Folk School,* 244.6.

60. *Civil Sanctions*

61. Defamation

61.4 *Steinberg v. O'Connor.* (DC Conn.)*

61.8 *Howard* v. *Lyons.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 593.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 90.

Case notes:

5 Villanova L. Rev. 121-9;
9 DePaul L. Rev. 115-21.

Case note:

Wash. supreme ct. abolishes distinction between libel and slander: *Grein* v. *La Poma,* (340 P. 2d 766, 1959), 11 Syra. L. Rev. 119-122.

62. Injunctions in labor disputes

63. Other injunctions

90. *Miscellaneous Freedom of Thought*

FREEDOM OF RELIGION (100-199)

110. *Separation of Church and State*

Book:

Paul Blanshard, God and man in Washington, 1959. $3.50.

Analysis:

Ill. Div., A.C.L.U., Relation of churches to the public schools, 1959.

110.1 *In re Application of Lewis and Klein,* v. *N. Y. State Commr. of Education.* (Spec. Sess., App. Term, Albany Co.)*

110.6 *Schempp* v. *School Dist. of Abington Township.* (U.S.S.C.)*

Case note:

45 Va. L. Rev. 1376-82.

110.8 *Engle* v. *Vitale.* (NY Sup. Ct., App. Div., 2d Dept.) For facts, see V DOCKET 3. Appeal to be argued in April.

110.9 *Snyder, et al.* v. *Town of Newtown, et als.* (formerly listed as *Citizens for Connecticut Constitution, Inc.* v. *Newton.*) (Conn. Sup. Ct. of Errors, #4848.) For facts, see V DOCKET 3. Parents of children attending local parochial school intervened as Defs. Issues: constitutionality of Sec. 10-281, Conn. Genl. Stat. 1958 Rev. as compelling Pl.-taxpayers to pay taxes to provide transportation to school under church direction, which is compulsion to support church; statute discriminates in denying free transportation to private schools conducted for profit; statute violates First Amendment and due process clause of Fourteenth Amendment. Feb. 2, 1960: heard and submitted.

Philip Reich and George Balter, Esqs., 955 Main St., Bridgeport.

110.10 *Chamberlin* v. *Dade Co. Bd. of Public Instruction, et al.* (Dade Co. Cir. Ct., #59 C 4928.) For facts, see V DOCKET 3. Dec. 23, 1959: Def's. motion to dismiss filed; pending.

Herbert L. Heiken, Esq., 748 Seybold Bldg., Miami.

110.11 *Silver* v. *N.Y. State Educ. Commr.* (NY Sup. Ct., 3d Dept.) Election held under N.Y. Education Law to permit use of public school funds to transport children to parochial school 35 mi. from home. Voters gave permission. Def. denied Pl.-taxpayer's appeal. Taxpayer's suit filed. Issue: whether action sanctions grant of public money in aid of religious denomination.

Judith P. Vladeck, Esq., for N.Y. Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., NYC.

110.12 *Perry* v. *School Dist. 81, Spokane.* (Wash. Sup. Ct.) (154 Wash. 920.) In suit testing constitutionality of released time program in Def's. schools, trial ct. *upheld* constitutionality of practice of distributing cards in schools to children for parents' signatures permitting children to be released from public school for religious instruction in local churches, and announcements by church representatives in public school concerning such instruction. Oct. 8, 1959: Wash. Sup. Ct. *affirmed* constitutionality of program, but *held improper* distribution of cards and announcements in school.

Carl Maxey, Esq., 211 Mohawk Bldg., Spokane.

110.13 *Archer* v. *County Council of Montgomery Co., et al.* (Montgomery Co. Cir. Ct.) Pls. allege Def.-Co. purchased land and conveyed it to Def.-hospital assn., which plans to transfer land outright to Catholic Holy Cross Hospital, plus cash from sale of part of land for highway. Pls. allege Catholic Hospital will follow code of sectarian medicine excluding birth control. Issue: constitutionality of use of public funds for such purpose. Pending.

Amicus appearance by Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, 1633 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

And see *Buxton,* 490.6.

120. *Pacifists and Conscientious Objectors*

130. *Denial of Tax Exemptions*

140. *Miscellaneous Restrictions*

140.10 *Massachusetts* v. *Crown Kosher Super Market.* (U.S.S.C., #532.) (176 F. Supp. 466.)*

Case note:

21 U. of Pitts. L. Rev. 123-32.

140.14 *Nelson's Kiddie City, Collingdale, Inc.* v. *Oates.* (ED Pa., #27144.) For facts, see V DOCKET 3. A consent decree *granting* a restraining order against Def. enforcing Sunday closing law was entered. Dec. 29, 1959: ct. *vacated* decree.

Melvin E. Caine, Esq., Delaware Co. Natl. Bk. Bldg., Darby, Pa.

140.15 *Two Guys from Harrison and Channel Lumber Co.* v. *Furman, N.J. Atty. Genl.* (N.J. Sup. Ct., #3043.) Suit by retail merchant testing constitutionality of Sunday closing law, passed by N.J. legislature and approved by referendum in 12 N.J. counties. Nov. 27, 1959: Super. Ct. *upheld* constitutionality of act. Appeal heard and submitted to N.J. Sup. Ct.

Clancy and Hayden, Esqs., 11 Commerce St.; Stein and Feinseth, Esqs., 24 Commerce St., all of Newark.

140.16 *Morein, et al.* v. *Furman, N.J. Atty. Genl.* (DC N.J.) Pls.-retail merchants who observe Jewish Sabbath sought temporary restraining order against enforcement of Sunday closing law passed by N.J. legislature and approved by referendum in 12 counties. Dec. 11, 1959: 3-judge Fedl. ct. (2-1) *denied* Pls'. motion for temporary injunction pending outcome of state ct. suit testing constitutionality of law on First Amendment grounds of freedom of religion.

Leo Pfeffer, Esq., for American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th, NYC.

See *Two Guys from Harrison,* 140.15.

ASSOCIATION: As affecting the organization itself (200-239)

200. *Privileges*

201. Meetings

202. Tax exemption

202.1 *Communist Party* v. *Moysey.* (U.S. Tax Ct.)*

203. N.L.R.B. Certification (see also 291)

203.3 *U. S.* v. *Pezzati, et al.* (DC Colo.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 5, V DOCKET 3. Three Defs. pleaded nolo contendere; 2 Defs. acquitted by trial ct.; 9 convicted by jury Dec. 18, 1959. Post-trial motions argued March 14, 1960.

And see *West,* 291.20.

204. Continued existence (see also 213, 223)

204.1 *N.A.A.C.P.* v. *Alabama.* (Alabama S. Ct.)*

204.1a *Alabama* v. *Mitchell and Patton.* (Ala. Cir. Ct., Montgomery.)*

204.3 *Williams, Ga. Revenue Commr.* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Fulton Super. Ct., Atlanta Judicial Cir., #A-58654.)*

204.4 *Harrison* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 167.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 91.

Case note:

33 S. Cal. L. Rev. 82-7.

204.4a *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund* v. *Harrison.* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 6. April 1960: appeal set for argument.

204.6 *Arkansas* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co.)*

204.7 *Arkansas ex rel. Atty. Genl.* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co.)*

204.8 *Arkansas ex rel. Atty. Genl.* v. *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co., #44,679.)*

204.9 *Arkansas ex rel. Bennett* v. *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co., #45,183.)

204.10 *Bates, et al.* v. *Little Rock.* (U.S.S.C., #41.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 6, 43, 70. Feb. 23, 1960: U.S.S.C. unanimously *reversed* Defs. convictions for refusal to disclose names of N.A.A.C.P. members required under city ordinance. Stewart, J. for the Ct.: disclosure "would work a significant interference with the freedom of association" of N.A.A.C.P. members, including "harassment and threats of bodily harm . . . community hostility and economic reprisals . . ." "This repressive effect, while in part the result of private attitudes and pressures, was brought to bear only after the exercise of governmental power had threatened to force disclosure of the members' names." Cities failed "to demon-

strate a controlling justification" for deterrence of free association. Black, J. with Douglas, J., *concurring*: ordinances violated freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by First Amendment.

204.12 *North Little Rock* v. *Fair.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co.)*

204.13 *Shelton* v. *McKinley.* (U.S.S.C., #541.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 92. Jan. 25, 1960: U.S.S.C. *noted* probable jurisdiction. Issues on appeal: constitutionality of 1958 Ark. law prohibiting employment of public school teacher who fails to file affidavit listing all organizations to which he belonged during preceding 5 yrs.; effect of statute on freedom of association and academic freedom.

And see *Carr,* 204.13a.

204.13a *Carr, et al.* v. *Young.* (Ark. Sup. Ct., #5-1978.) Pls.-Univ. of Ark. prof. and Little Rock High teacher sued to test constitutionality of Ark. Teacher Affidavit Law, Act 10 of 1958 (see *Shelton,* 204.13). Pulaski Co. Chancery Ct. *held* act *constitutional.* Feb. 8, 1960: Ark. Sup. Ct. *affirmed, held* private employers have privilege of asking what organizations employee belonged to and public employers could not be denied privilege, *but* law could become invalid if administered "with an evil eye and an unequal hand". Pls. petition for rehearing pending.

Edwin E. Dunaway, Esq., Union Life Bldg., Little Rock.

522.Ark3b *Smith, et al.* v. *Gov. Faubus, et al. and Ark. Sovereignty Comm.* (Ark. S. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 39, 82, V DOCKET 4. Cite: 327 S.W. 2d 562.

204.14 *Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar* v. *N.A.A.C.P.: N.A.A.-C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund, Inc.; Va. State Conf. of Branches, N.A.A.C.P.* (Richmond Chancery Ct., #503.)*

204.15 *Re Va. State Conf. of Branches, N.A.A.C.P.* (Va. State Corp. Comm.) Dec. 15, 1959: State Corp. Comm. *ordered* N.A.A.C.P. to make its membership list available for inspection, under 1924 act empowering inspection of books of any assn. or corp. soliciting contributions for any cause. Pending.

204.16 *La. ex. rel. LeBlanc, Atty. Genl.* v. *Lewis, et al. and N.A.A.C.P* (DC La., Baton Rouge Div., #1678.) For facts, see II DOCKET 5, #213.1, and .2.

and

204.17 *New Orleans Branch, N.A.A.C.P., et al.* v. *Martin, Secy. of State, et al.* (DC La., New Orleans Div., #8554.) Two suits filed 1956 and 1958, consolidated Oct. 30, 1959, and 3-judge fedl. ct. convoked to hear Pl's. application for injunction to restrain Defs. from continuing to enforce permanent injunction issued by state court in 1956 restraining Pl.-organization from operating in La. Feb. 5, 1960: 3-judge fedl. ct. *held* La. Rev. Stats. 401-409 requiring organizations to file with secy. of state membership lists and affidavits that officers never cited as communists by UnAmerican Activties Comm. or U.S. Atty. Genl. *not applicable* to N.A.A.C.P. because such requirement would violate First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly, and due process clause of Fourteenth Amendment.

210. *Compulsory Registration*

211. 1950 Internal Security Act

211.1 *Communist Party of the U. S.* v. *Subversive Activities Control Bd.* (U.S.S.C., #537.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 7,71, 92. Feb. 5, 1960: U.S.S.C. *granted* certiorari, ordered case argued Oct. 10, 1960, after *Scales* and *Noto,* 242.2 and .4.

211.2 *Jefferson School* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.3 *Labor Youth League* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.4 *Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.5 *Rogers* v. *Civil Rights Congress.* (S.A.C.B., #106-53.)*

211.6 *Rogers* v. *Washington Pension Union.* (S.A.C.B., #114-55.)*

211.7 *Haufrecht* v. *S.A.C.B. (re Am. Peace Crusade.)* (S.A.C.B., #117-56.)*

211.8 *Rogers* v. *California Labor School in San Francisco.* (CA DC.)*

211.9 *Rogers* v. *Am. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born.* (S.A.C.B.)*

211.10 *Rogers* v. *California Emergency Defense Committee.* (S.A.C.B.)*

211.12 *Blau* v. *S.A.C.B.* (formerly entitled *Rogers* v. *Colorado Comm. to Protect Civil Liberties.*) (CA DC.)*

212. 1954 Communist Control Act

212.1 *Rogers* v. *Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.* (S.A.C.B.)*

213. State Laws

213.3 *Wikler, NY Supt. of Insurance, as Liquidator of Intl. Workers Order, Inc.* v. *City Terrace Cultural Center.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.)*

220. *Listing*

221. By the Attorney General of the United States

221.5 *Rogers* v. *Californians for the Bill of Rights.* (Dept. of Justice.)*

221.6 *Rogers* v. *Natl. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.* (Dept. of Justice.)*

222. By Congressional Committees

And see cases at 271.

222.1 *Wheeldin* v. *Wheeler, et al.* (CA 9.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 44. Appeal to be argued April, 1960.

And see *Wheeldin,* 271.43.

222.6 *Tuominen* v. *Wheeler.* (ND Cal., SDiv., #38487.)*

223. By state authorities

223.1 *Luscomb* v. *Bowker, et al.* (Suffolk Co. Ct.)*

223.2 *Tormey* v. *Bowker, et al.* (Suffolk Co. Ct.)*

ASSOCIATION: As affecting members (240-299)

240. *Criminal Penalties for Membership*

241. Smith Act: conspiracy

241.8 *Bary, et al.* v. *U. S.* (DC Colo.) (CA 10.)*

Court appointed counsel on appeal: Profs. Austin W. Scott, Jr. and Theodore Borrillo; John R. Evans, Esq. and Ira C. Rothgerber, Jr., Esq., all of Denver; also of counsel John J. Abt, Esq., 320 Broadway, NYC.

242. Smith Act: mere membership

242.1 *Lightfoot* v. *U. S.* (ND Ill. E.D.)*

242.2 *Scales* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C., #8.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 9, 93. Feb. 5, 1960: U.S.S.C. (Clark, J., diss.) *ordered* reargument put over to Oct. 10, 1960 with *Noto*, 242.4 and *CP* v. *SACB*, 211.1.

242.3 *Blumberg* v. *U. S.* (DC Pa.)*

242.4 *Noto* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C., #4 Misc.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 9, V DOCKET 5. Feb. 5, 1960: U.S.S.C. *ordered* argument put over to Oct. 10, 1960 with *Scales*, 242.2 and *CP* v. *SACB*, 211.1.

242.5 *U. S.* v. *Weiss.* (ND Ill. E.D.)*

242.7 *U. S.* v. *Russo.* (DC Mass.)*

242.8 *U. S.* v. *Hellman.* (CA 9.)*

242.9 *U. S.* v. *Foster.* (CA 2.)*

243. 18 U.S.C. 2384

244. State laws

244.6 *Tennessee ex rel. Sloan* v. *Highlander Folk School, et al.* (Grundy Co. Cir. Ct., #90.) For facts, see V DOCKET 5. Feb. 16, 1960: Cir. Ct. *revoked* charter of Def.-school, *ordered* receiver to wind up school's affairs on grounds: 1) state laws requiring segregation apply to private schools, are constitutional, and were consistently violated by school; 2) school deeded land for home to school president which violated non-profit charter of school; 3) sale of beer at school without license violated state criminal law. School continuing in operation, pending appeal.

And see *Clark*, 57.10.

244.7 *Alabama* v. *Wood.* (Ala. Ct. of App.) For facts, see V DOCKET 5. Dec. 8, 1959: Ct. of App. *reversed* Def's. conviction, discharged Def.

250. *Civil Disabilities: Federal*

251. Federal employment

251.30 *Jackson* v. *Allen Industries, Inc.* (U.S.S.C.)*

251.31 *Haber* v. *Gates.* (DC DC.) Security clearance of Pl.-engineer *suspended*; *affirmed* after hearing before Industrial Personnel Security Bd. Application for reconsideration in light of *Greene* v. *McElroy*, 360 U.S. 474, IV DOCKET 96, not acted on since no review procedure adopted. Suit to nullify all proceedings and restore security clearance pending.

Stanley Faulkner, Esq., 9 E. 40th St., NYC; Forer and Rein, Esqs., 711 14th St. NW, Washington, D.C.

And see cases at 268.

252. Deprivation of passport rights, right to travel

Comment:

Secretary of state has power to restrict travel to areas designated as "trouble spots", 5 N.Y. L. For. 402-408.

252.23 *Leff* v. *Herter.* (DC DC.)*

252.27 *Worthy* v. *Herter.* (U.S.S.C., #444.) (270 F. 2d 905.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 10, 94. Dec. 7, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari. Cite: 361 U.S. 918.

252.28 *Frank* v. *Herter.* (U.S.S.C., #445.) (269 F. 2d 245.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 45, 94. Dec. 7, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari. Cite: 361 U.S. 918.

252.30 *Jerome* v. *Herter.* (DC DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 45, 94 V DOCKET 5. Nov. 24, 1959: suit filed for passport after former passport invalidated following Pl's. travel to U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, then restricted areas. Pending.

252.31 *Porter* v. *Herter.* (U.S.S.C., #488.) For facts, see V DOCKET 6. Dec. 7, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

252.32 *Perlo* v. *Herter.* (DC DC.) May 4, 1959: Pl. applied for passport to accept lecture invitations in Europe. June, 1959: Passport Div. sent special questionnaire re espionage activities; Pl. answered under protest. Oct., 1959: Passport Div. asked what other names Pl. used; Pl. answered under protest. Dec. 2, 1959: Pl. sued for issuance of passport. Dec. 7, 1959: Pl. *received* passport. Case mooted.

Leonard Boudin, Esq., 25 Broad St., NYC.

252.51 *Sherwood, Bigelow, et al.* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #197 Misc.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 10, 72, V DOCKET 6. Cite for cert. denied: 361 U.S. 852.

252.52 *U.S.* v. *Reynolds.* (U.S.S.C.) (80 S. Ct. 29.)*

253. Unfavorable Army discharges

253.9 *Olenick* v. *Brucker.* (DC DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 10, 72. CA DC *remanded* to DC for further proceedings to ascertain whether Army Bd. made proper findings.

253.51 *Dr. Belsky* v. *U.S.* (U.S. Ct. of Claims.)*

254. Deprivation of veterans disability payments

254.2 *Thompson* v. *Whittier, Admr., Veterans Affairs.* (DC DC.)*

255. Deprivation of Social Security rights

255.1 *Flemming* v. *Nestor.* (U.S.S.C., #54.)*

Case note:

73 Harv. L. Rev. 590-3.

256. Deprivation of housing rights

257. Deprivation of Federal licenses

257.3 *In re Application of Borrow for Renewal of Radio Operator's License.* (CA DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 11, 46. F.C.C. *denied* license; petition to review pending in CA DC.

257.4 *In re Johnson.* (F.C.C.)*

257.5 *In re Cronan.* (F.C.C.)*

258. Deportation proceedings (see also 358)

Law review article:

Siegfried Hesse, The constitutional status of the lawfully admitted permanent resident alient: The inherent limits of the power to expel, 69 Yale L. Journal 262-97.

258.6 *Niukkanen* v. *McAlexander.* (U.S.S.C., #130.) (265 F. 2d 825, c.g. 361 U.S. 808.) For facts, see V DOCKET 6. Argued Feb. 23, 1960.

Nels Peterson, Esq., 901 Loyalty Bldg.; Charles Robinson, Esq., 1006 Failing Bldg.; Reuben Lenske, Esq., Lawyers Bldg.; all of Portland; Joseph Forer, Esq., 711 14th St. NW, Washington, D.C.

Amicus brief of National Lawyers Guild, 154 Nassau, NYC, denied;

Amicus brief of Am. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born, 49 E. 21, NYC, accepted.

259. Denaturalization and Naturalization proceedings (see also 358)

259.4 *U.S.* v. *Polites.* (U.S.S.C., #631.) (272 F. 2d 709.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 11, 46, V DOCKET 6. Feb. 23, 1960: certiorari *granted.*

259.5 *Chaunt* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #593.) (270 F. 2d 179.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 95, V DOCKET 6. Feb. 29, 1960: certiorari *granted.*

259.6 *U.S.* v. *Richmond.* (ND Calif., SDiv., #31995.) 1922: Def. entered U.S. 1940: Def. stated on alien registration card he had been member Communist Party in previous 5 yrs.; 1942: Def. repeated this information. 1943: while serving in U.S. Army, Def. became U.S. citizen. 1952: Def. convicted under Smith Act, (*Yates, et al.* v. *U.S.*, 241.1.) 1957: conviction reversed. Nov. 20, 1959: DC held *for Def.* in denaturalization suit brought 1952, *held* Def. had not obtained naturalization illegally or by fraud because Def. had disclosed Communist Party membership earlier.

George R. Andersen, Esq., 240 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

260. *Civil Disabilities: State, Local and Private*

261. State or local governmental employment (see also 343)

261.1 *Wilkins* v. *Carlander, et al.* (Super. Ct., King Co., #490844.)*

261.3 *Hehir* v. *NYC Transit Authority, NY State Civil Service Commission, et ano.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div.)*

261.5 *Reif* v. *NYC Dept. of Hospitals.* (NY Co. Sup. Ct., Spec. Term, Part One.)*

261.7 *Crowe* v. *County of Wayne, Mich.* (Cir. Ct., Wayne Co.)*

261.9 *Wolstenholme* v. *Oakland Library Bd.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) (344 P. 2d 53.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 12, V DOCKET 6. Feb. 3, 1960: Def's. appeal heard by Calif. Sup. Ct.

261.12 *Wilson* v. *Los Angeles Civil Service Comm.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 72, V DOCKET 6. Calif. Sup. Ct. *issued* alternate writ of mandate returnable Apr. 4.

261.14 *Kaminsky* v. *NYC Police Commr. Kennedy.* (NY Sup. Ct., App. Div., 1st Dept.) 1951: Pl. appointed to NY police force. 1956: Def. discharged Pl. after departmental trial because Pl. had not volunteered information on application form under "Remarks" that he'd been member of Young Communist League and American Peace Mobilization. Feb. 15, 1960: App. Div. unanimously *set aside dismissal,* ordered Pl. reinstated to Police Dept. because no evidence Pl. had been member of group advocating overthrow of gov't., and "Communist activities form" too indefinite.

Victor J. Herwitz, Esq., 165 Broadway, NYC.

262. Teaching (see also 267 and 342)

Comment:

Academic freedom, tenure, and the law: a comment on *Worzella* v. *Bd. of Regents,* 73 Harv. L. Rev. 304-322.

Case note:

Bd. of Regents must make findings of fact; admission of hearsay and opinion evidence and combination of prosecuting and judging functions deny fair hearing: *State ex rel. Ball* v. *McPhee,* (94 N.W. 2d 711, Wis. 1959), 73 Harvard L. Rev. 406-408.

262.1 *DeGroate, et al.* v. *Long Beach Unified School Dist.* (Los Angeles Super. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 12, 95. Decision for Def.; case closed.

263. Denial of State unemployment insurance rights (see also 346)

263.1 *Syrek* v. *California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bd., et al.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., 1st Dist., Div. 1.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 12. Jan. 22, 1960: Ct. of App. *reversed, held* Pl. refused civil service job because of conscientious objection to loyalty oath, therefore benefits may not be withheld, since law does not require person to take oath.

263.2 *Re Albertson.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 12, V DOCKET 7. Date of argument: March 1960.

263.4 *Jackson* v. *Calif. Unemp. Insurance Bd.* (Calif. Unemp. Ins. App. Bd.)*

264. Denial of State licenses

265. Proceedings against attorneys and Bar applicants (see also 345, 373)

265.4 *In re Schlesinger.* (Allegheny Co. Common Pleas Ct., Pa.)*

265.5 *In re Steinberg.* (Allegheny Co. Common Pleas Ct., Pa.)*

265.21 *Konigsberg* v. *State Bar of California and Comm. of Bar Examiners.* (U.S.S.C., #661.) (344 P. 2d 777.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 12-13, V DOCKET 7. March 14, 1960: U.S.S.C. *granted* certiorari.

265.23 *Re Anastaplo.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 13, 47, 73, 95. Nov. 19, 1959: Ill. S. Ct. (11-6) *affirmed* Report of Comm. on Character and Fitness denying applicant admission to the bar; 2 dissenting opinions filed. Petition re rehearing denied. Petition for certiorari filed in U.S.S.C.

Case note:

19 Law. Guild Rev. 126-164.

265.25 *Marshall* v. *State Bar of California and Comm. of Bar Examiners.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.)*

And see *Va. State Bar,* 204.14.

266. Deprivation of right to tax exemption

267. Private employment — teaching (see also 262, 280 and 342)

268. Private employment — defense establishments (see also 344)

268.1a *Graham* v. *Richmond.* (CA DC.) (272 F. 2d 517.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 13, V DOCKET 7. Case closed on basis of CA decision for Pl.

268.1b *Homer* v. *Richmond.* (DC DC.)*

268.3a *Dupree* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) (264 F. 2d 140, 266 F. 2d 373, c.d. 361 U.S. 823.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 13, 95, V DOCKET 7.

268.5b *Dressler* v. *McElroy, et ano.* (DC DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 13. Jan. 7, 1960: DC entered consent order declaring *null and void* and of no legal effect any security orders or determinations entered against Pl., expunged from Dept. of Defense records all references thereto, restrained Dept. from continuing such rulings in effect.

268.7 *Kreznar* v. *Wilson.* (DC DC.)*

268.10 *Berman, et al.* v. *Nat'l. Maritime Union, et al.* (SD NY.)*

268.11 *Lundquist* v. *Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Local 97.* (Calif. Super. Ct., San Francisco.)*

268.12 *Greene* v. *McElroy.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 474.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 96.

Case note:

16 Wash. and Lee L. Rev. 293-302.

268.14 *Cafeteria and Rest. Workers Union Local 743* v. *McElroy.* (CA DC, #14,689.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 47.

Bernard Dunau, Esq., 912 Dupont Circle Bldg., Washington, D.C.

268.15 *Spector* v. *McElroy, et al.* (formerly listed as v. *Sperry Gyroscope.*) (CA DC, #14,615.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 47. July 1959: CA DC uanimously *reversed,* citing *Greene* v. *McElroy,* 268.12. (Charge against Pl. based on membership in Socialist Workers Party 1939-1949.)

Gerhard Van Arkel, Esq., 1701 K St. NW; David I. Shapiro, Esq., Wyatt Bldg., both of Washington, D.C.

269. Private employment — Other

269.1 *Faulk* v. *AWARE, Inc., et al.* (Sup. Ct., N.Y. Co.)*

269.2 *Allen v. Local 1976, Carpenters Union-AFL-CIO.* (U.S. S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 14, 73, 96. Jan. 11, 1960: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

270. *Criminal Penalties for Non-disclosure* (see also 330)

271. Congressional Committees (see also 222, 330)

271.5 *Davis* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C., #456.) (269 F. 2d 357; 361 U.S. 852, 919.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 15, V DOCKET 7. Dec. 7, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari. Def. serving 6 mth. sentence; fined $250.

271.6 *Watson* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.7 *Barenblatt* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 109.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 15, 96.

Case notes:

34 Tulane L. Rev. 192-7;
28 Fordham L. Rev. 522-9.

271.9 *Russell* v. *U. S.* (CA DC., #13529.)*

271.10 *Deutch* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.12 *Gojack* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.13 *U. S.* v. *Metcalf.* (SD Ohio.)*

271.15 *Shelton* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.16 *U. S.* v. *Whitman.* (CA DC.)*

271.17 *Knowles* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.19 *Price* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.20 *Liveright* v. *U. S.* (CA DC.)*

271.23 *U. S.* v. *Sullivan.* (SD NY., #152-238.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 16. Trial date postponed to March 21, 1960.

271.24 *U. S.* v. *Yarus aka Tyne.* (SD NY., #15586.)*

271.25 *U. S.* v. *Seeger.* (SD NY.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 16. Jan. 27, 1960: DC *denied* Gov't. moved to quash subpoena served by Def. on Rep. Walter, Chairman, House Comm. on UnAmerican Activities. Trial date: March 21, 1960.

271.27 *U. S.* v. *Hartman.* (CA 9.)*

271.28 *U. S.* v. *Grumman.* (DC DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 16. Feb. 1, 1960: DC *granted* Def's. motion to dismiss on grounds of vagueness 3 out of 4 counts asking about "Com-

munist" matters, rather than about "member of Communist Party".

271.29 *U. S.* v. *Silber.* (DC DC.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 16. Feb. 1, 1960: DC *granted* Def's. motion to dismiss on grounds of vagueness 1 out of 3 counts asking about "Communist" matters, rather than about "members of Communist Party".

271.30 *U. S.* v. *Feuer.* (ED La., #26,322.)*

271.31 *Wilkinson* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 48. CA 5 *affirmed* conviction; petition for certiorari pending in U.S.S.C.

271.32 *Braden* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 48. CA 5 *affirmed* conviction; petition for certiorari to be filed in U.S.S.C.

271.33 *U. S.* v. *Yellin.* (ND Ind.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97, V DOCKET 8. Pre-trial motions *denied.* In trial without jury, Def. called Cong. Walter as witness re legislative purpose of UnAmerican Activities Comm. hearings, reports, etc.; expert testimony of Prof. Thomas Emerson re effects of Comm. on exercise of First Amendment rights rejected by Ct. DC found Def. *guilty;* 1 yr. sentence. To be appealed.

271.34 *U. S.* v. *Lehrer.* (ND Ind.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97. Pre-trial motions *denied.* Pending.

271.35 *U. S.* v. *Malis.* (ND Ind.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97. Pre-trial motions *denied.* Pending.

271.36 *U. S.* v. *Samter.* (ND Ind.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97. Pre-trial motions *denied.* Pending.

271.37 *U. S.* v. *Turoff.* (CA 2.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97. Dec. 1959: Def. tried before jury, found *guilty* on 2 counts of contempt, 1 count dismissed for vagueness. Appeal pending.

271.38 *U. S.* v. *Ingerman.* (ND NY.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97. Dec. 1959: during trial before jury, DC *dismissed* single count against Def. on ground of vagueness, question dealing with "Communist" rather than "Communist Party" activities.

271.40 *U. S.* v. *O'Connor.* (ND N.J.) For facts, see V DOCKET 8.*

Leonard Boudin, Esq., 25 Broad St., NYC; Morton Stavis, Esq., 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

271.41 *U. S.* v. *Rosenkrantz.* (DC Mass., #59-186-W.) For facts, see V DOCKET 8. Dec. 9, 1959: Def. pleaded *nolo contendere; sentenced* to 3 month term.

271.42 *U. S.* v. *Popper.* (DC DC.) Def.-atty. cited for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions before UnAmerican Activities Comm. concerning denial of passports to Communist Party members, on First Amendment grounds. Pending.

Leonard Boudin, Esq., 25 Broad St., NYC.

271.43 *U. S.* v. *Wheeldin.* (SD Cal., #27811.) Def.-newspaperman sued to quash UnAmerican Activities Comm. subpoena (see 222.1), did not appear at hearing after being subpoenaed, on grounds of lack of power of Comm. to question him, under First Amendment. After trial, DC found Def. *guilty*; 30 days, $100. fine. Appeal to be filed.

271.44 *U. S.* v. *Alexander.* (DC DC.) Def.-social worker cited for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions before UnAmerican Activities Comm. as to persons who were Communist Party members in Chicago in 1956, on grounds of conscience. Pending.

And see cases at 222.

272. State committees

And see cases at 223.

272.2 *Uphaus* v. *Wyman, Atty. Genl. of New Hampshire.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 72.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 97, V DOCKET 8. Dec. 15, 1959: Def. *sentenced* to one yr. in prison, or until he purged himself of contempt by turning over names of 600 guests at Def's. World Fellowship camp. Appeal pending in N.H. Sup. Ct. for immediate release, on ground statute which Def. questioned has expired.

272.3 *DeGregory* v. *Wyman, Atty. Genl. of N.H.* (Super. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 16, 97, V DOCKET 8. Atty. Genl. subpoenaed Def. to answer questions under statute passed after expiration of statute involved in original litigation.

272.4 *N.A.A.C.P., Va. Conference of N.A.A.C.P., et al.* v. *Ames.* (ED Va.)*

And see cases at 204.

273. Legal and administrative tribunals

274. Refusal to produce records

274.3 *McPhaul* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #674). For facts, see IV DOCKET 17, V DOCKET 8. CA 6 *affirmed* conviction, petition for certiorari *granted.*

280. *Civil Penalties for Non-disclosure (see also* 340)

280.1 *Nostrand* v. *Balmer.* (U.S.S.C., #342.) (361 U.S. 873.)* And see cases at 221.

280.5 *Matter of N.Y. Bd. of Education* v. *Allen, et al.* (NYC Bd. of Educ.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 17-18, 74. NYC Bd. of Educ. dropped charges against 2 teacher-Pls., and reinstated them. After Pls. filed suit, 280.5a, departmental trials as to remaining 3-Pls., on charge of "false swearing under oath"; decision awaited.

280.5a *Nash, et al.* v. *Bd. of Education of NYC.* (Brooklyn Sup. Ct.) Suit filed by 4 teachers involved in 280.5, seeking immediate reinstatement and dismissal of charges, 6 months after Ct. of App. decision in their favor. Dec. 7, 1959: Sup. Ct. *ordered* Def.-Bd. to hold hearings immediately or reinstate. See 280.5.

280.8 *Allen* v. *Office Employees Intl. Union, et al.* (King Co. Ct.)*

280.10 *Wirin* v. *Ostly and Jordan.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 49, 98. Super. Ct. *affirmed* validity of loyalty oath. Appeal pending before Calif. Sup. Ct.

290. *Penalties for False Disclosure*

291. Taft-Hartley Oath (see also 203)

291.1 *Jencks* v. *U.S.* (353 U.S. 357).

For cases and law review discussion of *Jencks* rule: see cases at 312 and 355.

291.4 *Travis* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C., #479.) (CA 10.)*

291.5 *Lohman* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C., #268.) (266 F. 2d 3.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 18. Petition for certiorari *denied* Dec. 14, 1959.

291.6 *Killian* v. *U. S.* (CA 7, #12407.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 18. Jan. 11, 1960: CA 7 *affirmed* conviction; petition for rehearing pending.

291.7 *U. S.* v. *Fred and Marie Haug.* (ND Ohio, ED.)*

And see *West*, 291.20.

291.20 *U. S.* v. *West, Haug, et al.* (CA 6.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 18, 49. Feb. 15, 1960: CA 6 *affirmed* conviction; petition for rehearing pending.

292. Government Security Questionnaires

293. Miscellaneous

293.1 *New York* v. *Carman.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 49, 98. Cite for conviction *affirmed*, 160 N.E. 2d 484.

295. *Right of Privacy*

II. DUE PROCESS AND RELATED RIGHTS (FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS) (300-499)

Mass. Atty. Gen'l's Office, Rights of persons arrested and rights of police in making arrests. (Mass. Capitol Bldg., Boston, 1959.)

300. *Searches and Seizures*

Law review article:

Yale Kamisar, *Wolf* and *Lustig* ten years later: illegal state evidence in state and fed. cts., 43 Minn. L. Rev. 1083-1198.

Case notes:

The Fed. rule and N.Y. rule traced as to admissibility of illegally obtained and wire-tapped evidence in fed. and state cts.: *People* v. *Variano*, (5 N.Y. 2d. 391, 157 N.E. 2d 857, 1959), 5 N.Y. L. For. 415-419.

Inspection of personal automobile: *Aronovitz* v. *City of Miami, Fla.*, (Cir. ct., Dade Co., Feb. 20, 1959, 27 U.S.L. Week 2448, Mar. 10, 1959), 12 Okla. L. Rev. 549-551.

301. Wiretapping

301.11 *U.S.* v. *Silverman.* (CA DC, #15186.) For facts, see V DOCKET 9. Feb. 4, 1960: conviction *affirmed* (2-1). Petition for rehearing pending.

Edward Bennett Williams, Esq., 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

301.12 *Pugach* v. *Bronx Co. Ct.* (CA 2.) Def., facing trial in state court on charge of conspiracy to commit assault, sought injunction in fedl. DC to prevent use of wiretap evidence in state trial. DC *denied* injunction. Feb. 11, 1960: CA 2 *granted* stay of use of such evidence pending argument and decision by CA 2 on merits. Medina, J. for maj.: ". . . . once the Federal law against wiretapping has been violated by state enforcement officers testifying at the trial to the contents of the wiretap, and a conviction has been obtained by use of such proof, the only remedy may well be a criminal prosecution against the enforcement officers who have violated the law or perhaps a civil suit by the convicted defendant for damages. That such remedies are hopelessly inadequate and that the convicted man will have suffered irreparable injury would seem to be self-evident. But here we can act in time to prevent the additional violation that will occur when the wiretap evidence is divulged and used at the trial . . ." Madden, J., *diss.*

302. Other Federal cases

302.9 *U. S.* v. *Abel.* (U.S.S.C., #2.)*

302.11 *Wirin* v. *Hilden, et al.* (SD Calif.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 50, V DOCKET 9. Def's. motion for summary judgment pending.

302.12 *Henry* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #17.) Jan. 24, 1958: Def. tried in DC for theft from interstate shipment; *convicted.* CA 7 *affirmed.* Nov. 23, 1959: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (7-2), by Douglas, J.: FBI agents investigating liquor thefts stopped an auto without probable cause; Def. was passenger in car. In search of auto, FBI found radios, took Def. to office for questioning, hours later learned radios had been stolen. *Held*: fedl. agents could not make felony arrests without warrants unless offenses committed in their presence or unless they had reasonable grounds to believe persons had committed or were committing a crime. These facts not present here, and "fact that afterward contraband was discovered is not enough." Clark, J., *diss.*, with Warren, C.J.

302.13 *Rios* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Feb. 17, 1957: Def. arrested without warrant while passenger in taxi; package of narcotics found in cab. Def. not known to police, had not been seen committing offense, not known to have participated in crime. May 10, 1957: Calif. Super. Ct. directed verdict of *acquittal* because of illegally-seized evidence. June 19, 1957: Def. indicted by Fedl. grand jury for violating fedl. narcotic law. DC *denied* Def's. petition to dismiss indictment because based solely on illegally-obtained evidence; *convicted;* 20 yrs. CA 9 *affirmed.* Petition for certiorari pending in U.S.S.C.

Amicus appearance by A.C.L.U. of S. California, by A. L. Wirin and Arthur D. Deckelman, Esqs., Los Angeles; Rowland Watts and Melvin L. Wulf, Esqs., 170 Fifth Ave., NYC.

Case notes:

Fingerprints taken after illegal arrest inadmissible in fedl. prosecution: *Bynum* v. *U.S.*, (262 F. 2d 465, D.C. Cir., 1958), 34 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1330-1334.

Evidence obtained in violation of postal regulation not illegal and thus admissible in fedl. cts.: *U.S.* v. *Schwartz*, (D.C.E.D. Pa., Docket no. 19953, 1959), 33 Temple L. Quarterly 250-255.

303. Other State cases

303.5 *Franklin, et al.* v. *Gough, et al.* (Los Angeles Super. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 19. Apr. 18, 1960: trial date.

303.9 *Eaton* v. *Price, Dayton Police Chief.* (U.S.S.C., #30.) 168 U.S. 123.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 19, 75, 99. Heard and submitted.

303.9a *Frank* v. *Maryland.* For facts, see IV DOCKET 75. Cite: 359 U.S. 360.

Case notes:

11 Syra L. Rev. 94-8;
9 DePaul L. Rev. 81-5;
34 Tulane L. Rev. 202-5;
28 Fordham L. Rev. 529-34.

303.10 *Swanson* v. *McGuire, et al.* (ND Ill., # 57-C-1164.)*

303.14 *Cedeno, et al.* v. *Lichtenstein, et al.* (ND Ill., 58-C-1712.)*

303.17 *New York* v. *Massey.* (NYC Sup. Ct.)*

303.18 *Rosenberg* v. *Assemblyman Allen.* (Super. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 75, 100, V DOCKET 9. Pl. *dismissed* complaint.

303.19 *Jackson* v. *City of New York.* (NYC Comptroller.)*

303.20 *Michaels* v. *Chappel.* (CA 9.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 100. Def. *removed* to fedl. DC. April 1960: appeal to be argued.

303.21 *California* v. *Whitman and Carter.* (Los Angeles Muni. Ct.) Defs. charged with resisting arrest, drunkenness, interfering with arrest, disturbing the peace. At trial, Nov. 1959, Defs. proved they were arrested after auto accident by police who threw one Def. to ground, handcuffed him, beat him en route to police station, and arrested second Def. when he protested. Defs. charged treatment and arrests based solely on Defs. being Negroes. After 3-day trial, Defs. *acquitted* on all charges.

Alton Leib, Esq., for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif., 323 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles.

303.22 *New York* v. *Walker.* (Mineola 1st Dist. Ct.) Sept. 29, 1959: Def.-Negro arrested while walking home from job. Policeman allegedly handcuffed him, made no effort to interfere when 2 passing civilians slugged and pummeled him, threw him into police car, drove to gas station recently held up for identification, but it was closed. Def. charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest; jailed overnight. Nov. 10, 1959: *convicted* of disorderly conduct in non-jury trial; sentence suspended. Appeal pending.

Jawn Sandifer, Esq., for N.A.A.C.P., 101 W. 125th St., NYC.

303.23 *New York* v. *Exum.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.) Def. arrested, charged with misdemeanor: possession of two policy slips, based on search of Def. and his living quarters by police, without warrant. Ct. of Spec. Sess.: Def. *convicted*, despite Fourth Amdt. plea; Ct. admitted evidence illegally obtained under *Defore* rule. Sup. Ct., App. Div. *affirmed.* Appeal pending in N.Y. Ct. of App.

Emanuel Redfield, Esq., 60 Wall St., NYC, for A.C.L.U.

310. *Indictment*

311. Composition of grand jury (see also 510)

311.1 *California* v. *Superior Ct. and Judge Hervey.* (Dist. Ct. of App., San Diego.) Trial ct., in murder trial, granted Def. motion, ordered production of Dist. Atty's. confidential file showing history of all jurors who had served on various jury panels in Co. for several years. Dist. Atty. filed petititon for writ of prohibition in Dist. Ct. of App.; *granted.* Calif. Sup. Ct. *denied* appeal.

Peter J. Hughes, Esq., U.S. Grant Hotel, San Diego.

Amicus brief by John W. Porter, Esq., 1344 Garnet St., San Diego for A.C.L.U. of S. California.

312. Character of evidence

Case note:

Jencks rule in state cts. — *Jencks* is not a constitutional mandate: *Anderson* v. *State*, (156 N.E. 2nd 384, Ind. 1959), 34 N. Dame Lawyer 578-581.

312.9 *U.S.* v. *Carlisle.* (CA 9.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 20. CA 9 *set aside* deportation order on ground Def. denied opportunity of examining prior statements given by Gov't. witnesses to Gov't.; held *Jencks* rule applied to administrative hearings and Def. entitled to opportunity to inspect prior statements here.

312.16 *Needelman* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #278.) For facts, see V DOCKET 10. Cite for cert. granted: 361 U.S. 808.*

312.17 *Zborowski* v. *U.S.* (CA 2.) Def. charged with perjury in lying to Fedl. grand jury investigating espionage re whether he knew or had ever met one Soble. At trial, Soble testified, admitted inconsistencies between his statement before grand jury and his testimony in trial. Trial Ct. *denied* Def's. motion to disclose to Def. Soble's grand jury testimony. Def. *convicted;* 5 yrs. Nov. 10, 1959: CA 2 (unan.) *reversed,* Lumbard, J.: "Surely the def. should have access to all conflicting testimony given under oath by the one direct witness who give him the lie. When the central issue at stake is the memory of a def. as to events which are over 10 yrs. old, what could be more important than to disclose to the trial jury similar lapses in memory on the part of the principal Gov't. witness when he was under oath . . .

"The prosecutor must be vigilant to see to it that full disclosure is made at trial of whatever may be in his

posession which bears in any material degree on the charge for which a def. is tried. In the long run it is more important that the Gov't. disclose the truth so that justice may be done than that some advantage might accrue to the prosecution toward securing a conviction."

Remanded to DC for new trial.

312.18 *McKeever and Morrison* v. *U.S.* (CA 2.) Defs., union officials, *convicted* of extortion from export packing concern. At trial, ct. *denied* Def. motion for inspection of grand jury testimony of Gov't. witnesses and of their statements to FBI. Nov. 10, 1959: CA 2 (unan.) *reversed, held* Def. entitled to inspection of both types of statements: "Due process is afforded Defs. under the *Jencks* statute by the provision that there should be available for cross-examination of Gov't. witnessses any documents which contain recitals substantially in the words of the witness." Remanded to DC for new trial.

313. Entrapment

Law review article:

Paul W. Williams, The defense of entrapment and related problems in criminal prosecution, 28 Fordham L. Rev. 399-418.

314. Conspiracy

314.2 *Schaffer* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #111.)

and

314.3 *Karp* v. *U.S.* (U.S.SC, #122.) (266 F. 2d 435; c.g. U.S. 809.)*

320. *Double Jeopardy*

Comments:

Double jeopardy and dual sovereignty, 34 Wash. L. Rev. 562-572.

Double jeopardy — a historical perspective — successive conviction for a crime by two sovereignties, 5 N.Y.L. For. 393-402.

Double jeopardy and collateral estoppel in crimes arising from same transaction, 24 Mo. L. Rev. 513-524.

Case notes:

Double jeopardy arising out of discharge of jury for "convenience": *People* v. *Colon,* (18 Misc. 2d 1061, 184 N.Y.S. 2d 537, N.Y. Ct. Gen. Sess. 1959), 28 Fordham L. Rev. 534-537.

Double jeopardy applied to juvenile proceedings: *U.S.* v. *Dickerson,* (168 F. Supp. 899, D.D.C. 1958), 43 Minn. L. Rev. 1253-1258.

321. Federal cases

321.8 *Petite* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #45.) (147 F. Supp. 791, 262 F. 2d 788.) 1954: Def.-atty. *indicted* for conspiring to make false statements to a Fedl. agency in connection with a client arrested for deportation; Def. pleaded *nolo contendere;* served sentence. 1956: Def. *indicted* for suborning perjury in connection with same incident; *convicted* in DC; CA 4 *affirmed.* In petition for certiorari, Def. raised constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy. Justice Dept. *petitioned* U.S.S.C. to vacate convictiton and direct dismissal of indictment because second prosecution conflicted with Dept. policy not to undertake double prosecutions, tho constitutional, except for "compelling reasons". Feb. 23, 1960: U.S.S.C., per curiam, *granted* Dep't's. motion, specifically did *not* decide double jeopardy question. Warren, C.J., concurred in granting Dep't. motion in these circumstances, where it was not aware second prosecution involved second charge against same Def. Brennan, J. (Black and Douglas, JJ.): U.S.S.C. *should* decide that double jeopardy clause was "insurmountable barrier" to second prosecution.

Case note:

Probation by fed. ct. does not preclude criminal juris. over probationer by state cts.: *Stewart* v. *U.S.* (267 F. 2d 378, C.A. 10, 1959), 9 dePaul L. Rev. 85-89.

322. State cases

Case note:

Felony murder acquittal held not to bar subsequent prosecution for underlying robbery: *State* v. *Orth,* (106 Ohio App. 35, 153 N.E. 2d 395, 1957, appeal dismissed, 167 Ohio St. 388, 148 N.E. 2d 917, 1958), 59 Col. L. Rev. 816-820.

322.3 *Bartkus* v. *Illinois.* For facts, see IV DOCKET 20, 76. Cite: 359 U.S. 121.

Case note:

34 Tulane L. Rev. 197-202.

330. *Self-incrimination: Criminal Sanctions* (see also 270)

Law review article:

John T. McNaughton, Self-incrimination under foreign law, 45 Va. L. Rev. 1299-1321.

331. Congressional Committees

331.7 *U.S.* v. *William Davis.* (ED Mo., E. Div.)*

331.10 *U.S.* v. *Presser.* (DC DC.) Def., Teamsters Union official, indicted for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions before Senate Rackets Comm. as to whether he had destroyed personal or union records after they had been subpoenaed by Comm. Feb. 2, 1960: Def. *convicted,* on ground Def. had made broad statement about the records, thereby opening door for cross-examination on the records and waiving Fifth Amendment plea against self-incrimination.

332. State Committees

See *De Gregory,* 272.3.

333. Grand juries and tribunals

333.10 *Mills* v. *Louisiana.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 102. Cite: 360 U.S. 230.

Case note:

34 Tulane L. Rev. 205-13.

333.13 *Castellano* v. *NY Commission of Investigation.**

334. Grants of immunity: federal

335. Grants of immunity: state

335.5 *Ohio* v. *Slagle, et al.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 20. Ohio S. Ct. *denied* Defs'. motion for review of convictions in light of U.S.S.C. decisions in *Morgan* and *Raley*, 355.1 and .4. Appeal pending in U.S.S.C.

335.6 *Ohio* v. *Arnold, et al.* (Ohio Dist. Ct. of App.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 20, V DOCKET 11. Nov. 25, 1959: on reconsideration, all 8 convictions *reversed*.

Case note:

Invalidity of immunity statute as applied to prospective defendant: *People* v. *Steuding*, (6 N.Y. 2d 214, 160 N.E. 2d 468, 189 N.Y.S. 2d 166, 1959), 24 Albany L. Rev. 210-216.

336. Criminal registration laws

336.1 *Lambert* v. *California.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 77.

and

336.6 *Abbott* v. *City of Beverly Hills.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 77, 102. On appeal from convictions, *affirmed* by Dist. Cts. of App., Calif. Sup. Ct. (unan.) *reversed*, Feb. 26, 1960: *held* Calif. legislature has preempted the field by requiring registration only of certain sex offenders, therefore cities prohibited from adopting ordinances requiring registration of violators of other statues. Ct. found registration of ex-criminals in conflict with policy that "rehabilitation of criminals is of paramount consideration" and such registration is at variance with "moral and ethical concepts of decency and human dignity."

336.5 *California* v. *Shibley.* (Los Angeles Super. Ct.) See Calif. Sup. Ct. decision in 336.1 and .6.

337. Miscellaneous

340. *Self-incrimination: Civil Sanctions* (see also 280)

Case note:

Striking complaint upon plaintiff's invocation of privilege against self-incrimination: *Levine* v. *Bornstein*, (7 App. Div. 2d 995, 183 N.Y.S. 2d 868, 2d Dep't. aff'd. 6 N.Y. 2d 892, 160 N.E. 2d 921, 190 N.Y.S. 2d 702, 1959), 28 Fordham L. Rev. 537-540.

341. Army discharges (see also 253)

342. Employment — Public teachers (see also 262, 267)

342.3 *Lowenstein* v. *Newark Bd. of Educ.* (N.J. Super. Ct., App. Div.)*

342.4 *Mass* v. *San Francisco Bd. of Educ.* (Cal. Super. Ct.)*

342.11 *Bd. of Educ., School Dist. of Philadelphia* v. *Intille, Deacon, Atkinson.* (Pa. Sup. Ct., ##331, 332, 352.) Def.-public school teachers, with tenure, refused to answer questions re political affiliations and activities before House UnAmerican Activities Comm., on basis of Fifth Amdt. privilege against self-incrimination. Pl.-Bd. *dismissed* Defs. under Pa. Public School Code of 1947 for incompetency. Issue: did dismissals violate due process clause of Fourteenth Amdt. and abridge privileges and immunities of citizens under Fourteenth Amdt. and U.S. Constitution, Art. VI? One Def., after refusing to answer to Cong. Comm., answered same questions when asked by Pl.-Bd. Issue: can this Def. be dismissed, under *Beilan*, 357 U.S. 399? Phila. Co. Ct. of Com. Pleas held *for Bd.* Jan. 8, 1960: Pa. Sup. Ct. heard appeal; decision awaited.

Franklin Poul, Esq., 12th Flr. Packard Bldg.; A. Harry Levitan, Esq., 1412 Fox Bldg., both of Philadelphia.

342.12 *Bd. of Educ., School Dist. of Philadelphia* v. *Watson.* (Pa. Sup. Ct., #350.) Def.-public school teacher, with tenure, refused to answer questions before House UnAmerican Activities Comm. on basis of First Amendment. (*See* 271.6.) Pd.-Bd. *dismissed* Def. for incompetence, under Pa. Public School Code of 1947. Issues: similar to 342.11, and whether hearing before Pl.-Bd. violated due process when only fact considered in hearing was Def's. refusal to testify before Cong. Comm. Phila Ct. of Com. Pleas held *for Bd.* Jan. 8, 1960: Pa. Sup. Ct. heard appeal; decision awaited.

Philip Dorfman, Esq., 1604 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

343. Employment — Other public officers (see also 261)

343.3 *Nelson* v. *Los Angeles County.* (U.S.S.C., #152.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 21, 78, 103. Feb. 29, 1960: U.S.S.C. (5-3) *affirmed dismissal* of Def.-Globe, temporary employee, under Calif. statute requiring dismissal of public employee for insubordination for failure to answer any questions about subversion to any state or fedl. investigating agency, for any reason. Clark, J. *for maj.*, distinguished *Slochower*, (350 U.S. 551, II DOCKET 17), which invoked dismissal for refusal to answer solely on basis of privilege against self-incrimination. Brennan, J., *diss.*: Pl. could not be discharged for invoking Fifth Amendment privilege before Cong. Comm.; county gov't., as employer, could not have its determination of employee's fitness decided by another body. Black, J., *diss.*: "I would hold that no state can put any kind of penalty on any person for claiming a privilege authorized by the Federal Constitution. The court's holding to the contrary here does not bode well for individual liberty in America".

U.S.S.C. (4-4) *affirmed* dismissal of Def.-Nelson, permanent employee.

344. Employment — Private (see also 268, 269)

344.3 *Wilson* v. *Liberty Films, Inc., et al.* (Los Angeles Co. Super Ct., #668887.)*

344.5 *Gottlieb* v. *Universal Pictures Co., Inc.* (Los Angeles Super. Co.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 22, 103. Dec. 1959:

Super. Ct. decided *for Pls., held* them entitled to damages for breach of contract by Defs. after Pls. claimed privilege against self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions before House UnAmerican Activities Comm. Ct.: exercise of constitutional rights "could not and should not be reprehensible or revolting to reasonable men", nor "indicative of corruption or indecency or depravity".

344.6 *United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 610* v. *Westinghouse Airbrake Co.* (Allegheny Co. Ct. of Common Pleas, #3132.)*

344.7 *Nelson* v. *General Electric.* (Muni. Ct. of App., Dist. of Col., #6521-57.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 22. New trial date: April 19, 1960.

344.8 *Watterman* v. *S. Calif. Gas Co.* (Los Angeles Super. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 22, 103. Trial date: April 29, 1960.

344.9 *Sief, et al.* v. *Bethlehem Steel Co. and United Steelworkers Union.* (Balt. City Super. Ct.)*

344.13 *Zelman, et al.* v. *Bethlehem Steel Co. and United Steelworkers Union* (DC Pa.)*

345. Attorneys (see also 265, 373)

346. Unemployment insurance and Social Security (see also 263)

346.1 *Kilpatrick* v. *Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.* (Ohio Ct. of App.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 22. Case concluded 1958 with decision *granting* Pl. compensation.

346.2 *Ostrofsky, et al.* v. *Maryland Employment Security Bd. and Bethlehem Steel Co.* (Md. Sup. Ct.) (218 Md. 2d 509, 147 A. 2d 741.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 22. Denial of compensation *affirmed.*

Case note:

19 Md. L. Rev. 332-9.

346.6 *Panzino, et al.* v. *Pa. Employment Compensation Bd. of Review.* (Bd. of Review.)*

346.7 *Darin* v. *Pa. Unemployment Compensation Bd. of Review.* Pa. Sup. Ct. W. Dist., #104.) Pl. claimed Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in declining to answer questions before House UnAmerican Activities Comm., discharged by employer-Westinghouse. After applying for unemployment compensation, Unemp. Comp. Bd. questioned her re Communist Party membership, placed burden of proof of non-membership on her; *denied* benefits. Pa. Super. Ct. *affirmed.* Jan. 18, 1960: Sup. Ct. *reversed, held* Pl. entitled to benefits.

Arnold D. Wilner and James Craig Kuhn, Jr., Esqs., 1314 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Amicus brief by Pittsburgh Civil Liberties Union, by Thomas M. Cooley, II, Esq., 1006 S. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh.

350. *Due Process*

351. Delay in arraignment

352. Grand Jury procedures

353. Confessions

Law review article:

George N. Stevens, Confessions and criminal procedure — a proposal, 34 Wash. L. Rev. 542-561.

353.3 *Reck* v. *Ragen* (CA 7.)*

353.5 *U.S.* v. *Corbo.* (CA 2.) 1950: Def. arrested, questioned at length by police re murder of off-duty patrolman; his counsel excluded from seeing him; Def. told of brutal treatment of co-Def. by police. Def. signed confession; *convicted*; life sentence. 1959: CA 2 *reversed, held* confession coerced by police; new trial ordered, without introduction of confession.

353.6 *New York* v. *Swiatkowski.* (Kings Co. Grand Jury.) Aug. 3, 1959: Def.-17 yr. old entered NYC police station voluntarily 5:30 p.m.; questioned 11 hrs.; denied permission to see parents; threatened by police with bodily harm; signed confession; 3:50 a.m. booked, charged with murder. Bail denied. Dec. 2, 1959: 12 witnesses testified Def. far from scene at time crime committed; grand jury *released* Def.

353.7 *Blackburn* v. *Alabama.* (U.S.S.C., #50.) (109 So. 2d 736; 268 Ala. 699, 109 So. 2d 738.) Def. charged with robbery, his confession introduced against him, tho he maintained it was not made voluntarily; convicted; 20 yrs. *Affirmed* by Ala. Ct. of App., Ala. Sup. Ct. *denied* certiorari. Jan. 11, 1960: U.S.S.C. (unan.) *reversed, held* confession not voluntary, Def. classified by V.A. as 100% incompetent due to mental illness (which included amnesia) at time of confession. Police had questioned Def. for 8-9 hrs. in closely confined quarters filled with police; Def. had no friends or counsel present; Deputy Sheriff composed the confession, which Def. signed. Warren, C.J., for Ct.: "Where the involuntariness of a confession is conclusively demonstrated at any stage of a trial, the def. is deprived of due process by entry of judgment without exclusion of the confession . . . evidence here clearly establishes that the confession most probably was not the product of any meaningful act of volition" due to Def's. insanity at the time.

Truman Hobbs, Esq., Montgomery, Alabama.

354. Unfair press releases

Comment:

Free press; fair trial — rights in collision, 34 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1278-1298.

355. Perjured testimony (see also 312)

355.4 *Sobell* v. *U.S.**

And see *Zborowski,* 312.17.

355.5 *Napue* v. *Illinois.* (U.S.S.C.) (360 U.S. 264.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 104.

Case note:

45 Iowa L. Rev. 187-92.

356. Courts martial

356.1 *Guagliardo v. McElroy, Secy of Defense, et al.* (U.S.S.C., #21.) (259 F. 2d 927, c.g. 359 U.S. 904.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 23. Jan. 18, 1960: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (5-4), by Clark, J.: *held* employees of armed forces overseas in peacetime may *not* constitutionally be tried by court-martial for non-capital offenses. Harlan, Frankfurter, Whittaker, Stewart, JJ., *diss.*

Case note:

43 Minn. L. Rev. 1258-63.

356.3 *U.S.* v. *Dial.*

356.4 *Re Pfc. Savage.* (Army Brig. Gen. Walmsley.)*

356.5 *Kinsella* v. *Singleton.* (U.S.S.C., #22.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 79. Jan. 18, 1960: U.S.S.C., (7-2) *affirmed* DC *reversal* of court martial; *held,* by Clark, J., that dependent accompanying a member of the armed forces overseas in peacetime may *not* constitutionally be tried by court martial for any offense, capital or non-capital. Harlan, Frankfurter, JJ., *diss.*

356.6 *Grisham* v. *Hagan.* (U.S.S.C., #58.) For facts, see V DOCKET 12. Jan. 18, 1960: U.S.S.C. (7-2) *reversed*; *held,* by Clark, J., that employee of armed forces overseas might *not* constitutionally be tried by court martial for capital offense.

Case notes:

11 Hastings L. Jour. 215-19;
8 Kansas L. Rev. 146-9.

356.7 *Wilson* v. *Bohlender.* (U.S.S.C., #37.) For facts, see V DOCKET 12. Jan. 18, 1960: U.S.S.C. (5-4) *reversed; held* by Clark, J., that employees of armed forces overseas in peacetime may *not* constitutionally be tried by court martial for non-capital offenses. Harlan, Frankfurter, Whittaker, Stewart, JJ., diss.

357. Naturalization proceedings (see also 259)

358. Expatriation, Denaturalization and Deportation proceedings (see also 258, 259)

358.8 *Mackey* v. *Mendoza-Martinez.* (U.S.S.C., #29.)*

Amicus brief filed by Am. Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., NYC.

358.15 *Williams* v. *U. S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 79, V DOCKET 12. Petition for certiorari pending.

358.16 *U.S.* v. *Costello.* (CA 2.) Gov't. sought denaturalization of Def., now serving 5-yr. sentence for income tax evasion, on charge of fraudulently having obtained citizenship in 1930 by wrongfully listing "real estate" as occupation, instead of "bootlegging". Feb. 16, 1960: CA 2 *affirmed* denaturalization.

358.51 *Heikkila* v. *U.S.* (CA 9.) (B.I.A.)*

358.52 *Re Daniels.* (Imm. Hg. Officer.)*

358.53 *Kimm* v. *Hoy.* (U.S.S.C., #139.)*

358.54 *U.S.* v. *Sheng and Fu-mei.* (CA DC.) 1954: Def.-Nationalist Chinese officers defected, applied for asylum in U.S. Imm. Service instituted deportation proceedings to return Defs. to Formosa. Oct. 6, 1959: DC DC held Defs. could not be deported to Formosa because it is not a sovereign country under international law, but Nationalist China only has "authority" over it. Gov't's. appeal pending.

Arlin W. Hargreaves, Esq., 550 Montgomery St., San Francisco; Jack Wasserman, Esq., Washington, D.C.

358.55 *Yee Choo Hin* v. *Immigration Service, San Francisco.* (ND Calif.) 1950: Pl. entered U.S. from China on false American passport. Nov. 1957: Def.-Service instituted "confession program", promising aliens they would be accorded maximum possible relief for voluntarily revealing their true (illegal) status. Pl. (and 2400 other Chinese) admitted being in U.S. unlawfully. Def.-Service *ordered* Pl. deported; Bd. of Imm. App. *refused* to suspend deportation order. Jan. 28, 1960: DC *issued* temporary restraining order against Def. deporting Pl. pending hearing Feb. 4, 1960.

359. Loyalty hearings (see also 251 and 268)

360. *Speedy and Public Trial*

360.8 *U.S.* v. *Browder.* (SD NY.) 1952: Def. and wife indicted for perjury to Immigrataion Service re political affiliation of wife. Nov. 1959: Def. moved to dismiss indictment for lack of prosecution. Nov. 25, 1959: in argument on motion, Justice Dept. filed petition for *nolle prosequi* due to unavailability of two principal witnesses. Case closed.

O. John Rogge, Esq., 401 Broadway, NYC.

Case note:

Criminal conviction sustained against contention that twenty-week docket delay beyond initially assigned trial date violated Sixth Amendment right to speedy trial: *King* v. *U.S.*, (265 F. 2d 567, D.C. Cir., cert. denied, 359 U.S. 998, 1959), 108 U. of Pa. L. Rev. 423-434.

370. *Right to Counsel*

Law review article:

Daniel Wilkes, Constitutional rights of convicted indigents in state criminal proceedings since *Griffin* v. *Ill.*, 33 Temp. L. Quarterly 125-151.

Comment:

Developments in "right-to-counsel" cases, 9 dePaul L. Rev. 65-73.

Case note:

Assignment of counsel required to insure adequate appellate review for imprisoned indigent def.: *People* v. *Pitts,* (6 N.Y. 2d 288, 160 N.E. 2d 523, 189 N.Y.S. 2d 650, 1959), 11 Syra L. Rev. 92-94.

371. Federal cases

371.4 *Majeske* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 105, V DOCKET 13: Cites: 266 F. 2d 947; *cert. den.* 361 U.S. 843.

372. State cases

372.9 *Jenkins* v. *New Jersey.* (N.J. Sup. Ct.)*

373. Indirect restrictions (see also 265, 345)

373.1 *Re Gladstein.* (DC Hawaii.)*

373.2 *In re Sawyer.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 24 5, 105. On remand, CA 9 directed suit dismissed with costs to Petr. Bill introduced in Hawaiian Legislature to pay costs.

373.6 *Matter of Isserman.* (CA 2.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 25, V DOCKET 13. Cite: 271 F. 2nd 784.

373.8 *In re Complaint of 7th Dist. Comm. of Virginia State Bar* v. *Otto L. Tucker, Atty.* (Warren Co. Cir. Ct., Va.) 4 Negro and 2 white youths went drinking together; their car smashed into car occupied by a white couple; youths charged with composing a mob to feloniously assault the couple. Resp.-Negro attorney retained to represent the 4 Negroes and 1 white. While interviewing second white youth as witness, youth allegedly requested Def. to represent him, which Def. offered to do. State Bar Comm. *charged* Def.-Atty. with solicitation of business. Dec. 21, 1959: 3-judge Ct. *held Resp.* had violated Va. Code Sec. 54-74(6) and Va. Canons of Professional Ethics, No. 27; "However, we have taken into consideration that the respondent's reputation for professional conduct in the past is good, and also the fact that the motive for the solicitation was not so much personal gain, of which there was little hope, as a desire to serve his other clients efficiently". Resp. *reprimanded.*

S. W. Tucker, Esq., 111 E. Atlantic St., Emporia, Va.

373.9 *In re Complaint of 4th Dist. Comm. of Virginia State Bar* v. *S. W. Tucker, Atty.* (Co. Cir. Ct.) Resp.-Negro attorney charged with: 1) attempting to assist in prosecution of white Def. charged with raping Negro woman; 2) representing two Defs. without having first been authorized to do so by Defs. or their families. Hearing date: Feb. 1960.

And see 373.8 re Resp. *Tucker's* brother.

374. Opportunity for appellate review

Case note:

Indigent def's. right to free transcript: *Trinkle* v. *Hand,* (184 Kan. 577, P. 2d 665, 1959).

374.1 *Eskridge* v. *Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.* (Wash. Sup. Ct.)*

374.3 *Beard* v. *Ohio.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Cite: 361 U.S. 5.

374.4 *Womack v. Ohio.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Cite: 361 U.S. 5.

374.5 *Rodriguez* v. *New York.* (U.S.S.C., #465.)

and

374.6 *Mounsey* v. *New York.* (U.S.S.C., #467.) (361 U.S. 812.)*

374.7 *Smith* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Cite: 361 U.S. 13.

374.8 *Weston* v. *Sigler, Warden.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Cite: 361 U.S. 37.

374.9 *Smith* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Cite: 361 U.S. 38.

380. *Confrontation*

Law review articles:

Daniel H. Pollitt, The right of confrontation: its history and modern dress, 8 Jour. of Public Law 381-413.

Bruce Peterson, Confrontation in trials by courts-martial, 12 Okla L. Rev. 491-498.

381. Criminal cases

Case note:

Compelling prosecution to elect to reveal informer's identity: *People* v. *Carey,* (171 A.C.A. 579, 340 P. 2d 1048, 1959), 11 Hast. L. Jour. 202-203.

382. Civil cases

390. *Jury Trials* (see also 510)

390.4 *U.S. ex rel. Fletcher* v. *Cavell, Warden, Western State Pen.* (WD Pa., #16229.) For facts, see V DOCKET 13. Feb. 18, 1960: hearing.

Comment:

A condemnation of the jury system and a possible alternative, 21 U. of Pitt. L. Rev. 52-60.

Case note:

Instruction by trial court coercing agreement among jurors: *State* v. *Thomas,* (342 P. 2d 197, Ariz. 1959), 34 Tulane L. Rev.

400. *Excessive Bail; Parole Conditions*

401. Amount of bail

402. Conditions imposed

410. *Cruel and Unusual Punishment*

411. Criminal cases

411.7 *California* v. *Blakeman.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., San Francisco.) For facts, see V DOCKET 14. Cite: 339 P. 2d 202.

411.8 *Texas* v. *Davis.* (Tex. Bds. of Pardons and App.) 1958: 17-yr. old Negro-Def. Davis and 17-yr. old white-Def. Fritz *convicted,* in separate trials, of raping white girl. Davis sentenced to *death;* Fritz to *life* imprisonment. Feb.

5, 1960: Pardons Bds. petitioned to commute Davis' sentence to life. Pending.

Henry Doyle, Esq., Houston, Texas.

412. Extradition

412.3 *New York ex rel. Reid* v. *Ruthazer, Warden.* (N.Y. Gov. Rockefeller.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 25, 80, V DOCKET 14. Jan. 5, 1960: Relator did *not* surrender for extradition under Gov. Rockefeller's order; bail forfeited.

412.8 *In re Williams.* (ED Mich., N. Div.)*

Law review article:

Dale E. Bennett, Extradition — a comparison of La. law and the uniform act, 20 La. L. Rev. 32-49.

413. Civil cases

413.2 *Re Dr. Albert C. Perry, Jr.* (N.C. Bd. of Medical Examiners.) 1946: Negro Dr. helped organize Union Co. NAACP branch; later petitioned for regular day for Negro children to use city-owned swimming pool; denied. Oct. 4, 1957: KuKluxKlan staged motorcade demonstration at Dr's. home. Oct. 6, 1957: police raided Dr's. home, found no illegal liquor. Oct. 14, 1957: white nurse's aide charged Dr. performed abortion on white woman. Dr., a Catholic, *denied* charge. Trial ct. *convicted;* N.C. Sup. Ct. *reversed* for exclusion of Negroes from jury. Dr. publicized "kissing case", *N.C.* v. *Thompson,* 411.5, IV DOCKET 58. Dr. *retried* for abortion; *convicted;* N.C. Sup. Ct. *affirmed;* U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari. *Dr.* serving 3 yr. sentence. Jan. 12, 1960: N.C. Bd. of Medical Examiners *revoked* Dr's. license.

R. C. Warner, Esq., Rocky Mount, N.C.

420. *Illegal arrest*

490. *Miscellaneous Due Process*

490.4 *Pauling* v. *McElroy, Secy. of Defense.* (CA DC.)*

490.6 *Buxton* v. *Ullmen, State's Atty.* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 26, 80-1, V DOCKET 14. Dec. 22, 1959: Conn. Sup. Ct. of Errors unanimously *affirmed* trial ct. decisions *against* Pls., *upheld* constitutionality of Sec. 53-32, 54-196 prohibiting use or counseling of use of contraceptives. Pl.-Dr. asserted his right to practice his profession free from unreasonable restraint in counseling Pls.-patients. Pls.-Doe asserted right to contraceptive information to permit normal marital relations and prevent another pregnancy which would endanger her life. Pls.-Poe asserted similar right to prevent another pregnancy likely to result in a 4th abnormal child. Citing *Nelson,* 11 A. 2d 856, *Tielston,* 26 A. 2d 582, and legislative refusal to amend statute, Ct. *held* it could not interpret act to permit exceptions for these Pls., nor could it hold act unconstitutional as unreasonable when Pls. could avoid medical problems by abstaining from intercourse. Appeal pending in U.S.S.C. Catherine G. Roraback, Esq., 185 Church St.; Prof. Fowler V. Harper, Yale U. Law School, both of New Haven, Conn.

And see 110.13, 490.14, and 571.32.

490.11 *Ramos and Figueroa* v. *City of Los Angeles,* (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 26, 58, 81. U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

490.12 *DeVeau* v. *Braisted.* (U.S.S.C., #17.) (157 N.E. 2d 165, 361 U.S. 806.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 58, V DOCKET 14.*

490.14 *California* v. *Turrieta and Martinez.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App.) Defs.-unwed mothers of 10 illegitimate children in past 6 yrs., charged with petty theft for collecting $373. in aid to needy children while failing to report whereabouts of children's father, and for contempt for becoming pregnant against ct. probation order. Defs. *jailed,* one released for birth of twins. Feb. 17, 1960: Dist. Ct. of App. *held* Def.-Turrieta denied right to counsel in probation proceeding because trial ct. found her waiver of counsel at trial continued through all later proceedings. Ct. rejected State argument permitting laxity re waiving counsel in mere misdemeanor cases.

Albert M. Bendich, Esq., A.C.L.U. of N. California, 503 Market St., San Francisco.

Miscellaneous due process comment:

Infants constitutional rights and the juvenile ct. — the need for nat'l. unity and fed'l. intervention, 5 Villanova L. Rev. 107-121.

III. EQUAL PROTECTION (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT) (500-599)

Book:

Greenberg, Race relations and American law. Columbia U. Press, 1959.

Law review article:

Louis H. Pollak, Racial discrimination and judicial integrity: A reply to Prof. Wechsler, 108 U. of Pa. L. Rev. 1-34.

500. *Elections*

501. Racial discrimination

Law review article:

Charles A. Horsky, The Supreme Court and the right to vote, 20 Ohio St. L. J. 549-56.

Analysis:

Thomas I. Emerson, Negro Registration Laws, Nation Magazine, March 19, 1960.

501.2 *Ivy* v. *Cole, Registrar.* (Halifax Co., N.C.) (ED N.C., Wilson Div., #610-Civ.)*

501.3a *Lassiter* v. *Northampton Co. Bd. of Elections.* (Northampton Co., N.C.) (U.S.S.C.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 27, 81. Cite: 360 U.S. 45.

Case note:

5 N.Y. Law Forum 451-6.

501.4 *Reddix* v. *Lucky, Registrar.* (Ouchita Parish, La.) (WD La., #5733-M.)*

501.6a *Gomillon, et al.* v. *Mayor Lightfoot, et al.* (Macon Co., Ala.) (U.S.S.C., #668.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 27, 59, V DOCKET 14-15. Petition for certiorari pending.

Amicus brief by U.S. Dept. of Justice, by J. Lee Rankin, U.S. Solicitor General, Washington, D.C.

501.6b *U.S.* v. *Alabama* (formerly listed as v. *Livingston and Rogers, Bd. of Registrars.*) (Macon Co., Ala.) (U.S.S.C., #398.) (71 F. Supp. 720; 267 F. 2d 808.)*

501.8 *U.S.* v. *Raines.* (Terrell Co., Ga.) (U.S.S.C., #64.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 27, 59, 81, V DOCKET 15. Feb. 29, 1960: U.S.S.C. unanimously *reversed,* by Brennan, J., *held* 1957 Civil Rights Act clearly constitutional as applied to discrimination by state registration officials in this case; DC should *not* have considered whether Act could be applied to private citizens thus raising question of its constitutionality. Ct. *held* acts of officials, whether approved by superiors or not, were state action subject to constitutional limitations; Congress had power to authorize suits by Gov't. in behalf of private citizens' voting rights. Frankfurter and Harlan, JJ., *concurred* on narrower grounds. Case remanded to DC.

501.9 *Camacho* v. *N.Y.C. Bd. of Elections.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.)*

501.11 *U.S.* v. *Thomas, Registrars of Washington Parish, and White Citizens Council.* (Bogalusa, La.) (U.S.S.C., #667.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 107. ED La. *found* 85% of Negro voters in Parish stricken from rolls due to Citizens Council discriminatory purge, *ordered* Def.-Registrar and his successors to return 1,377 challenged Negro voters to rolls within 10 days, to report to DC if more than 3% of registrants of any one race challenged in any 3-mth. period, to refrain from allowing racially-discriminatory challenges to voters, *enjoined* Def.-Council from renewing its compaign, retained jurisdiction. Jan. 21, 1960: CA 5 *granted* Def.-Registrar stay of DC order, pending appeal. Jan. 22, 1960: Dept. of Justice filed petition for certiorari. Feb. 24, 1960: U.S.S.C. heard argument. Feb. 29, 1960: U.S.S.C. *granted* petition, *affirmed* DC order as to Def.-Registrar, per curiam, citing *Raines,* 501.8. Def.-Citizens Council's appeal to CA 5 pending.

Weldon A. Cousins and Henry J. Robers, Asst. U.S. Attys. Genl., Louisiana; J. Lee Rankin, Solicitor General, Washington, D.C.

501.11a *Hannah, et al.* v. *Larche and Slawson,* (formerly listed as *Gremillion ex rel. 17 La. Registrars* v. *U.S.*) (Shreveport, La.) (U.S.S.C., ##549, 550.) (176 F. Supp. 791, 177 F. Supp. 816.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 107, V DOCKET 15. Jan. 18, 1960: U.S.S.C. heard argument on U.S. petition for certiorari and appeal and on merits; decision awaited.

501.12 *U.S.* v. *Fayette Co. Democratic Executive Comm., et al.* (formerly listed as v. *Tennessee.*) (WD Tenn., W.Div., #3835.)*

Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and Rives A. Manker, U.S. Atty's. Office, Memphis, Tenn.

502. Political discrimination

510. *Juries*

511. Federal employees

512. Racial discrimination

512.12 *U.S. ex rel. Goldsby* v. *Harpole, Supt., Miss. State Pen.* (Miss Co. Ct.) (263 F. 2d 71.) For facts, see III DOCKET 59, V DOCKET 15. Dec. 7, 1959: Def. retried before jury chosen from panel of 150, including some Negroes.

512.21 *Venable* v. *West Virginia.* (Raleigh Co. Cir. Ct.)*

512.25 *Rundquist* v. *Judge Leibowitz, et al.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., 2d Dept.) For facts, see V DOCKET 15. Sup. Ct. *denied* Pl's. motion for temporary injunction. Dec. 11, 1959: during argument of appeal, Def. argued matter moot because grand jury would not investigate Puerto Rican migration further. Pending.

513. Economic discrimination

514. Political discrimination

515. Discrimination against women

520. *Education*

Comment:

Public school integration: a call for legislative action, 9 Loyola L. Rev. 208-217.

521. Challenge to unequal facilities

521.1 *Holland* v. *Bd. of Public Instruction.* (Palm Beach.) (SD Fla., #7161.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 28, 60, V DOCKET 16. CA 5 *ordered* Def. to prepare plan for integration.

522. Suits to enforce integration

522.Ark2 *Matthews, et al.* v. *Launius, et al.* (Bearden Dist.) (WD Ark., Civ., #570.)*

522.Ark3 *Aaron, et al.* v. *McKinley, et al.* (Little Rock.) (ED Ark., W Div., #3113.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 29, 60, 82, 107, V DOCKET 16. Application pending in DC by Negro-Pls. charging Ark. Pupil Assignment Law unconstitutionally applied to them. No date set for hearing.

522.Ark3e *Ark. Bd. of Educ.* v. *Aaron.* (U.S.S.C., #471.)*

and

522.Ark3e *Faubus* v. *Aaron.* (U.S.S.C., #458.) (173 F. Supp. 944.) June 18, 1959: 3-judge fedl. ct. *held unconstitutional* Ark. Acts 4 and 5 of 1958, permitting closing of public schools and cutting off funds if schools ordered integrated by fedl. cts. Dec. 14, 1959: U.S.S.C., per curiam, *affirmed*; Whittaker, J., noted vote for full argument of cases.

522.Ark5 *Dove* v. *Parham.* (Dollarway School Dist.) (DC Ark., #3680.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 82, 108, V DOCKET 16. After remand, case tried and submitted.

522.Dela2 *Evans, et al.* v. *Ennis, et al.* (CA 3, 13018-13024.) For facts, see 522.Dela1—522.Dela8, IV DOCKET 30, 82, 108, V DOCKET 16. DC *denied* injunction against enforcement of 12-yr. stairstep plan. Appeal to CA 3 pending.

522.Dela9 *Dennis, et al.* v. *Baker, et al.* (Dover.) (DC Dela.)*

522.Fla2 *Gibson, et al.* v. *Dade Co. Bd. of Public Instruction, et al.* (CA 5.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 30, 60, 82. Dec. 22, 1959: CA 5 *held* Fla. Pupil Assignment Law may *not* be used as excuse to delay desegregation, *found* admission of a few Negroes under Law as "token" of compliance not sufficient, *ordered* Def.-Bd. to submit plan for desegregation. Feb. 29, 1960: hearing before DC on remand.

522.Fla3 *Mannings, et al.* v. *Bd. of Public Instruction of Hillsborough Co.* (formerly listed as *Myers, Cannon,* v. (Tampa.) (CA 5, #17,939.) For facts, see V DOCKET 16. Appeal pending.

522.Fla4 *Re Lake Co. School Bond Issue.* (Fla. S. Ct.) For facts, see V DOCKET 16. Appeal pending.

522.Fla5 *Tolbert, et al.* v. *Escambia Co. Bd. of Public Education.* (Pensacola.) (ND Fla.) Class suit by 12 Negro children for injunction against Def.-Bd's. practice of racial discrimination and for immediate desegregation at all levels and phases of school system, including students, teachers, administrative personnel, or, in alternative, for orderly plan of compliance with *Brown* decision. Pending.

Charles F. Wilson, Esq., Pensacola; Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley, Esqs., N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.Ga3 *Calhoun* v. *Latimer.* (Atlanta.) (CA 5, #18040.) (ND Ga., Atlanta Div., #6298.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 30, 82, V DOCKET 16. Def.-Bd. of Educ. appeal pending in CA 5. Nov. 27, 1959: Def.-Bd. petitioned for added time to present desegregation plan; DC *denied* petition. Jan. 4, 1960: Def.-Bd. submitted revised plan similar to pupil placement plan, but applied to 12th grade first, in reverse stairstep; time given to pupils appealing from placement decisions before opening of school in Fall 1960; omission of economic status as factor in placement; retention of scholastic, social and psychological factors and possibility of racial strife. Pending.

522.La1 *Bush, et al.* v. *Orleans Parish School Bd., et al.* (ED La., #3630.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 30, 60, 82, 108. DC *advanced* date for submission of desegregation plan from March 1 to May 16, 1960; suggested stair-step plan.

522.La2 *Hall, et al.* v. *St. Helena Parish School Bd., et al.* (ED La., Civ. #1068.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 30. Nov. 1959: Pl. filed motion for summary judgment; pending.

522.La3 *Angel, et al.* v. *La. State Bd. of Educ., et al.* (ED La., Baton Rouge Div., #1658.)*

522.La4 *Davis, Jr., et al.* v. *E. Baton Rouge Parish School Bd., et al.* (ED La., Baton Rouge Div., #1662.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 30. Nov. 1959: Pl. filed motion for summary judgment; pending.

522.La6 *Williams, et al.* v. *Prather, et al.* (WD La., #5000.)*

522.La10 *Henley, et al.* v. *La. State Univ. Bd. of Supervisors.* (CA 5, #17421.)*

522Mo1 *Russell* v. *Adams, Heffley, et al.* (Maplewood-Richmond Hts.) (St. Louis Co. Cir. Ct.) Oct. 7, 1959: Pl.-Negro parent petitioned for writ of mandamus requiring Defs. to permit his children to enroll in all-white public school near his home. Oct. 30, 1959: Cir. Ct. took under advisement Defs'. motion to quash.

522.NY3 *Rector, et al.* v. *N.Y.C. Bd. of Educ.* (N.Y. Co. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see V DOCKET 16. Feb. 17, 1960: NYC Children's Ct. *ordered* Negro parents of Pl.-children to cease keeping Pls. out of school, ordered them sent back to public school *other* than schools parents said were unequal and segregated. Mar. 2, 1960: NYC Supt. *reassigned* Pl.-children to schools outside Harlem.

522.NC2 *Covington, et al.* v. *Edwards, Supt. of Schools, et al.* (Montgomery Co.)*

522.NC6 *Jeffers* v. *Whitley, N.C. State Supt. of Public Instruction, N.C. Bd. of Educ., et al.* (Caswell Co.) (MD NC., Greensboro Div., #1079.)*

522.NC7 *Holt, Jr.* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (Raleigh.)*

522.NC9 *Cannon, et al.* v. *Greensboro City Bd. of Educ., N.C. Advisory Comm. on Educ., N.C. State Bd. of Educ., et al.* (MD N.C., #C-25-G-59.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 83, V DOCKET 17. Nov. 6, 1959: DC *denied* Pl's. petition to file supplemental complaint alleging Def.-Bd. changed all-white school into all-Negro school; DC *held* Pls. now attending school they had applied for; ruled case moot; suit voluntarily *dismissed.*

522.NC10 *McCoy, et al.* v. *Greensboro City Bd. of Educ., N.C. Advisory Comm. on Educ., N.C. State Bd. of Educ., et al.* (MD N.C., #C-25-9-59.)*

J. Kenneth Lee, Esq., P.O. Box 645, Greensboro, N.C.; Conrad O. Pearson, Esq., 203½ E. Chapel Hill St., Durham, N.C.; Thurgood Marshall, Esq., N.A.A.C.P., 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.NC11 *Morrow, et al.* v. *Mecklenburg Co. Bd. of Educ., et al.* (WD N.C., #1415.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 83. Case continued to Jan. 1961 term of ct.

522.NC12 *Griffith, et al.* v. *Robinson, et al.* (Yancey Co.) (WD N.C., #1881.) 1958: Public school formerly used for Negro students condemned; students transported 80 mi. per day to Asheville city schools. Fall 1959: 27 Negro pupils asked for immediate admission to all-white Co. school; Def.-Bd. refused. Suit filed asking injunctive relief. Motion for preliminary injunction pending.

Ruben J. Dailey, Esq., Eagle St., Asheville, N.C.; Conrad O. Pearson, Esq., Chapel Hill St., Durham, N.C.; Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg, Esqs., N.A.A.C.P. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.Okla2 *Brown, et al.* v. *Long, Pres., Morris Independent School Dist., et al.* (Okmulgee Co.) (ED Okla., Civ. #4245.)*

522.SC1 *Briggs* v. *Elliott*. (Clarendon Co.) (ED S.C., #2657.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 32. Aug. 30, 1959: 15 Negro students applied for reassignment to white schools to School Bd., which *held* applications too late for action 1959-60 school yr.

522.Tenn1 *Kelly, et al.* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (Nashville.) (U.S.S.C., #477.) Dec. 14, 1959: U.S.S.C. (5-3) *denied* certiorari; Warren, C.J., Douglas and Brennan, JJ. voted for Ct. to rule on some provisions of pupil assignment law.

522.Tenn3 *Ward* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (Knoxville.) (ED Tenn., N. Div., #3158.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 32, 108. Suit *dismissed*.

See *Goss*, 522.Tenn6.

522.Tenn5 *Hayes* v. *Co. School Bd. of Rutherford Co.* (MD Tenn., #2767.) For facts, see V DOCKET 17. No. 27, 1959: DC *held* any practice of compulsory segregation unconstitutional; made preliminary injunction permanent as to Coleman School; *denied*, at this time, Pls. application for injunction in other schools in Co., but Pls. may make further application later if relief is needed; DC *retained* jurisdiction.

Looby and Williams, Esqs., 327 Charlotte Ave., Nashville; Jack Greenberg, Esq., N.A.A.C.P., 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.Tenn6 *Goss* v. *Bd. of Education*. (Knoxville.) (ED Tenn., #3984.) Dec. 11, 1959: Class suit filed asking desegregation of all public schools in city. DC declined to issue temporary restraining order ex parte. Feb. 8, 1960: DC continued hearing on motion for temporary restraining order; *ordered* Def.-Bd. to subit system-wide integration plan Apr 8, 1960.

Carl A. Cowan, Esq., 101½W. Vine Ave., Knoxville; Z. Alexander Looby, Avon N. Williams, Esqs., 327 Charlotte Ave., Nashville; Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg, Esqs., N.A.A.C.P. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.Tex5 *Borders, et al.* v. *Rippy, et al.* (Dallas.) (CA 5, #18046.)*

522.Tex7 *Ross* v. *Rogers, Pres., Houston Independent School Dist.* (DC Tex., Houston, #10,444.)*

522.Tex8 *Dallas Independent School Dist.* v. *Edgar*. (Tex. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 32-3. Dist. Ct. *dismissed* Pl.-School suit for declaratory relief as to 1958 Texas statutes providing loss of funds to any school district integrating without first gaining local approval by voters. Eastland Ct. of Civ. App. dismissed appeal. Tex. Sup. Ct. *denied* appeal.

522.Tex9 *Pls.* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (Abilene.) (Texas Sup. Ct.)*

522.Tex10 *Flex, et al.* v. *Potts, et al.* (Fort Worth.) (ND Tex., Fort Worth Div., #4205.) Oct. 1, 1959: suit on behalf of Negro school children for admission to schools on desegregated basis filed. Pending.

L. Clifford Davis, Esq., 403 E. 9th St., Fort Worth; W. J. Durham, Esq., 2600 Flora St., Dallas; Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

522.Tex11 *Simmons* v. *Edwards*. (Friendship School Dist.) (DC Tex., Lubbock.) Negro Air Force sergeants, parents of 17 children, sued for admission to all-white school across street from integrated housing project at Reese Air Force Base. Pls. alleged children now forced to attend all-Negro school 7 miles away. Pending.

522.Tex12 *Shipp* v. *White*. (ND Tex., Amarillo, #2789.) Pl.-Negro college student sued for admission to W. Texas State College. Feb. 11, 1960: DC *held* Def. could *not* deny Pl. entrance to school under "three-dimensional system", under which some state colleges open to Negroes only, some to whites only, some integrated.

522.Tex13 *Robinson* v. *Evans*. (Galveston.) (SD Tex., #2643.) Parents of Negro school children sue for admission to public schools on desegregated basis. Pending.

522.Va1 *County School Bd.* v. *Allen, et al.* (Prince Edward Co.)*

522.Va2 *Corbin, et al.* v. *School Bd.* (Pulaski Co.) (WD Va., Roanoke, #341.)*

522.Va3 *Atkins, et al.* v. *School Bd., et al.* (Newport News.) (ED Va., Newport News Div., #489.)*

522.Va3a *Adkinson* v. *School Bd.* (Newport News.) (ED Va., Newport News Div., #642.) Parents of ten Negro school children sued for admission to all-white elementary school. May 1959: DC *ordered* Def.-Bd. to prepare desegregation plan. Nov. 30, 1959: Def.-Bd. submitted one paragraph plan leaving assignment of students to State Placement Bd. Dec. 1, 1959: DC *ordered* Def.-Bd. to file meaningful plan by March 15 or be in contempt, suggested submission of alternative plans: ignoring State Placement Bd., or assuming Bd. would act in accord with U.S. Constitution.

522.Va4 *Beckett, et al.* v. *School Bd.* (Norfolk.) (DC Va., Norfolk Div., #2214.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 33, 62, 83, V DOCKET 17. Nov. 2, 1959: Def.-Bd. *assigned* 4 Negro students to all-white schools. Dec. 9: DC *ordered* Def.-Bd. relieved of responsibility to deal with State Pupil Placement Bd.: "The school bd . . . having endeavored . . . to meet the great problems of racial mixing in the public schools in the face of adversity, and having had remarkable success in such efforts, should no longer be hampered by a statute constitutional on its face, but unconstitutionally applied, wherein the [placement] bd. admittedly has no intention of performing its duties in a constitutional manner".

522.Va5 *Allen, et al.* v. *School Bd.* (Charlottesville.) (WD Va., #51.)*

522.Va6 *Hamm, et al.* v. *School Bd.* (Arlington.) (ED Va., #1341.)*

522.Va14 *Warden, et al.* v. *School Bd.* (Richmond.) (ED Va., Richmond.)*

522.Va15a *Jones* v. *School Bd.* (Alexandria.) (ED Va., #1770.) See *Hundley*, IV DOCKET 34, 62, #522.Va15. Parents of 17 Negro children sued for admission to all-white schools. Feb. 2, 1960: DC *ordered* 8 Pls. admitted to all-white schools.

522.Va17 *Walker* v. *School Bd.* (Floyd Co.) (DC Va., Roanoke.)*

522.Va18 *Brooks* v. *School Bd.* (Galax.) (DC Va., Roanoke.)*

522.Va19 *Blair* v. *School Bd.* (Grayson Co.) (DC Va., Roanoke.)*

523. Suits to prevent integration

523.Ga1 *Patrick Henry Schools, Inc.* v. *Oxford, Ga. Revenue Commr.* (Ga. Co. Ct.)*

523.Okla1 *Arcadia School Bd.* v. *Poling, Co. School Sup't.* (DC Okla.)*

524. Miscellaneous

524.4 *Allred, et ano.* v. *Heaton, et al.* (Bryan Dist. Ct., Tex.) Class suit by 2 women students seeking admission to all-male Texas A & M College. Pls. allege no other Texas state college offers courses in which they seek to enroll. Pending.

530. *Housing*

531. Publicly-assisted — Urban Renewal (Title I)

531.8 *Barnes* v. *City of Gadsden.* (U.S.S.C., #499.) (174 F. Supp. 64, 268 F. 2d 593.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 62, V DOCKET 17-18. Dec. 7, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

532. Publicly-assisted — FHA and VA

Comment:

Builder of FHA housing barred from discriminating purchasers on basis of race: possible sources of fedl. prohibition and bases for cause of action, 59 Col. L. Rev. 782-802.

532.18 *O'Meara* v. *Jones.* (Wash. Sup. Ct.)*

532.21 *Levitt and Green Fields* v. *N.J. State Division Against Discrimination.* (N.J. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 109. Super. Ct., App. Div. *sustained* constitutionality of N.J. Law Against Discrimination as applied to Pls. FHA-insured development. Feb. 9, 1960: N.J. Sup. Ct. *affirmed* decision. Levitt *signed* stipulation with Def.-Division to comply with Law if defeated on appeal to U.S.S.C. Green Fields had sold all its properties prior to N.J. Sup. Ct. decision.

532.22 *Re Morristown Gardens, Inc.* (N.J. State Division Against Discrimination.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 109. Division *ordered* Owner to comply with N.J. Law Against Discrimination. Complainant had purchased home elsewhere, case mooted. Owner *signed* stipulation agreeing to comply with Law in future.

532.23 *Pearson, et al.* v. *Frumenti, et al.* (Contra Costa Co. Super. Ct., #R 7073.) Class suit by Pl.-Negro buyers under Calif. Health and Safety Code 35700-35740 alleging Def.-developers refused to sell housing to Pls. because of their race. Defs'. development built on loan which is FHA insured. Suit for injunction, damages and punitive damages. Nov. 20, 1959: pursuant to stipulation, Super. Ct. ordered Defs. enjoined, pendente lite, from selling or offering for sale one lot designated by Pls.

Robert Treuhaft, Esq., 1440 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

533. Private

533.6 *Creve Coeur* v. *Venable, et al.* (St. Louis Ct. of App.) For facts, see #532.6, II DOCKET 63, 81, III DOCKET 18. 1956: Def.-Negro Dr. bought lot and started to build $55,000. home in Pl.-City. Pl. filed suit in Co. Cir. Ct. *to condemn* Def's. property for park purposes. Def. filed cross-claim, alleging conspiracy to deprive him of property because of race. Dec. 1959: Ct. of App. unanimously *upheld Pl.-City*, held Ct. could not question motives of Pl.-Bd. of Aldermen.

533.15 *Bolton* v. *Crane, et ano.* (Cook Co. Super. Ct., #57.6577.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 35 (listed at 532.15.) Case settled out of ct. with contract price substantially reduced.

533.16 *McGregor* v. *Florida Real Estate Commission.* (Fla. Sup. Ct.) (99 So. 2d 709.) For facts, see #532.16, IV DOCKET 35.

Case note:

45 Cornell L. Q. 104-110.

533.17 *Martin* v. *NYC Commission on Intergroup Relations.* (NY Co. Sup. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 84, V DOCKET 18, #532.17. After hearing, COIR referred case to NYC Mayor, who referred it to Fair Housing Practices Bd. Dec. 28, 1959: suit *filed* by NYC to enjoin Pl.-landlord from discriminating against Negroes in rental of property managed by him. Pending.

533.18 *Burks, et al.* v. *Poppy Construction Co., et al.* (San Francisco Super. Ct., #496068.) Dec. 31, 1959: suit filed by Negro-Pls. under Calif. Civil Code Sec. 51 forbidding discrimination in any business establishment, charging Def. developers with refusal to sell home to Pls. on basis of race. Jan. 26, 1960: pursuant to stipulation, temporary injunction *issued* by Super. Ct. against Def's. selling or offering for sale parcel designated by Pls. Pending.

Beverly Axelrod, Esq., 345 Franklin, San Francisco.

533.19 *Gerrish* v. *Shattuck, et al.* (San Diego Super. Ct.) Damage action by Pls. (wife-Japanese-American) against Defs.-builder, lender, broker charging refusal to sell Pls. home in development, solely on basis of race. FHA guaranteed development would be eligible for financing. Pending.

Gostin and Katz, Esqs., 326 Broadway, San Diego.

533.20 *Progress Development Co.* v. *Village of Deerfield.* (N.D. Ill.) Pl.-Corp. building planned integrated development filed action for injunctive relief against 21 village officials and 2 citizens' organizations, alleging violation of Fourteenth Amendment and Fedl. Civil Rights Act through Defs.' interference with construction of homes. Dec. 22, 1959: DC *issued* order.

540. *Transportation*

541. Interstate

541.2 *Baldwin* v. *Morgan.* (DC Ala., Birmingham.)*

541.3 *Watson* v. *Eastern Lines.* (ND Ga., Atlanta, #6506.)*

541.4 *Henry* v. *Greenville Municipal Airport.* (CA 4, #8009.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 110. DC *dismissed* on merits. Appeal pending.

Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., Esq., 1107½ Washington St., Columbia, S.C.; Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg, Esqs., 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

541.6 *Boman* v. *Morgan.* (ND Ala., #9255.) Suit by Pl.-Negroes for desegregation of Birmingham buses. Nov. 23, 1959: DC *dismissed* as to Def.-Birmingham Transit Co.; *denied* injunctive relief against Bd. of City Commissions, without prejudice; pending.

541.7 *Coke* v. *City of Atlanta.* (ND Ga., #6733.) Pl.-Negro sought injunction against practice of Def.-Dobbs Houses' practice of placing screens between Negro and white diners at airport restaurant in Def.-City. Jan. 6, 1960: DC *issued* permanent injunction against Restaurant, Mayor, City.

Donald L. Hollowell, Esq., 859½ Hunter St., NW, Atlanta; Peter A. Hall, Esq., 1630 4th Ave., N. Birmingham; Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg, Esqs., N.A.A.C.P. Legal Def. and Educ. Fund, 10 Columbus Circle, NYC.

541.8 *Boynton* v. *Virginia.* (U.S.S.C., #409.) Def.-Negro student denied service at restaurant in interstate bus terminal. Ordered to leave, Def. refused; arrested; *convicted;* fined $10. for remaining on premises of another against owner's wishes. Feb. 23, 1960: U.S.S.C. *granted* petition for certiorari.

550. *Miscellaneous Facilities*

551. Recreational

551.Ala2 *Gilmore, et al.* v. *City of Montgomery, et al.* (MD Ala., #1490-N.) Pls. filed suit for desegregation of Def.-City public parks. Def.-City closed parks. Sept. 8, 1959: DC *held* he would not and could not order parks reopened, but if they reopened they must be desegregated. Appeal pending in CA 5.

Solomon S. Seay, Jr., Esq., 29 N. McDonough St., Montgomery.

551.Cal3 *Peoples, et ano.* v. *Club Primadonna et al.* (Super. Ct. San Francisco.)*

551.Cal5 *Santa Clara Voiture 365* v. *American Legion 40 & 8 Society.* (San Jose Super. Ct.)*

551.Fla2 *Moorhead, et al.* v. *City of Fort Lauderdale.* (CA 5, #16615.)*

551.Fla3 *Ward, et al.* v. *City of Miami.* (U.S.S.C.)*

551.Fla4 *Hampton, et al.* v. *City of Jacksonville.* (SD Fla., Jacksonville Div., #4073, Civ.-J.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 63, V DOCKET 18. Feb. 5, 1960: Pls. petitioned to modify final decree to name purchasers of public golf courses party-Defs., to issue summons to them. Feb. 8: DC *granted* petition.

551.Mich2 *Pyle* v. *Michigan.* (Mich. Sup. Ct.)*

551.NY4 *N.Y. State Commission Against Discrimination* v. *Mid-City Swimming Pool and Finn.* (Albany Sup. Ct., App. Div.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 64, 85, V DOCKET 18. Fines paid in full.

551.NY5 *Carter* v. *Canton Valley Restaurant.* (Jamaica Muni. Ct., Queens.)*

551.NC1 *Wolfe* v. *North Carolina* (formerly listed as *N.C.* v. *Cooke.*) (U.S.S.C., #7.) (248 N.C. 485, 103 S.E. 2d 846.)*

551.NC3 *Tonkins* v. *City of Greensboro.* (CA 4, #8025.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 64, 110. Appeal pending.

551.SC1 *Cummings, et al.* v. *City of Charleston.* (ED S.C., Charleston Div., #7048.)*

551.Tenn2 *Tennessee* v. *Owens and Frierson.* (Memphis Muni. Ct.)*

551.Tex1 *Ware and Williams* v. *Statler Hilton Hotel.* (ND Tex., #8214.)*

552. Others

552.Mich1 *Russau, et ano.* v. *Restlawn Memorial Park Corp., et al.* (Grand Rapids Super. Ct., Law #5270.)*

552.Minn1 *Erickson* v. *Sunset Memorial Park Cemetery.* (Hennepin Co. Ct.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 36. Jy. 23, 1959: Dist. Ct. held *for Pls., found* Minn. policy to prohibit discrimination on basis of race in sale of public cemetery lots and interment therein, citing Minn. statutes barring restrictive covenants in real estate deeds. Ct. found no right of rescission based on mistake or fraud in Pls. signing contract containing restrictive covenant.

560. *Family Matters*

561. Marriage and divorce

Comment:

Racial intermarriage — a constitutional problem, 11 West. Res. L. Rev. 93-101.

561.1 *Oyama and Jordan* v. *Pima Co. Clerk.* (Pima Co. Super. Ct.) Oct. 1959: Pl.-Japanese-American and Pl.-Caucasian applied for marriage license; Clerk *refused* to issue license, under Ariz. Rev. Stat. Sec. 63-107. Nov. 17, 1959: Pls. petitioned for writ of mandamus in Ariz. Sup. Ct., ordering Clerk to issue license. Nov. 24: Ariz. Sup. Ct. (4-1) rejected application. Dec. 12, 1959: suit filed. Dec. 23, 1959: Super. Ct. *held* statute *unconstitutional* under First and Fourteenth Amendments; *ordered* license issued. Pls. married. Def's. appeal pending in Ariz. Sup. Ct.

Frank Barry, Charles Ares, and Paul Rees, Jr., Esqs., for Arizona Civil Liberties Union, Tucson, Arizona.

562. Adoption

563. Custody

564. Miscellaneous

570. *Employment*

571. Racial discrimination

Study:

N.A.A.C.P., Nation-wide study of participation of Negroes in apprenticeship system, 1960. (20 W. 40th St., NYC.)

571.1 *Brooks, et al.* v. *School Dist. of Moberly, et al.* (U.S.S.C., #402.) Nov. 16, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

571.3b *Goode* v. *Summers Co. Bd. of Educ.* (SD W. Va.)*

571.9 *Oliphant, et al.* v. *Bro. Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, et al.* For facts, see IV DOCKET 37, 64, 85. Cites: 262 F. 2d 359, *cert. den.* 359 U.S. 935.

Case note:

8 J. of P.L. 580-95.

571.15 *Conley, et al.* v. *Gibson, Bro. of Railway and Steamship Clerks.* (SD Tex., Houston Div., #8443.)*

571.21 *Cooks, et al.* v. *Bro. of Railway Carmen, Locals 991 and 783; and Texas and New Orleans RR Co.* (SD Tex., Houston, #12329.)*

571.25 *Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm., et al* v. *Continental Air Lines, Inc.* (Colo. Sup. Ct., #19215.)*

571.28 *Banks* v. *Capital Airlines.* (N.Y. Comm. Against Discrimination.)*

571.29 *Miller* v. *Checkers and Clerks Union and Gleason, Local Pres., Int'l. Longshoremen's Assn.* (N.Y. Comm. Against Discrimination.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 111. After notice of public hearing, stipulation filed for resumption of conciliation procedure. Agreement *signed,* Def.-Union agreed to discontinue discriminatory practices and permit entry of consent order on failure to do so.

571.30 *American Jewish Congress* v. *Aramco.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div.) (190 N.Y.S. 2d 218.) For facts, see IV DOCKER 111. Def.-S.C.A.D. did not appeal Sup. Ct. order; Def.-Aramco appeal pending.

Case note:

34 St. Johns L. Rev. 127-31.

571.31 *Re McCloskey Construction Co.* (President's Comm. on Gov't. Contracts.) Complaint filed with Pres. Comm. charging Co. with refusal to hire Negroes on gov't. buildings in Washington, D.C. Co. alleges Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers Union, with which it has contract, has sent no Negro workers. Union denies racial discrimination. Comm. rejected Co. proposal to bring Negro workers from Philadelphia. Pres. Comm. referring complaint to General Services Admr. (U.S. Gov't. contracting agency.)

571.32 *Dr. Campbell* v. *St. Peter's Hospital* (N.Y. Comm. Against Discrimination.) Dec. 1959: Pet.-Dr. lost courtesy privileges at Resp.-Roman Catholic hospital due to connection with Planned Parenthood Assn. Dec. 29, 1959: N.Y. Comm. Against Discrimination *declined* to act on complaint for lack of jurisdiction over religious organizations not organized for private profit.

571.33 *Re Marketime Drugs, Inc.* (Wash. State Board Against Discrimination.) Complainant-Negro woman alleged Resp. denied her employment solely because of race. Resp. denied charge. Jan. 26, 1960: after hearing, Bd. *found* Resp. had discriminated, *issued* cease and desist order. (Comp. not hired because she had secured other employment meanwhile.)

571.34 *Allen, et al.* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #354.) (173 F. Supp. 358.) 1933-1956: Pls.-Negro train porters worked for Mo. Pac. RR while under trusteeship supervised by DC Mo. 1956: Pls. sued U.S., charging they were required to do extra duty as brakemen without higher pay given regular white brakemen, asking U.S. pay added compensation. June 3, 1959: U.S. Ct. of Claims *denied* claim, *held* U.S. did not own RR or employ Pls. Nov. 9, 1959: U.S.S.C. *denied* certiorari.

580. *Civil Actions under Civil Rights Law Not Otherwise Covered*

580.3 *Pettus* v. *Schlet, et al.* (ED Mich., #19013.) For facts, see IV DOCKET 86. Def's. motion to dismiss for lack of fedl. question *denied.*

And see cases at 420.

600. *Suits Involving Constitutional Rights of American Indians*

601. Civil Actions between Individual Indians and Indian Tribes

602. Civil Actions Against Indians on Reservations

602.3 *Williams* v. *Lee.* (U.S.S.C.)*

603. Criminal Actions against Indians on Reservations

604. Actions involving Real Property

605. Condemnation of Land of American Indian Reservation

605.1 *U. S.* v. *1,383 Acres of Land.* (formerly listed as *21,250 Acres.*) (U.S.S.C.)*

(NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE — ATLANTA) [1960] [fragment]

40|10|48

To: Members and Friends of the Atlanta Urban League

From: The Board of Directors - J. B. Blayton, Sr., Chairman

# # # #

GRACE TOWNS HAMILTON, who has served the Atlanta Urban League as Executive Director since March, 1943, has resigned to assume a position in September with the National Women's Christian Association as Community Relations Consultant in the Southern Region. ROBERT A. THOMPSON, JR., who has been the Associate Director for Housing, has been elected Executive Director.

Mrs. Hamilton served as Executive Director for a longer period than any other person in the forty years of the Atlanta Urban League's history. She paid tribute to "the rewarding associations with a loyal and conscientious staff, with the public-spirited citizens who have been members of the Atlanta Urban League and the Board of Directors, and the many other persons in other organizations and agencies with whom the Atlanta Urban League works for the welfare of all Atlanta."

During Mrs. Hamilton's seventeen and one-half years with the Atlanta Urban League, the agency has made a number of notable contributions to the welfare of the community. Among these may be listed the following:

1. The development of Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Memorial Hospital:- This 125-bed private wing has provided needed hospital facilities for the community; it has provided more than one hundred new occupational opportunities for Negroes in technical and professional classifications; and has made possible the beginning of a graduate medical training program for Negro physicians utilizing the tax supported public hospital.

40|10|480

The Atlanta Urban League's Report of Hospital Care for Negroes in Atlanta, as early as 1948, brought to public attention these and other gaps in public health facilities and services.

2. Improvement of public school facilities following the Atlanta Urban League's Report of Public School Facilities for Negroes in Atlanta, published in 1944, and the wide interpretation of needs by a Citizens Committee on Public Education. Prior to this Report, public schools attended by Negro children in Atlanta had neither kindergartens nor clerks employed for assistance in school routines.

3. Improvement of recreational facilities for Negroes following the Atlanta Urban League's Report of Parks and Public Recreational Facilities for Negroes in Atlanta, (1954), and as a result of continuing community organization and cooperative action with such groups as the South Atlanta Coordinating Council and the Atlanta Urban League Council of Neighborhood Organizations.

The Atlanta Urban League's housing program, developed under Mr. Thompson's leadership, has achieved national attention and recognition. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Morgan College with a graduate degree from Atlanta University. His staff affiliation with the Atlanta Urban League began in 1943; was interrupted by army service; and since 1946, has been that of Housing Director.

Mrs. Hamilton is a graduate of Atlanta University, with a graduate degree from Ohio State University. Her professional experience, prior to the Atlanta Urban League, included faculty positions with Clark College, the Atlanta School of Social Work and LeMoyne College, and as Secretary for Interracial Education with the College and University Division of the National Y.W.C.A. During 1954-'55, she took a leave of absence to serve as Associate Director of the Southern Regional Council. She is married to Dr. Henry Cooke Hamilton, Registrar of Morehouse College. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Towns have long been identified with the educational

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CHRONOLOGY OF EXECUTIVE STAFF

ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

1920-1960

: : :

1920 - 1922	LEMUEL FOSTER -	Present Position - Investment Counselor - New York City
1922 - 1924	CYRUS CAMPFIELD	(Deceased)
1924 - 1926	J. W. CRAWFORD	Present Position Unknown
1926 - 1927	ALONZO THAYER	(Deceased)
1927 - 1929	JULIUS A. THOMAS	Present Position - Director of Industrial Relations National Urban League
1929 - 1931	J. A. MORRIS	(Deceased)
1932 - 1936	REGINALD JOHNSON	Present Position - Housing Secretary National Urban League
1936 - 1940	J. C. McMORRIES	(Deceased)
1940 - 1943	WM. Y. BELL, JR.	Present Position Unknown
1943 - 1960	MRS. GRACE T. HAMILTON - To National Y.W.C.A.	
1960 -	ROBERT A. THOMPSON	

DRAFT: (For discussion at meeting of The Negro Women's Action Committee, Sunday, May 15, 2:00 P. M., Market Place Gallery, 2305 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C. We are also pleased to announce that Miss Edith Dlamini of Johannesburg, South Africa, will be our Special Guest at the meeting.)

Statement of General Purpose

At no previous period during our lifetime have both the challenge and the potential for major changes in the status of American Negroes been so clearly within our grasp. Nor we are witnessing today among our people an upsurge of fearlessness, militancy and unity unparalleled in this century, sparked particularly by the flower of our youth.

The example of their initiative and dedication to the attainment of full dignity, respect and equality as human beings in the body politic cannot but inspire more vigorous efforts on the part of Negro women to engage more resolutely in our age-old common fight. Throughout history Negro women, along with their men, have valiantly shoulered the cross, dating from the first wrenching of their families from their homeland Africa, continuing in the bloody revolts during slavery, the dangerous flights north via the "underground railroad"", and the struggle for survival thereafter.

In more recent times, individually, in the main, and less dramatic and effective collectively, Negro women have resisted oppression and persecution, suffering but standing as pillars of strength to their families. Now the time has come for still another organized movement and demonstration of our will and determination to claim our real heritage, and to bequeath to the coming generation the full citizenship so long denied to our people. Long sleepless hours of planning are not unknown to us. Nor are sacrifices and pain. Despite our wretched existence under conditions of dire discrimination, life has been worth living, and we have sought to give meaning to it. Having persevered in past, we commit ourselves anew to march forward at an ever-quickening pace, supporting our youth in whatever form and manner possible, and ourselves undertaking specific projects. Our call is for unity, not rivalry; action, not silence, and a concentration on first things first, the essence of true manhood and womanhood.

We are not alone. "The wind of change" Prime Minister MacMillan felt as he addressed the government of racist South Africa has become indeed a whirlwind on the continent of Africa, as it has in parts of Asia. As the cry for freedom rings the world our own hearts pound and our vision brightens, deepening our understanding of a need for brotherhood among those who seek freedom of choice to determine their own destiny. Summoned to expression by the activities of the oppressedthemselves, rising in their own behalf, moral indignation over the myriad injustices perpetrated against millions of colonial and semi-colonial people is resounding in swelling crescendo throughout the world. And this is but the beginning.

The outline of the world of tomorrow is in focus today - a world of unsurpassed scientific and technological advance. But it will be realized only when all peoples, living in peace, dignity and equality, have the opportunity freely to contribute as well as to share.

We are proud that immediately upon the formation of our committee we took steps to participate as an organization in the picket line at Woolworth's, supporting the Southern Negro students' sit-in campaign, and to join hands fraternally with the women of Africa by preparing for a representative to their July, 1960 conference in Accra.

It is our hope that the spirit of crusade, already afire in the South will gain momentum in our own area of the country, submerging inconsequential differences and preoccupations, and encompassing all Negro women who want to strike a death blow to jim crow. It is within our power, working unitedly, to make concrete gains now in the arena of (1) political representation, particularly through wide-spread and effective use of the ballot.(2) community life - more, improved and integrated schools, housing medical facilities, etc. (Define and/or enlarge as practically possible.)

The victory we seek is a victory for a living, dynamic democracy for all Americans and for the freedom-seeking people of Africa. Its realization will hasten the day of peace and plenty for mankind.

****

We propose that any statement of purpose adopted at the meeting of May 15 be accompanied by a discussion of organizational form to give structure to our aims. For example, each of the present members might consider herself the organizer of a small, local community group which attempts to involve a representative cross-section of Negro women at the grass roots level, geared to respond on a consistent basis to a series of issues which can be coordinated city-wise, and affiliated with the over-all body. To be avoided, we believe, is the enlarging of our present committee in haphazard fashion without respect to community identity and cohesion.

Submitted by: Maude Katz
Vicki Garvin
For the Program Committee

40/SH/55

[1960] N

TRUMAN NELSON • 20 BECKFORD STREET • SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I wonder if you and Shirley would consider joining me in starting a rumble to get John Brown into the Hall of Fame in U.of N.Y. I see by a piece in the Times that Senator Russell and the Pres.GEn of the Daughters of the Confederacy are advancing the name of Jefferson Davis. As you know,this is the year in which names are chosen and the naming will come on November First. Although itm seems that very few are mentioning J.B.with the reverence and thankfulness he deserves now a days I have a feeling that there are millions who would like to see something more concrete done in acknowledgement of his life.

40-10-236

Also I am sending you a few of the short pieces I have written in the last few months; something that I have abstained from doing before because they are all,as Emerson said about Thoreau's writing,your own thoughts newly dressed. But perhaps you would like them for your disciples, file, if you keep one. I have asked my publisher to send you a copy of my new book about J.B.in Kansas,which is appearing the second week in April. It was a great pleasure for me to appear with you and Louis Burnham on the pages of the Guardian lately and I hope to see you,perhaps, on my next visit to New York.

Yours.

Truman

February 17, 1960

Mr. Truman Nelson
20 Beckford Street
Salem, Massachusetts

40-10-237

My dear Nelson:

Thank you so much for the manuscript which you sent. We had heard of these speeches, but had not had a chance to see them. Of course we would like to help in any movement to make the work of John Brown known, but in our case it is always a question as to just what we can do. Sometimes the mere mention of our names must hinder rather than help. But wherever there is an opportunity inwhich welnkn be helpful let us know and be sure to stop by when you are in town.

We have just been to Canada for a very successful Peace Meeting with 2,000 listeners. We are going to leave next week for the Virgin Islandsto rest a couple of weeks; then we shall be home for the rest of the year.

Our best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

April 27, 1960

40-10-241

Mr. Truman Nelson
20 Beckford Street
Salem, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you so much for the copy of your "Surveyor." I have already begun to read it and have told McManus of the GUARDIAN that I shall review it as soon as I can finish it. But I have also warned him that I will not follow current practice of writing the review before I read the book.

It is tremendously interesting and I marvel at the time and trouble you have put into it.

I am a little upset at one incident however. Shirley insists that with the book there was a letter from you. I hope that is not true but if it is, in unwrapping the book I must have thrown the letter away. Please forgive me if I have made this awful mistake and send me a copy of the letter.

Shirley and I send best wishes to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

TRUMAN NELSON • 20 BECKFORD STREET • SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

April 28,1960

Dear Dr DuBois:

There was a letter stuck onto the book package but nothing of any great importance...other than an expressing of pride that we appear together in Louis Ruchame's JOHN BROWN READER.

Also there was a word or two of vexation at my publisher whom I had asked to send you a copy of the Surveyor long ago.

Please do not think you have to rush this reading to get me "a quick review". This was the explanation of The NATION for cutting nearly half out of a fine appreciation written by Professor Charles Foster of Minnesota. He,by the way, is a great admirer of you and yours and suggested that I get you to write an introduction to the Surveyor.

This book,as you can see,tried to light up some dark corner in the Brown ~~xxxxxx~~ scriptures and my next book I hope will ~~finish~~ present the portrait of an heroic Negro. For the first time I will have found a story in which I can do this without disturbing the strict alignment of factual events which I have adhered so strictly to in my prior books. I found it very amusing that the white men in Kansas knuckled down to the slavers without half the pressure put on the actaal slaves.

*Harper's Ferry

Yours
Truman

over

40-9-316

It might amuse you to know that I recently approached the Nation with the idea that I do a piece called "The Prophet Redeemed", in which I would interview you on what has happened in Africa in the light of what you have been saying for years. Their answer was no...and "if you will look in our issue of March 5,you will see a piece by Henry Bretton that lays down our policy on Africa generally and also indicates the line we are going to try to develop".

I never did figure out what Henry Bretton's line really was,and somehow I have the feeling that it does nt matter.

T.

I enclosed a copy of the Review which the Nation cut down to size. The passages that are marked I did for Angus to make him feel that he had not wasted his time in giving me five years of inspired "bootleg" editing. Then I sent him the wrong copy...so please do not think this underlining a sign of excessive vanity on my part.

40|10|29

May 16, 1960

Mr. Truman Nelson
20 Beckford Street
Salem, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Here is the review of your book which I am sending to the GUARDIAN.

I hope it's not too long.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[NEW HAVEN FRIENDS OF WILLARD UPHAUS COMM.]

UPHAUS FREEDOM NEWS

Issued by the New Haven Friends of Willard Uphaus Committee
No. 1 February 2, 1960 New Haven, Conn.

40|10|40

UPHAUS CASE The hearing on the appeal in the Uphaus case will take place before the New Hampshire Supreme Court on March 8. This is the next move in the continuing effort to free Dr. Uphaus from the one year sentence imposed by Judge George R. Grant, Jr. Attorneys for Dr. Uphaus will be Dr. Royal France of New York and Hugh Bownes of Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE These moves in New Hampshire are indicative of the concern felt, and the developing support, in the State where Dr Willard Uphaus, Christian pacifist, is in jail. He is there for his refusal, on grounds of conscience, to turn over the World Fellowship 1954 and 1955 guest lists to the State's attorney general for use in his one-man investigation into "subversion."

The Uphaus case, which has been in the courts for four years, reached a climax, but not a conclusion, on Dec. 14, when the New Hampshire court, sustained by a 5-4 U.S. Supreme Court decision, ordered Dr. Uphaus committed until he "purged himself" of contempt by surrendering the names, or for one year, or until further order of the court.

Around the last stipulation a world-wide appeal for clemency is developing. New Hampshire is now taking the lead.

(1) A State-wide committee for the Rights of Conscience has been organized to give "moral support and legal effect to Article 4 of the New Hampshire Bill of Rights." That article calls the right of conscience a natural and inalienable right.

Professor Max Abell of Durham, retired University of New Hampshire professor, is chairman. Other officers are Winthrop Wadleigh, lawyer; Rev. Bradford Young (Episcopal); Rev. Mark Strickland (Congregational); Rabbi Samuel Umen; and Mrs. Wm. Elmes -- all of Manchester --; Wm. H. McCurda, Concord business man; and Rev. Ray H. Cowan, Andover (Methodist).

(2) Six leading ministers - Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational and Evangelical Covenant - petitioned the court to release Dr. Uphaus as an "incorrigible witness" in the legal sense of that term. The Ministers Association of Manchester asked for Dr. Uphaus' release on the same ground.

CONNECTICUT From Hartford Dr. Loyd F. Worley, Methodist, issued a call to ministers throughout the area to join him in a "silent witness" on the State House steps in Concord every third Wednesday of the month until Willard Uphaus is free. The first of these prayer meetings will be held Feb. 17. Inquiry should be directed to Dr. Worley, 573 Farmington Ave., Hartford 5, Conn.

A prominent Hartford attorney and former U.S. Attorney from Conn., Robert P. Butler, urged Judge Grant to exercise clemency in behalf of Dr. Uphaus. His letter concluded: "There can be no reasonable doubt of the honesty of the accused and surely his term in jail will hardly benefit our government or its people....My attitude is that of a reasoned lawyer and citizen who is often stirred by the injustices of our administrative law."

CONN.
(cont.) The Christian Social Relations Commission of the Norwalk Methodist church agreed - with the approval of the Official Board which urged individual action- at its January meeting to ask Judge Grant to free Dr. Uphaus. Their resolution said in part, "Dr. Uphaus is not a petty criminal seeking to evade the law.....He could have avoided this long, costly sacrifice of litigation and finally jail. Instead he chose jail rather than betray his and our Christian convictions."

In New Haven the Board of Trustees of Mishkan Israel Temple passed a resolution addressed to Gov. Wesley Powell of New Hampshire urging clemency be granted Dr. Uphaus. In Dec. Rabbi Goldburg had preached a moving sermon on the Uphaus case.

The Bridgeport Post of Jan. 19 commented editorially and approvingly on the Uphaus case. "....Better a conscience void of offense behind bars than a soul in torment walking free," the Bridgeport paper declared. Editorials favoring clemency for Dr. Uphaus have appeared in the "New Haven Register" and "The Hartford Courant."

From Killingworth Carleton Beals, professor, author, historian and authority on Latin America in a personal letter to Dr. Uphaus said "...In more enlightened eras and in more enlightened countries it was sometimes possible for a friend to substitute for a condemned person...I'd gladly take your place in jail so that you could carry on with your noble work."

James L. D'Ancona of Norwich has picketed in Concord, N. H. against the jailing of Dr. Uphaus.

Mrs. Irma Otto of Woodstock, Conn. addressed a large audience at the 57th Street Friends Meeting in Chicago in Jan. and got signatures on a petition. She also had interviews with the press on the lack of news on the Uphaus case in the Chicago press.

The Friends of Dr. Uphaus Committee in New Haven meets regularly, is responsible for mailings, provides transportation for weekly trips to see Dr. Uphaus, is circulating a petition throughout the state and is arranging benefit teas and house parties.

MASSACHUSETTS Over 170 members of Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts petitioned Judge Grant for clemency to Dr. Uphaus.

The Methodist bishop of the New England area, John Wesley Lord, appealed for clemency; likewise, the head of the national Evangelical and Reformed Church, Dr. James Wagner; Clarence Pickett of the American Friends Service Committee; six members of the faculty of the Harvard Divinity School; and many others. The Watchman-Examiner (Baptist) in an editorial, likened Dr. Uphaus' stand to that of Roger Williams and William Penn in their fight for the right of conscience. Other leading religious publications likewise upheld that right.

In Boston, on Lincoln's birthday, a protest meeting is to be held in Community Church.

In Toronto, Canada at a Peace Rally in Massey Hall, Feb. 7, Ola Uphaus will read greetings from Dr. Uphaus.

From London, Dr. Donald Soper, a leading British clergyman, pleaded for clemency on behalf of World Methodism, and the world-renowned scientist, Dr. James Bernal, for the World Peace council, wrote to the American Ambassador, urging his intercession with the President.

"To take this action now against Dr. Uphaus" Dr. Bernal wrote, "is all the more deplorable since it conflicts with the policy so actively and admirably persued by President Eisenhower. Indeed, one could say that the President has been seeking to apply what Dr. Uphaus has been preaching."

40110141

Station WBZ, which is heard throughout the New England area, carried a 45 minute interview with America's No. 1 political prisoner. The tape recording was made in the Uphaus jail cell. Where, but America, could this happen? (Inquiries about rebroadcasting this should be directed to station WBZ in Boston.)

The Significance of the Uphaus Case

A sense of history-in-the making was felt by all, in, out and around the Merrimack County courthouse in Concord that bleak December day when the judge asked the witness to give the names, and was again told "no." "For me to give those names would be for me to bear false witness and that I cannot do."

It was in the same courtroom where he had first been found in contempt in January 1956. The same austere judge was there, as was the young appearing Attorney General, perhaps not quite so sure of himself as on that earlier day, but backed now by the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court. The attorneys for the defense were Dr. Royal W. France, veteran of many civil liberties' battles, and beside him, Hugh Bownes of Laconia, N. H., arguing well his first such case.

Every seat in the court room was taken. In the corridor below several hundred others waited, their hopes stirred as now and then reports came of what seemed to be encouraging developments in the courtroom. Among them were ministers from Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York; divinity students and professors from Harvard; students and professors from New Hampshire's own schools and colleges; friends of Willard Uphaus from everywhere.

What was the state to do with this man who placed his conscience above its dictates? Who had no sense of guilt about him? Who, with such dignity spoke of his country and of his religious faith?

It did what the state has done over and over; it moved on as if it could not turn back. And finally it turned over to the sheriff the man who had so quietly defied it. It was late, but still the courthouse did not empty. The people there waited and when they saw the prisoner at the head of the stairs, ready to be taken to jail, they sang, "America."

Thus Willard Uphaus was taken to jail. But in his going he took with him the hopes and fears of the country and the people he loved so well. Would they rally, now that they had seen where such inquisitions led Would they turn back to their beginnings to take hold again of those precious freedoms that were so nearly lost? And once that was done, how far would they go in the restoration of their liberties?

It happened to be New Hampshire that history chose for the confrontation. Perhaps fortunately. For there, already, men and women are coming forward who are not likely to be stopped now, not only until Willard Uphaus is out of jail, but until the law under which he was put there is erased from the statute books.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE BECOMES CENTER FOR "FREE WILLARD UPHAUS" CAMPAIGN

This committee, 118 East 28th St., New York 16, N. Y., in cooperation with World Fellowship, Inc., has become the center of an intensive publicity campaign. RFC has supported Dr. Uphaus from the beginning of his troubles with the Atty. General. After his imprisonment Dec. 14 major responsibility for developing support for him fell to RFC. The merits of the Uphaus case being what they are that support is already worldwide. Yet the phenomenal part of it is that the "grass-roots" character it has had, and never lost.

The power to release Dr. Uphaus rests solely with Judge George R. Grant, Jr., Merrimack County Superior Court, Concord, N.H. You are urged to send letters requesting immediate release to the judge with copies to Gov. Wesley Powell of N. H.

40/10/42

[NEW HORIZONS

365 Amboy Street
Brooklyn 12, N.Y.

May 13, 1960

HQ-9-268

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very sorry to disturb you during a period in which I know you are extremely busy. On Dr. Aptheker's suggestion, I phoned and spoke with your wife on two occasions.

I am one of a number of young people who are launching a new progressive youth publication. The prospectus, " An Open Letter on New Horizons for Youth ", is enclosed. A summary of this statement and of the organizational steps involved is contained in the enclosed memorandum.

Since, generally speaking, no young person today is known outside his own locality, we felt that a list of well-known adults who endorse the launching of the paper would help us get off to a good start. We have drawn up a list of 150 adults whom we intend to ask for endorsement. We would like the request for adult sponsors to come from a smaller group of adults. Elmer Benson, Carl Marzani and Dr. Aptheker would be among the group requesting sponsors. We would feel honored if you could join this group.

If you can join this list, then you may either sign the enclosed letter, or write your own.

We want to publish the first issue of the paper in mid-September. In order to do that, we plan public announcements and appeals for funds and readers for the first weeks of June. By the end of May, we need as many sponsors as possible. The letter asking for sponsors, therefore, should go out as soon as possible.

For those reasons, I asked Shirley Graham if I might write you in this manner and try to reach you by phone after you have had a chance to read this communication.

I hope that you and your wife are in good health despite the press of work.

Cordially,
Daniel Rubin
Daniel Rubin

[Rubin]

New Horizons

40-9-332

365 Amboy Street
Brooklyn 12, N.Y.

May 17, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to thank you very much for your support and for your extremely helpful letter.

I appreciate your prompt attention to our project in the midst of your very busy schedule of important work.

Best wishes to you and your wife.

Cordially,

Daniel Rubin

Daniel Rubin

[New Horizons]

40-9-260

Dear

I am writing you as sponsor for a new national youth monthly which is to be called NEW HORIZONS and is to be edited by youth and aimed at the youth of all persuasions, nationalities colors and backgrounds. It will be published by a group of young people in whom I and my friends have faith and hope.

I write to ask your cooperation. Sponsorship carries with it no implications other than an interest in and support of this new enterprise which is further explained in the accompanying prospectus.

Very sincerely yours,

[New Horizons]

40-9-259

Dear

This letter brings you news that we think you will find exciting: As part of the renaissance of inquiry and challenge that is appearing among American youth - as the youth of the world - many young people are planning a national youth paper to be launched this coming Fall.

The paper, to be called New Horizons, and to start as a monthly, is to be edited by youth and to be aimed at them - in the shops and schools of our country, and youth of all persuasions, nationalities, colors, and backgrounds. Its commitment is to vigorous thinking, opposition to conformity, denunciation of apathy, and a desire for a world of peace, fraternity, and security. It will welcome and encourage examination of all ideas now challenging mankind, and not least among these, the ideas of socialism. At the same time, it envisages a socialist United States as the means towards resolving crucial problems now confronting young people.

These youth feel the need for adult support and encouragement and those of us who have signed our names to this letter feel honored to have been asked to help. Would you not want to join among the adults who indicate their support of this venture into the frontiers of thinking and planning for our rising new generation? Sponsorship carries with it no implication other than an interest in and support of this fresh new breeze, and in all publicity and other usage of names nothing more than this will ever be indicated; on the contrary, the distinct limitation here indicated will be made explicit.

Please do let us hear from you soon, as the young people - naturally!! - are in a hurry, and they want their paper to be ready for this coming September.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of the prospectus of the new paper; it is what moved us to send you this letter and it will give you a fuller and clearer idea of what is involved.

[NEW YORK - DEPT. OF BUILDINGS] B

January 20, 1960

Mr. Harold Birns, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Buildings
Municipal Building
Brooklyn 1, New York

Sir:

In answer to your notice of January 19, 1960, Docket #859 H may we say that there never has been to our knowledge any loose brick on top of our chimney. There were loose bricks on the roof which we are having removed.

We have had the Carlin Roofing Company, 118 Nevins Street, Brooklyn 17, inspect the roof and chimney and they assure us that everything is in good order.

May we add that this is not a multiple dwelling and never has been. It is a two family house in which we the owners occupy the basement and first floor and a single family occupies the second and third floors and attic.

H/18/17

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[NEW YORK- DEPT. OF HOUSING AND BUILDINGS]

41/6/14

October 14, 1960

Mr. Henry Saltzman
Borough Superintendent of the
Department of Housing and Buildings
Brooklyn, New York

Sir:

We own the property at 31 Grace Court and have been recently informed that the Remsen Street Corporation has bought Nos. 40, 42, 44 Remsen Street which lots extend to Grace Court. On the Grace Court frontage of these properties this corporation is planning to erect a seven story apartment house.

This area for more than a century has constituted a part of the Grace Court Gardens, one of the beauty spots of Brooklyn. Erection of an apartment house as planned will not only leave the Remsen Street houses with little open area, but will spoil, at least in part, a beautiful street with its trees, shrubs and flowers and increase the crowding of this city, the congestion of its streets and schools, the contamination of its air and the decrease of its areas of recreation and quiet. Unless the spoiling of our cities simply for profit is stopped, the problem of life in them will be greatly increased.

We write, therefore, to ask that you use your power to refuse this application.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Shirley Graham Du Bois

WEBD/r

June 17, 1960

New York Telephone Company
140 West Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

We are leaving the country June 25 for Europe and Africa to be gone two or three months. Would you kindly disconnect our telephone, MAin 4-2929 as of June 27 and leave it disconnected until we notify you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40/9165

NYU [NEW YORK U NYU]

40-10-238

VIEWPOINT; The Negro Culture Club
New York University
Washington Square
New York City
January 10,1960

The Honorable Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Negro Culture Club of New York University, organized for the purpose of disseminating the Truth about the Negro and presenting a realistic picture of him, is planning a three-day celebration of Negro History Week, February 9,10,11th. During that week attention will be focused upon Negro History, Literature, Art and Music by speakers, discussions and exhibits.

We would be highly honored if we could prevail upon you to be our major speaker and speak on "Negro History-Ancient and Modern" on Tuesday night at eight oclock, February 9,1960 at New York University. If you so desire,you may speak on a subject of your own choosing.

Dr. Edith Alpenfels is our faculty advisor. During the summer, Miss Pearl Primus was our acting faculty advisor.

You will contacted by telephone, Wednesday of this week for your answer.

We sincerely hope to have the honor and pleasure of hearing such a great scholar as you are.

Very sincerely yours.

Mattie Walker

Mattie Walker
671 Willoughby Avenue
Brooklyn 6,New York

~~B~~ NYC

40-10-239

January 15, 1960

Mrs. Mattie Walker
671 Willoughby Avenue
Brooklyn 6, New York

My dear Mrs. Walker:

I have engagements for Negro History Week, that is February 7 to 13th. I might possibly speak for your organization later in the year. My usual fee is $50.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

40-10-245

April 26, 1960

Mr. Joseph Newman
477 East 21 Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Joe:

Enclosed is a check for $20 in payment for the file case which you kindly sent me. Let me know if this is satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc. ck.

9N2-01-04

May 12, 1960

My dear Joe,

The file case has been delivered and is not in very good condition. All of the rods are missing and the paint shows long wear. However, the drawers are workable and if you will have the person who sent it whose name and address I do not have, bill me I will pay him a reasonable sum.

Thank you so much for what you did.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Joseph Newman
477 East 21 Street
Brooklyn, New York

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. TEL. HA. 2-1811

[NIGERIA]

41-103-17

BR

OCT 27 8 16 AM 60

UWS2364 SLWA236 MA8046 LAGOS 99/98 26 1453 ETAT
NIGERIA

ET
DR WEB DUBOIS AND MRS DUBOIS CARE DR MARGUERITE
CARTWRIGHT 57 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK3NYUSA (SUSPECTED DUPLICATE)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA HAS
THE PLEASURE TO INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE CEREMONY OF
SWEARING IN DR NNAMDI AZIKIWE AS GOVERNORGENERAL
AND COMMANDERINCHIEF ON 16TH NOVEMBER 1960 STOP
COSTS OF AIR

PGE2/48WDS/UWS2364

TRANSPORT AND ACCOMMODATION WILL BE BORNE BY THIS
GOVERNMENT AND YOU SHOULD ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN
15TH NOVEMBER PARAGRAPH GRATEFUL YOU
INFORM ME BY TELEGRAM IF YOU ARE ABLE TO ACCEPT
COMMA WITH DATE FLIGHT NUMBER AND TIME OF YOUR
ARRIVAL IN LAGOS
SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER

CKD

N

[Nigeria]

Lagos STAT NIGERIA

DR WEB DUBOIS AND MRS DUBOIS C

39-16-19

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA HAS
THE PLEASURE TO INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE CEREMONY OF
SWEARING IN DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE AS GOVERNORGENERAL
AND COMMANDERIN CHIEF ON 16TH NOVEMBER 1960 STOP
COSTS OF AIR

TRANSPORT AND ACCOMMODATION WILL BE BORNE BY THIS
GOVERNMENT AND YOU SHOULD ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN
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INFORM ME BY TELEGRAM IF YOU ARE ABLE TO ACCEPT
COMMA WITH DATE FLIGHT NUMBER AND TIME OF YOUR
ARRIVAL IN LAGOS
SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER

CKD

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. Dubois [Nigeria]

41-106-12

INAUGUTATION CELEBTATION:

16th to 20th NOVEMBER, 1960

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

DAY	DATE	TIME	EVENT	PLACE
Wednesday	16th Nov.	9 a.m.	Oath-Taking Ceremony	Tafawa Balewa Square
		6 p.m.	Garden Party	
Thursday	17th Nov.	6 p.m.	Opening of New Exhibition Gallery, Nigerian Museum.	Onikan Road, Lagos.
		9 p.m.	National Amateur Boxing Turnament.	King George V Stadium, Marina.
Friday	18th Nov.	12.30 p.m.	State Luncheon	Federal Palace Hotel.
		6 p.m.	Traditional Dancing	Tafawa Balewa Square.
Saturday	19th Nov.	4.30. p.m.	International Football Match	National Stadium, Surulere.
		9 p.m.	State Ball	Federal Palace Hotel.
Sunday	20th Nov.	11 a.m.	Thanksgiving Service	Cathedral Church of Christ, Marina.
		6 p.m.	Concert	Federal Palace Hotel.

All Inauguration Celebrations guests will receive invitations to these functions.

Your car number is IND 270
Accommodation has been arranged at Federal Palace Hotel

FEDERAL PALACE HOTEL · LAGOS

TOP TABLE
NO. 29 DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

55-106-40

Nigeria 41-106-72

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of the company of

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.

at a State Luncheon

at the Federal Palace Hotel

on Friday, the 18th of November, 1960, at 12.30 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

TABLE: C

SEAT NO: 38

[NIGERIA]

GOVERNMENT OF THE
FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

41-106-10

STATE LUNCHEON

In Honour of

Their Excellencies the Governor-General

and Mrs Azikiwe

Lagos

18th November, 1960

STATE LU

WINES

Dry Pale Amontillado Sherry

Chateau Climens 1950

Beaune

Bollinger Extra Dry

Harvey's Gold Cap Ruby

UNCHEON

MENU

Iced Double Consomme

. . .

Jollof Rice

. . .

Roast Fillet of Beef

Garden Peas

Duchess Potatoes

. . .

Peach Flan

. . .

Coffee

Petits Fours

41-106-7

STATE LUNCHEON

Friday, 18th November, 1960.

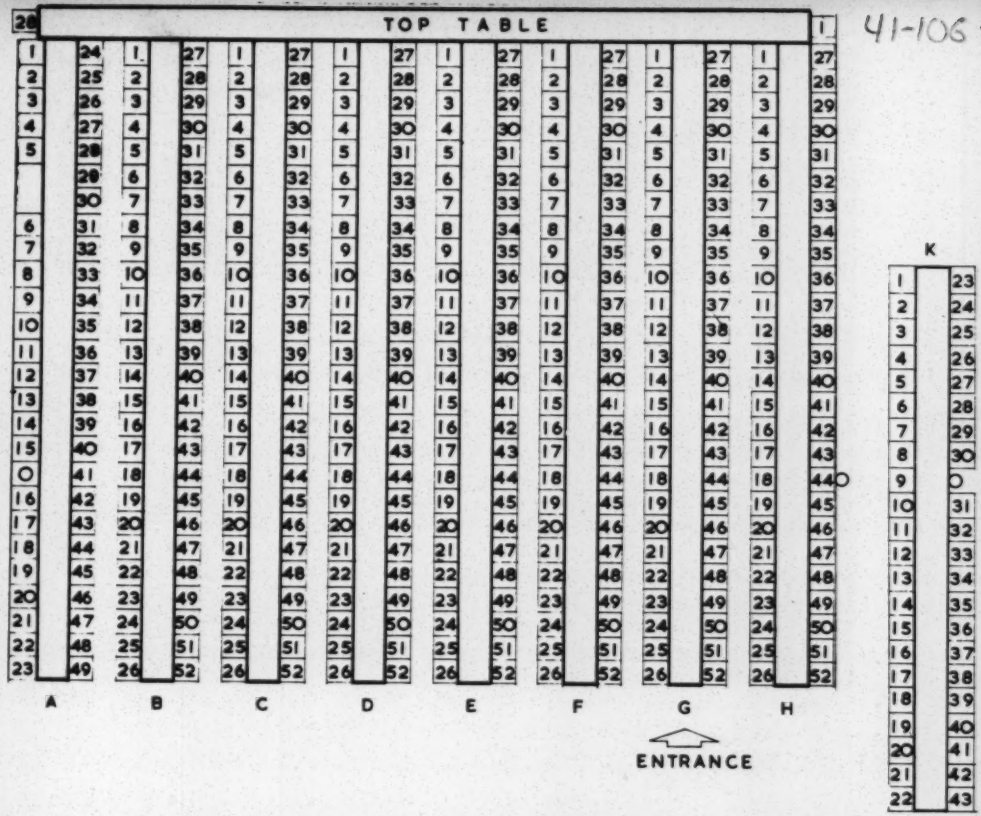
12.15 p.m. Guests will assemble in the foyer of the Federal Palace Hotel where aperitifs will be served.

12.40 p.m. Guests will be requested to take their places at table.

12.50 p.m. His Excellency the Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe will leave State House.

12.57 p.m. Their Excellencies will arrive at the Banqueting Hall entrance where they will be greeted by the Prime Minister.

1.00 p.m. Their Excellencies will enter the Banqueting Hall. All guests will stand until they have taken their places. The full first verse of the National Anthem will be played.


TOP TABLE
41-106-8
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
K
ENTRANCE

41-106-3

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The President, Chairman and Members of the
Lagos Town Council
request the pleasure of the company of

.....Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. Dubois.....

at a Cocktail Party in honour of
Dr. the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe,
Governor-General Designate of the Federation of Nigeria
at the King George V Memorial Park, Marina, Lagos,
on Saturday, 19th November, 1960

7 - 8.30 p.m.

R. S. V. P.
Town Clerk
Municipal Buildings
Catholic Mission Street, Lagos.

25- 3 boys present
Ambassador Palmer

Dr. & Mrs. W.E.B. Dubois,
c/o Federal Palace Hotel.

1961
11

41-106-4a

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of your company

at a Display of National Traditional Dances

at the Race Course

on Friday, the 18th of November, 1960, at 6 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

STAND: **9**

ROW: **A**

SEAT: **43**

Nov 18, 6 pm
Dances

607

Dr & Mrs W. E. B. Dubois,

c/o Federal Palace Hotel.

[Nigeria]

41/1961/2

OGULOGU-ATILOGWU DANCE

Presented by the Udi District Orchestra

This dance is presented by people from Udi division in Eastern Nigeria. Ogulogu-Atilogwu literally means a beautiful and wonderful dance, in which every facet the dancer's art is incorporated. It is accompanied by an orchestra comprising eight different sets of instruments. The dancers are led by 'Otu-Ugo', and 'Nukwu-Uno', who wears a special head-dress of wool, dances alone to give dancers a chance to rest. This dance is designed purely for entertainment, and as a demonstration of the very considerable skill of the dancers.

DANCE COMMITTEE

Members :

Mrs Nora Majekodunmi, M.B.E.

Mrs Aduke Moore

Mrs F. S. McEwen

Mallama Isa Wali

Co-opted Members :

Mr Tunde Harper

Mr E. B. Ironbar

[Nigeria]

NIGERIAN NATIONAL TRADITIONAL DANCES

at

Tafawa Balewa Square

at

6 p.m. on the 18th November, 1960

41/1961/3

In honour of

Their Excellencies the Governor-General

and Mrs Azikiwe

The brief notes on the traditional dances and dancers which follow are printed in the order in which the dance groups will appear.

THE OSOSA MASQUERADES

Presented by the Ososa Masqueraders, Ijebu-Ode

The masquerade dancers portray their people's belief in ancestor worships. The spirits of the departed males return to earth to continue, as in life, to look after the welfare of their families. Families annually hold a festival, in which the masquerade plays a large part, to commemorate their male dead and indeed to pray to them for guidance and help. The spirits of the departed can mete out punishment to wrong-doers as well as assist good members of their families.

THE URHOBO 'IKENIKE' DANCE

Presented by the Urhobo Ikenike (Stilt) Group

Legend links the Urhobo Ikenike Dance with the movements of a fish-eating bird called 'Obo' or 'Ogbodu' formerly found in the swampy creeks of the Niger. A hunter in the creeks of the Niger studied this bird. He was so impressed with the subtle movements of its legs, neck and head that he decided to encourage his male children to emulate them.

To represent the legs he cut stilts of the 'Ughovwe' (corkwood) tree. Gradually the practice extended and developed into a popular communal dance among Urhobo people. Some of the best exponents of this dance claim to be descendants of the hunter.

The leaders carry carved birds on their heads and the other dancers each wears a white feather in memory of the legendary bird and the hunter who studied its movements to such good effect.

BIDA ANGALE AND DANKO TEAMS

These groups, consisting each of four drummers and four female dancers, will present two short dances. The Angale group will perform an old traditional tribal dance recently modernised. The introduction is based on seven Nupe proverbs, and the main part of the dance is concerned with the visit of the Emir of Bida to the Self-government Durbar at Kaduna in May 1958.

The Danko dance has an introduction based on the theme of the proverb "Patience is good but difficult, and one who sows patience will reap well", and the main part was produced for Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra on the occasion of her visit to Bida in October this year.

OGWASHIUKU EZENWA UDENGWO

Presented by the Ogwashiuku Ezenwa Udengwo Dancing Society

A hunter named Okolome out hunting antelope in the forest raised his gun to shoot. His eyes immediately dimmed and the antelope commanded him not to shoot because he should not kill dancers during a performance. His sight cleared and he found he was in the midst of a great variety of animals dancing, singing and drumming. The antelope told him he could choose either to die or to learn the dance which would take three years. Okolome chose to live and, as instructed, he went home and brought back to the forest a drummer and a singer, being told that no one else must know the secret of the origin of the dance for many years. Their training completed, they returned to Ogwashiuku town where the dance is still danced until this day.

THE ITSEKIRI 'RE WA UJO UDA' AND OTHER DANCES

Presented by the Warri Ladies Club

Among the most interesting of traditional Itsekiri dances are those which were performed during a ceremony of worship to the god of the Seas 'Umale Okun'. For this festival, Itsekiris from many towns and villages went to Warri (Ode Itsekiri) to worship with their ruler, the Olu of Warri, and to pay him homage.

The dancers' clothes are representative of those imported by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century and the valuable coral beads, handed down from generation to generation, were traditionally supposed to have been presented by mermaids to devotees of 'Umale Okun'.

The 'Ujo Uda' (sword dance) was originally performed only by men but the modified version danced by the ladies of the Warri Ladies Club now rivals the male performance.

The ladies use handkerchiefs in place of swords. The presentation of the 'swords' to right and left indicates readiness to meet and subdue enemy attack from any quarter. The lowering of the swords three times symbolises loyalty and obeisance to the Sovereign.

BORNU DIMAS DANCE

The Dimas dance has been performed by Kanuri and Shiwa peoples since time immemorial on festival and traditional occasions and also simply for entertainment. The word 'Dimas' means rest or relaxation. The dance consists of an outer ring of young male dancers and an inner ring of girl dancers, with drummers and instrumentalists performing inside. The dancers number forty and there are six members of the band.

THE ALAGBE ILORIN DANCE

Presented by the Acrobatic Dancers of Alagbe Ilorin

The dance is introduced with drumming and singing. The dancers perform in a strict order of precedence. The second in command performs first, followed by the third and then the fourth. The next phase can best be described in the words of a member of this group : 'Now it comes to the smallest boy to show that he can jump like a man, dance as a man, witsting as twine, rolling on the air as a ball, as many times as possible. Another boy will jump up to perform by folding himself as a dry fish, while another performer carries him with one hand. It then comes to the Captain's turn and he will show you that he is the Head by jumping in the air, by walking with his head on the ground and with his hands on the ground and by folding himself as an earthworm or as a snake.

41-106-6a

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of your company

at the State Ball

at the Federal Palace Hotel

on Saturday, the 19th of November, 1960, at 9 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

41-106-6

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of your company

at the State Ball

at the Federal Palace Hotel

on Saturday, the 19th of November, 1960, at 9 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

607

Dr and Mrs W. E. B. Dubois

Federal Palace Hotel

Lagos

41/10G/8

41-106-1

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of the company of

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

at a Concert

at the Federal Palace Hotel

on Sunday, the 20th of November, 1960, at 6 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

ROW:

SEAT NO: 306

41-1067

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mrs W. E. B. Dubois

at a Concert

at the Federal Palace Hotel

on Sunday, the 20th of November, 1960, at 6 p.m.

in honour of Their Excellencies

The Governor-General and Mrs Azikiwe

ROW:

SEAT NO: 307

607

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Dubois,

Federal Palace Hotel

NIGERIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President
M. A. O. IMOUDU

General Secretary
GOGO CHU NZERIBE

Treasurer
SIDI KHAYAM

Our Ref. NTUC / IN / WB.

Your Ref.

SECRETARIAT OFFICES:

c/o. 16, Bishop Street,

L A G O S., Nigeria

1st August. 19 60.

Dr. W. E. B. Du. Bois,
c/o. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah,
The President,
Republic of Ghana,
A C C R A.

42-98-1

Dear Comrade Du. Bois,

Permit the Central Working Committee of the Nigerian Trade Union Congress on behalf og the entire Nigerian Workers to warmly thank you for the inspiring message you have cabled Comrade M.A.O. Imoudu - the President of the Nigerian Trade Union Congress following his release from 3 months imprisonment with hardlabour for the part he played in the 10th December Historical Demonstration against the retention of the services of the London based Ex-Chairman of the Nigerian Railway Corporation, Sir Ralf-Emerson.

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress fully shares your view that " The Working Class of every nation must be recognised as the foundation of its prosperity." In realisation of this fact the Nigerian Workers under the leadership of the N.T.U.C. is bound to fulfil its historical role so as to make Nigeria really free; in order to bring happiness not only to its teeming millions, but to effectively play its role in the complete liberation of the African continent from the imperialist colonial powers and the racilists.

The Central Working Committee conscious of the tremendous contributions you have made in the struggle for the liberation of Africa and the African people, which has rightly eatned you the deserving title of " FATHER OF PAN AFRICANISM" shall be greatly honoured if you can accept its humble invitation to visit Nigeria as the N.T.U.C. Special Guest. You may come either before Nigeria's Independence or during the Independence celebration or after the celebration. The Central Working Committee would very much like to seize this very rare opportunity which may not be repeated in view of the difficulties you have faced for so many years before you were granted your pass-port to leave the U.S.A. to receive you.

You can be assured that there awaits you a tremendous welcome from the Nigerian Workers, the Progressive, intellectuals and a large section of the Nigerian Community who are conscious of your invaluable contributions. The Central Working Committee shall be grateful if you extend its kind regard to Mrs. Du. Bois and convey to her that she also shall be welcomed by the Nigerian Workers.

The Nigerian Trade Union Congress wishes to emphasise that by its declaration and active participation, it supports the creation of the PAN AFRICAN Trade Union Movement - The proposed All African Trade Union Federation; and if this shall delight you, then take it as the humble contribution the Nigerian Workers have made towards the realisation of your youthful dreams.

...../2.

The significant role of an Independent Pan African Trade Union Movement is now becoming much more essential especially when the Colonial powers are fighting ruthlessly a rear-guard action to stop the liberation movement of the African continent. It is significant that the ICFTU with its headquarters at Brussel the Capital of the plundering nation of Belgium has kept silence and watch shamelessly the murder of African workers in the Congo by the Belgian Imperialists. This Conivance of the ICFTU has once more confirmed the wisdom of African Trade Union Movement to steer clear of the ICFTU. But for the prompt action taken by the Independent African nations and the threat of the mighty socialist countries, the Congo Republic would have been re-subjugated by the Colonialist Belgian Government.

Permit the Central Working Committee once more to repeat that you can count on the Nigerian Workers in the realisation and the truimph of " PAN AFRICANISM".

Yours fraternally,

W. O. Goodluck.
Secretary General.

42-9B-2

(NINETEEN SIXTY LABOR AND PEOPLES COMM...)

1960 LABOR AND PEOPLES COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY

MAX ROSEN, Chairman Phone: GRamercy 5-5790

130 East 16 Street • Room 3 • New York, N. Y.

April 1, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are writing to you in the hope that you will consent to make what we regard as a unique and inestimable contribution towards assuring the success of the forthcoming May Day celebration here in New York City.

The recent developments on every front lead us to believe that a greater interest can now be aroused in such a celebration than for many years past. Among the outstanding features of the program which we are preparing in order to engage and meet that interest is a speech to be delivered in person by a representative of the Cuban Confederation of Labor.

Our great need is to be able to stimulate and guarantee the participation in this event which the events of these days, and the commemoration itself, truly warrant. It was our hope that an article by you, prepared for newspaper publication, on whatever aspect of May Day or its history that you chose, would help immeasurably in this direction. We are certain that it will add uniquely to the prestige of the occasion.

May we call you on Wednesday of this week, in order to arrange for an appointment, at your convenience, at which we can discuss this further?

Respectfully yours,

Max Rosen

Max Rosen, Chairman (MC)

MR:hc

100-9-246

After August I:

Rozay-en-Brie,
Seine et Marne. FRANCE
Tel: I9 Nesles la Gilberde
(Seine et Marne)

Until July 3I - 1960

[Norris]

Villa Lou Cade
Le Travas
Var,
FRANCE

July I4.60.

41-10D-29

Dear friends,

Delightful surprise! You're coming to stay with us! Fresh from Ghana - fresh from that new, great Africa that's springing into bloom like a passionate, red rose. At ~~a~~ long last --

We shall be in Nesles from Agust 3 till August I5th. ~~Em~~ We're goings fly to America (for the first time in five years!) to be present at the opening of a play, based on a novel of mine, Charade, an anti-war play. But our house is yours (complete with cook, dear old Madame Sebastien who was 80 this year) even if we shouldn(t be there. It would be terrible to miss you, so I hope that you will get to France in plenty of time. We fell in love with both of you last time and have been longing to see you again. As a matter of fact I've dedicated to you both my last book (the very last, not the "Flowers of Hiroshima" which I sent you last autumn) This book is called "Echo in Asia" and is coming out this winter in England. It's a simple little tale, based on the inanity, the crime, the horror of race hatred. It's set in South East Asia, a part of the world I know fairly well and very much like.

I shan't write any longer as

we shall be seeing each other so soon
The same room that you had last time will be waiting for you, the same trees, the same Ira and Edita.The only difference is that we've got a bit older, the plumbing a bit more faulty, the house shabbier. We can't all of us be the miraculous DU Bois! But our outlook is the same, our cheerfulnes not diminished; the world is going to be fine! Have you heard the story about the optimistic and the pessimistic frogs. Well they fell into a bowl of cream. The pessimistic frog, seeing that the situation was hopeless, drowned instantly. The optimistic frog swam hopefully around all night, and in the morning was sitting happily on a pound of butter. I feel very much like that frog -- so I think do the two of you.

Love from Edita and Ira and WELCOME!

Edita

Ira has just sent a copy of his last novel THE PAPER WALL to Alphaeus and Dorothy Hunton. No doubt you are seeing them in Accra. Your copy will be awaiting you at Nesles.

Be sure to arrive before August 15th. Try to come not later than the 12th Ira Nosis wife

(S.P.T.-5-57)

15841

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LETTER

From the Dead Letter Office at

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To

F. R. D.

BOMBAY.

S. Graham 52 1/01/07
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

P.L.O.-10

Sender
Not known
returned to Sender

Mme. Marie Nosek
Kotah State Guest House
Shahkahan Road
New Delhi
INDIA

VIA AIR MAIL

REGISTERED

RETOUR

New York
U.S.A. 15841

40/10/125a

Mme. Marie Mosek
Kotah State Guest House
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi
India

1 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
April 4, 1960

Dear, dear Marie,

It was so good to hear from you. All my disappointment in not getting to India flowed over me again. We did have such a wonderful trip that I had been ashamed to make any complaint, but I did so want to see you and that turned out to be impossible. Now, because we went to China, our passports have been cancelled, so we can't think of making a trip to India any time soon. After much more struggle the case will eventually reach the Supreme Court and perhaps we'll get our passports. This may well be too late for my husband.

However, we did use those passports while we had them! I entered and returned to the USSR so many times that all my pages for visas were covered, included the many visas I used for my trip from Moscow to Ghana, via Yugoslavia, Athens, Egypt, the Sudan and Nigeria! Of course, we didn't use our passports going to China, but we were in the People's Republic of China, traveling inside seven thousand kilometres, by plane, trains, automobile and four days and nights going up the Yangtse River on a steamer. If you have not yet visited China you have a marvelous experience before you. Inside China the straight line towards the ultimate goal is clearer and simpler than inside the USSR. Do you get the "Peking Review", a weekly published in all languages. I'm sure you could get it in New Delhi in English. This magazine has published tomes on the border dispute. I have volumes of other material, but I suggest that you go through the "Peking Review" because I'm sure it will be available. This will clear up the questions in your mind. As you say, the Indians have no clear-cut policy or program. Well, I assure you that the Chinese people have both. I was completely "liberated" in China - for the first time.

I returned with very clear-cut goals for my own work at home. I have been writing and speaking all over the country. This goes for both of us. Your letter would have been answered last week except that we were just about to leave for North Carolina where both of us were speaking at one of the largest of the Negro universities. I enclose a clipping fwom the (white) morning paper of Charlotte, North Carolina. We are leaving Friday (April 8th) for the University of Wisconsin where again, both of us will speak. The current Negro Students Protest Movement is the most decisive and massive action which has occurred in America since the American revolution. Not a single state has failed to become involved. I am planning a long article which will ~~prob~~ probably appear in the Russian magazine "Foreign Literature" and in one of the Chinese magazines. Up until now I have been writting for Negro publications in an effort to make articulate aims of the movement and to inspire support from adults. But when we return from the midwest I'll began writing an analysis. Since my trip to China I understand my own role in the struggle much better.

Essie is in the hospital in Moscow, or was. She had a long, hard pull (canser) there the winter 1958-59. When she left she was cured, but they wanted to keep her for a long period in a sanitarium. This was just as Paul was going into rehearsal for "Othello" in England and Essie insisted that she must beturn immediately to England. In the following months she simply worked herself to death. The result has been a breakdown. We are worried about her, but hope that now that she is under care she will come through.

We saw Paul in "Othello" and he was truly wonderful! They are making their home in London. He must not return here and run the risk of being placed again under "house arrest".

My husband had written of his meeting with Tagore. He regrets that he could not say more. We heard of the film "Pather Panchali" while in London, but did not get a chance to see it. You must remember that films such as this would be do not get to the United States. Our trip "outside" revealed very clearly where the "iron curtain" is drawn: around the United States. While outside we attended the Afro-Asian Writers Conference in Tashkent. What a joy to meet and talk with the great writers of India, few of whose works are at all known here!

I must stop. Love to your husband. We may see him around the U.N. this coming year. Wish you could drop in on us, though I fully known how much more interesting and exciting is your work there.

All the best.

Shirley

Dear, dear Marie,

It was so good to hear from you. All my disappointment in not going to India flowed over me again. We did have such a wonderful trip that I had been ashamed to make any complaint, but I did so want to see you and that turned out to be impossible. Now, because we went to China, our passports have been cancelled, so we can't think of making a trip to India any time soon. After much more struggle the case will eventually reach the Supreme Court and perhaps we'll get our passports. This may well be too late for my husband.

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40|10|125c [MARIE MOSER]

On his last visit to the United States I had the pleasure of meeting Rabindranath Tagore. Ordinarily American Negroes do not meet distinguished strangers and thus our visitors go home filled with what they are told about Negroes by white people, but having seen and known very few. It happened in this case that Tagore because of his color was insulted in our traditional way when he landed in San Francisco. There was discussion of the incident when he came East. I went to his hotel and talked with him. I was of course impressed by his striking presence and we found much in common to discuss concerning the color line which was growing in world importance. I had heard of Gandhi and corresponded with him so that my talk with Tagore increased my awareness of India and of its meaning to the world. Later I had long and close companionship with Lajput Rai while he was exiled in the United States and I knew of his martyrdom.

Peculiar circumstances have kept Indians and American Negroes far apart. The Indians naturally recoiled from being mistaken for Negroes and having to share their disabilities. The Negroes thought of Indians as people ashamed of their race and color so that the two seldom met. My meeting with Tagore helped to change this attitude and today Negroes and Indians realize that both are fighting the same great battle against the assumption of superiority made so often by the white race.

Dear Marie:

This is all I can find just now. I may get more later

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B.Du BOIS

40|10|125d [Enc.?]

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, editor, author, lecturer; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868, of Negro descent; s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) D.; A.B., Fisk U., Tenn., 1888; A.B., Harvard, 1890, A.M., 1891, Ph.D., 1895; LL.D., Howard Univ., 1930, Atlanta Univ., 1938; Litt.D., Fisk Univ., 1938; L.H.D., Wilberforce Univ., 1940; studied at Univ. of Berlin; m. Nina Gomer, May 12, 1896 (dec. 1950); children--Burghardt Gomer (dec.), Nina Yolande; married 2d Shirley Graham, 1951.

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce Univ., 1894-96; Assist. Instructor, Univ. of Penna., 1896-97; prof. economics and history, Atlanta U., 1897-1910; dir. publications, Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis mag., 1910-32; head of department of sociology Atlanta U., 1933-1944; head Dept. of Special Research Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, 1944-48. Vice chmn. Council African Affairs. 1949-54; chairman Peace Information Bureau, 1950-51. Editor the Atlanta Univ. Studies, 1897-1911.

Recipient International Peace Prize, 1952, International Lenin Peace Prize, 1959.

Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science; Member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; Corr. Member German Acad. of Sciences; Corr. Member Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Founder of Pan-African Congresses; Spingarn Medalist; Knight Commander of Liberian Order of African Redemption

Author: The Suppression of the African Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk:Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace-The Story of my Eighty-third Birthday, 1952; A Trilogy-The Black Flame, 1st Vol. Ordeal of Mansart, 1957; 2nd Vol. Mansart Builds a School, 1959; 3rd Vol. 1960

Editor-in-chief Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-45; editor Phylon Quarterly Review, 1940-44.

Home: 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York.

Helsinki — Helsingfors
Hot Ili Palace - Hotel Palace
Palace Hotel

SUOMI - FINLAND

Par avion
Lentoposti
Flygpost

Helsinki, June 11, 1960

My dear friends,

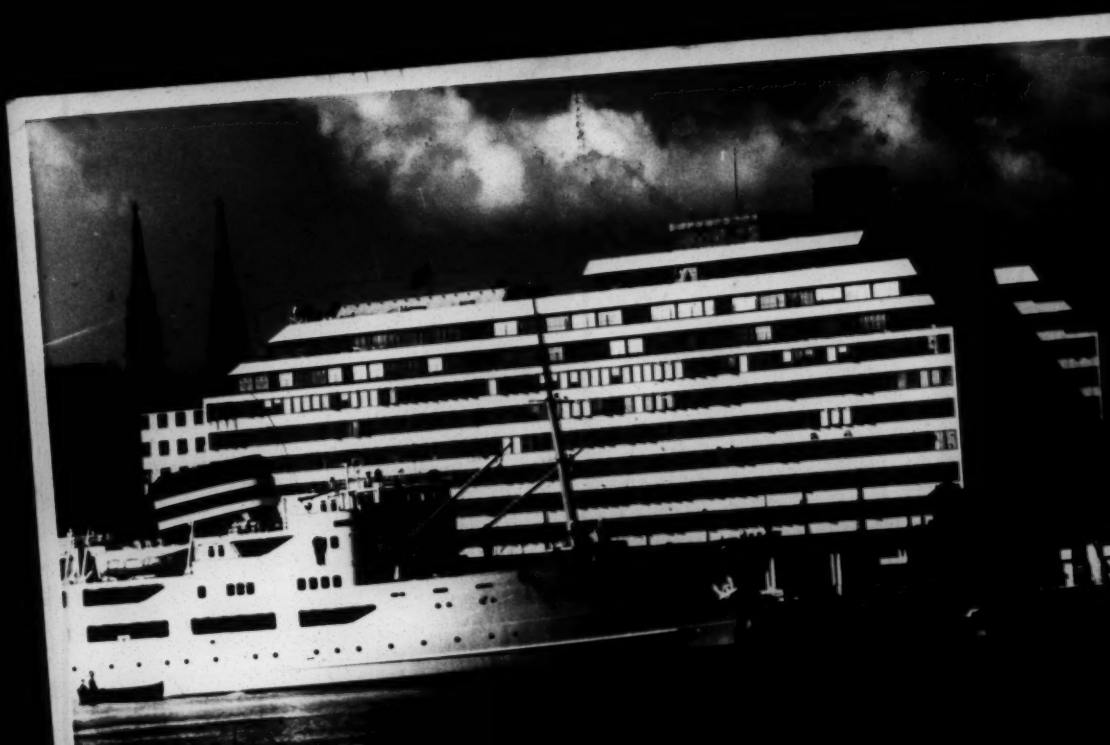
I am in Finland as a representative at a conference of an international women's organisation. My husband is in Geneva [the Ten nations' conference].

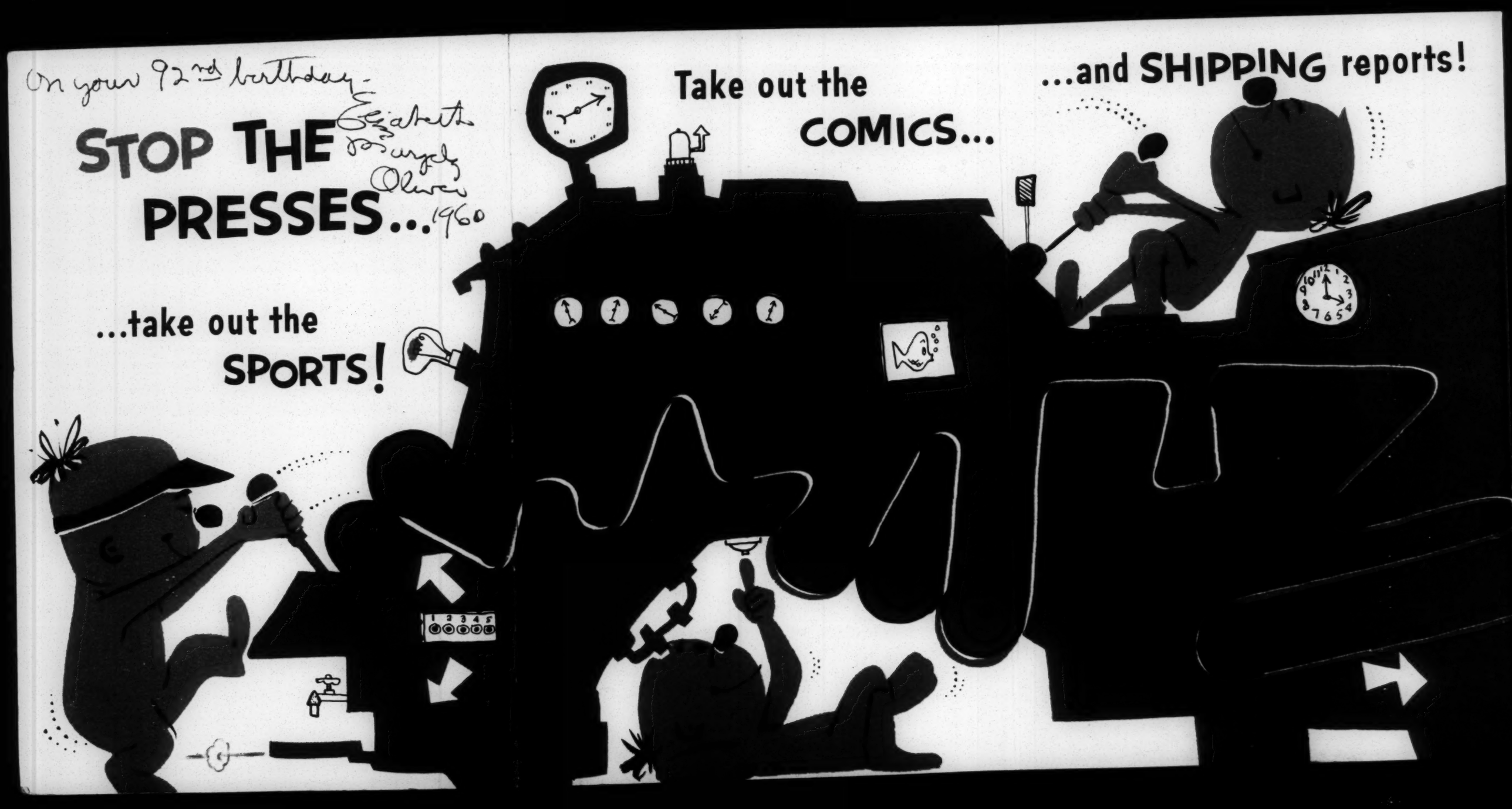
I think of you and wish I could see you some time. Affectionately, Maud Roseb

Copyright Ovaskainen

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B.
Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2
New York C
USA N.Y.

40/10/124




On your 92nd birthday -
Elizabeth
Love
Oliver
1960
STOP THE PRESSES...
...take out the SPORTS!
Take out the COMICS...
...and SHIPPING reports!

Make room for the very best NEWS of the year...
...SPLASH IT IN HEADLINES...
DAILY BULLDOZER
YOUR BIRTHDAY IS HERE!
HAPPY BIRTHDAY

2111 Garrison Blvd
Apt. H-3
Baltimore, Md.

[ELIZ OLIVER]

BALTIMORE, MD.
FEB 29
1230PM
1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
#31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Postage Due 4 Cents

Elizabeth Oliver

41/196/9

March 14, 1960

Miss Elizabeth M. Oliver
2111 Garrison Boulevard, Apt. H 3
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Miss Oliver:

We have just returned from a rest in the West Indies and have seen for the first time your article in the AfroMagazine Section, February 23.

Thank you very much for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

42-98-10

O. Stats
Cost - here

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.
October 24, 1960

Sir Roland Oliver
Capel, Orlestone
Ashford, Kent
England

Sir:

In a recent letter Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson mentioned you as being interested in African history and connected with an organization which she refers to as the SOAS but which I am unable to locate. I am venturing therefore to write you whose biography I find in WHO'S WHO and I am enclosing a plan which I should like to bring to your attention in case you are interested in Africa.

May I have a word from you at your convenience.

27-30-93

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

P. S.

You will find my biography in WHO'S WHO.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Mr. Richard Pankhurst
University of Ethiopia
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

My dear Mr. Pankhurst:

I don't have your exact address, but I hope this may reach you. I had the pleasure of knowing your mother and appreciating her work.

I am venturing to enclose a plan for an "Encylopedia Africana". I wish you would read it and give me a word of advice and I hope you will be willing to cooperate if we can carry this through.

May I hear from you at your convenience. You will find a note as to my biography in WHOSS WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-102

P.O.B. 1896,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

18 October 1960.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of October 10. We are now on work on a Memorial Issue of my Mother's journal, Ethiopia Observer, and will send you a copy: it will include bibliography, some account of her work etc & appreciations received.

I should indeed be happy if you could contribute a message, or reminiscence.

Of course I have no need to consult your biography! I met your son at a small party given by my friend Mbiyu Koinange of Kenya in England a couple of years ago, and have lectured on your work at the National Library of Ethiopia as well as at the University College here.

-30-345

If after perusing the Memorial issue there are any points with which I can help I shall be pleased to do so.

I have lectured on African history, written a little book, Kenya. the History of Two Nations, and will publish the first volume of an Economic History of Ethiopia in the next few months. If I could help with articles on Ethiopian or African affairs I am at your disposal.

I do hope we may be able to publish a message from you, the more so as we need constantly to interest the Ethiopian public in Pan African ideas which are in fact growing fast.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely

Richard Pankhurst

-L?

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← First fold here →

AÉROG
AIR
25c ETHIOPIA
10c ETHIOPIE
18-10
If anything is e
will be sent by Ordinary Mail.
PANKHURST
Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn, 1,
New York
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
To open cut here
ETHIOPIA OBSERVER EDITOR SYLVIA PANKHURST
P. O. Box 1896 ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA
Sender's name and address :-
To open cut here
25c ETHIOPIA
10c ETHIOPIE
1950

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

May 20, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-46-172

Thank you very much for your letter of May 19. I am grateful for the copy of Freedomways which you have sent. I am happy to say that I am now a subscriber.

The microfilm from Yale has not yet arrived. I will notify you when it does. The material which I have which you wrote while at Harvard and which is in the Harvard Archives will be in the mail on Monday.

I have turned over typescript copies of all articles which I have in my files by you for the period 1883 to 1909 to Fisk. There are about eight articles missing at the present time, and these I hope to have very soon for my files. In addition, within the next few days I will turn over to Fisk, two sets in typscript of all you National Guardian articles right up to your most recent article on the Congo. In fact, I am working on these today. I do not know whether you have written to Arna Bontemps, or whether he has written you about these articles, but as far as I am concerned you are welcome to any or all of the articles which I have given to Fisk, as I have made in each case two sets.

I am endeavoring to make arrangements for the filming of the A. M. E. Christian Recorder. I am going to try to assemble as complete a file as possible. The ColoredDAmerican Magazine has been filmed and will be available for sale very soon. I have an extra set of the Crisis (volumes 1-41) standing by. Please let me know which volume you need.

I am endeavoring to buy all of the books which you have written. I have located copies of nearly all, but I am lacking two or three in particular -- Dusk of Dawn, John Brown, and The Quest of the Silver Fleece. Aside from the University Place Book Shop in

York, are there any other sources of out-of-print Negroana which you can recommend?

I am hoping to do some revising on my bibliographies. At present they are pretty rough drafts, and I hope to make many further revisions. I am hampered by some of the skimpy and hap-hazard schola rship which has been done by some other scholars on the subject. I shall, of course, welcome, additions, corrections and additional entries which you can provide. Most of all, I shall welcome some criticisms.

I am expecting some news from Atlanta relative to the Moon, as well as information from other sources which I shall furnish you just as soon as I receive it. I am very grateful for your help.

39-46-173

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

Paul G. Partington

710 VALNA DRIVE, WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

Whittier, California
June 10, 1960

40-9-147

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For the past few months I have been preparing a research monograph on The Moon, a weekly magazine which you edited in 1905 and 1906. In this endeavor I have been in close colloboration with Dr. August Meier and have received much valuable assistance from Arna Bontemps, Miss Annette Church and Mrs. Dorothy Porter.

I am endeavoring to be very methodical and thorough and I am pursuing every lead which I can get. To date I have accomplished the following. I have located three copies of The Moon -- April 2, 1906 at Howard University, June 23, 1906 at Fisk University and a March, 1906 issue which is in the possesion of Miss Annette Church of Washington, D. C. In addition I have contacted Mr. Edward Simon, Jr., whose father died last September and through the intercession of Mr. William Bennett, librarian at Atlanta University have been successful in getting the former to donate all copies of the Moon from his father's estate to the Atlanta University Library. In addition, I have contacted or am in the process of contacting many individuals who have some direct knowledge of The Moon. These include Mr. Truman Gibson, Sr., whose was an ageny for the Moon, Mr. Walter Pace, brother of Harold Pace, Miss Annette Church and Mr. George Towns.

I have, of course, thoroughly scanned your own works as well as the very limited secondary sources. I have also found a few letters and manuscripts, some of which were furnished to me by DR. Francis L. Broderick who studied in your papers some time ago.

The material which I have gathered to date is fery limited and contradictory and it has become quite obvious to me at this point that only you can furnish the "facts" about The Moon. I would like to know just how long The Moon actually did last. I would also like to know something about the operation of the Moon. I would like to know the objectives of The Moon and what you feel the causes of failure to be. I would greatly appreciate any information which you would be willing to provide and if you would consent to an interview I think that perhaps Dr. August Meier might be able to see you in New York if it could be arranged.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Partington

40-9-146

June 22, 1960

Mr. Paul G. Partington
710 Valma Drive
Whittier, California

Dear Mr. Partington:

I am just leaving for Africa and have not time enough to collect any of the information which you ask.

If you will get in touch with me in September when I return I may be able to help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

COMPANY C
The Adjutant General's School
Fort Benjamin Harrison
Indianapolis 16, Indiana

6 September 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Earlier in the summer and prior to your departure for Africa I wrote you about two projects which I had undertaken. These were a monograph on The Moon and a comprehensive bibliography of all you published writings. At that time you suggested that I write you again in the fall.

41-14C-1

Specifically, this is what I have accomplished to date. I have located copies of The Moon at the following sources: Fisk University Library (one copy), Howard University Library (one copy) and Miss Annette Church of Washington, D.C. (One copy). In addition, there are an unknown number of copies and information on The Moon among the effects of the late Edward L. Simon, Sr. who died last September. An arrangement has been made between Mr. William Bennett, librarian at Atlanta University and Mr. Simon's Son, Edward L., Jr., whereby all copies of The Moon will be donated to the Atlanta University Library as soon as the estate is settled.

In addition, I have located many individuals who had some connection with The Moon or who remembered the publication itself. Among these have been Mr. Truman Gibson, Sr., Mr. Walter Pace, Mrs. Lucy Rucker Aiken and Miss Annette Church.

Scholars have been equally generous with their time and cooperation. Dr. August Meier has helped me immensely and has offered many pertinent and timely suggestions. Dr. Francis L. Broderick has lent me some of his notes concerning The Moon which he made during his research in your papers many years ago.

In spite of all this help there are many questions which remain unanswered. First of all, contemporary source material which I have found is sparse and bias. Secondly, there is the problem of the rarity of The Moon. Lastly, I have not been able to locate any of the correspondence between yourself and Chesnutt and between yourself and Jacob Schiff among either of the latter's papers.

I am enclosing a portion of my notes which I have gathered to date on The Moon. As all of these are copies, please feel free to keep them if you so desire. I am also going to request that Arna Bontemps send you copies of several of the bibliographies which I have compiled to date.

Specifically, I would like the answers to the following questions:

(1) Precisely, how long did The Moon last?

(2) Were you successful in getting any financial support from any of the philanthropists to whom you appealed?

(3) What was Chesnutt's relation to The Moon, if any?

(4) When and where did your idea for starting The Moon first originate?

I would, of course, also be very much interested in locating additional copies of The Moon. If you can suggest any new sources in addition to those which I have already listed, please let me know. I shall be extremely grateful for any information which you can provide.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

41-147-2

Mrs. Evelyn Patuawa-Knowles,
C/- Mrs. Howard,
Lainui Street,
Rotamata, N.I.
New Zealand.

17 March 40.

40-9-206

Dr. Dubois.

Sir,

Today I received booklets & pamphlets from your organisation which I wrote over for in January. Many thanks.

I am a Maori writer and have always been interested in this particulars organisation, possibly because one of my earlies ancestors was a negro slave from the southern states, who escaped from his master & made his way south across the Pacific to eventually arrive in N.Z. via the whaling boats.

I intend doing a brief article on

40-9-207

N.A.A.C.P. has "Te ao Hou" (THE NEW WORLD) Govt sponsored Maori quarterly & was wondering if I could purchase suitable photographs to accompany the article. But first I thought I would find out if it was permissible.

We are very ignorant really, out here on the very vital issues confronting the American negroes.

The Southern flare ups receive a great deal of publicity & is discussed widely at church meetings & by all organisations Maori & European N.Z. wide.

Out here there is practically no colour bar. We get along very well the occasional set back occurs / some one tramps on someones brown toes & there's a hue & cry, but where two races with two such diverse social backgrounds as ours & indeed as the white American & negro I don't think one can expect 100% indiscrimination

but here educated & thinking Maoris make tolerance their goal on a 50/50 basis, with help & guidance from our (Pakeha) European counterparts we have succeeded in that much.

I have written an article on race-relations in N.Z. which I would gladly let you have (with photographs) if you think it would be of interest to your people.

Unfortunately marring our usual serene horizon is the "8th African football issue", which you may have read of.

We are not worried because a few of our Maori boys are being excluded but we are aware of a duty to all coloured folk and organisations such as N.A.A.C.P. to mention one.

Kia ora.

Evelyn Patuawa-Nathan.

40-9-208

April 6, 1960

Mrs. Evelyn Patuawa-Knowles
c/o Mrs. Howard
Tainisi Street
Matamata, N.I.
New Zealand

My dear Madam:

I have not been officially connected with the NAACP since 1948.

I am enclosing a photo of myself and if I find any others I will be glad to send them to you.

I am very much interested in your family and the Maori people.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc/

40-9-356

May 12, 1960

Dr. Morris Pearlmutter
54 East 61 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Pearlmutter:

Ghana in West Africa will celebrate her inauguration as an independent Republic within the fellowship of the British Empire next July. I have been told that I am to be an invited guest and I have already made application for a passport which I may or may not get.

I want to consult you on two matters. First, would it be wise for me to undertake a trip to West Africa at this time? Second, if I should go it would be probably easy on my way back to secure a renewal of my invitation to visit Rumania and submit myself to Dr. Aslan's geriatric experimentation. A book on this by Henry Marx has just been published by Plenum Press, 227 West 17th Street, New York.

Would you kindly let me have your advice on these two matters?

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

October 31, 1960

40-10-221

Dr. Morris Pearlmutter
54 East 61 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Pearlmutter:

Enclosed is a letter which I received Friday. The occasion of inaugurating a black governor of Nigeria is very unusual. It is significant that they have asked me to be present, and at the same time it would help on my "Encyclopedia Africana" which is getting a good response to letters I have sent out. It is of course unheard of that the largest British colony should make a Negro Governor General. The Governor General represents British sovereignty.

On the other hand there is the question of my health. I am slowly improving -- a little more strength and less discomfort of various sorts. However, the flow of saliva especially at night continues and interferes with my sleep. I have tried for four or five days the inhaling of steam and I think that helps. My appetite continues good and my heart seems all right.

The climate at Lagos represents the dry season and while it is hot and humid, it is not as bad as during the rest of the year. I should be gone about two weeks and would of course have the best of care, but there would be crowds and activities. The question is would it be advisable for me to take this journey.

I shall telephone you Wednesday and make an appointment to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

40-10-220

December 5, 1960

Dr. Morris Pearlmutter
54 East 61 Street
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Pearlmutter:

We returned from Nigeria November 12. I seem to be in pretty good condition except for a cold which I got from the plush air-conditioned hotel in Lagos. We had a most interesting trip and stopped with friends going and coming .

I still seem to be unable to regain very much strength, but otherwise I am pretty well. I have begun again taking the lozenges for bladder irritation which has begun again mildly.

I will telephone you for an appointment within a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Pennell, 1960]

B

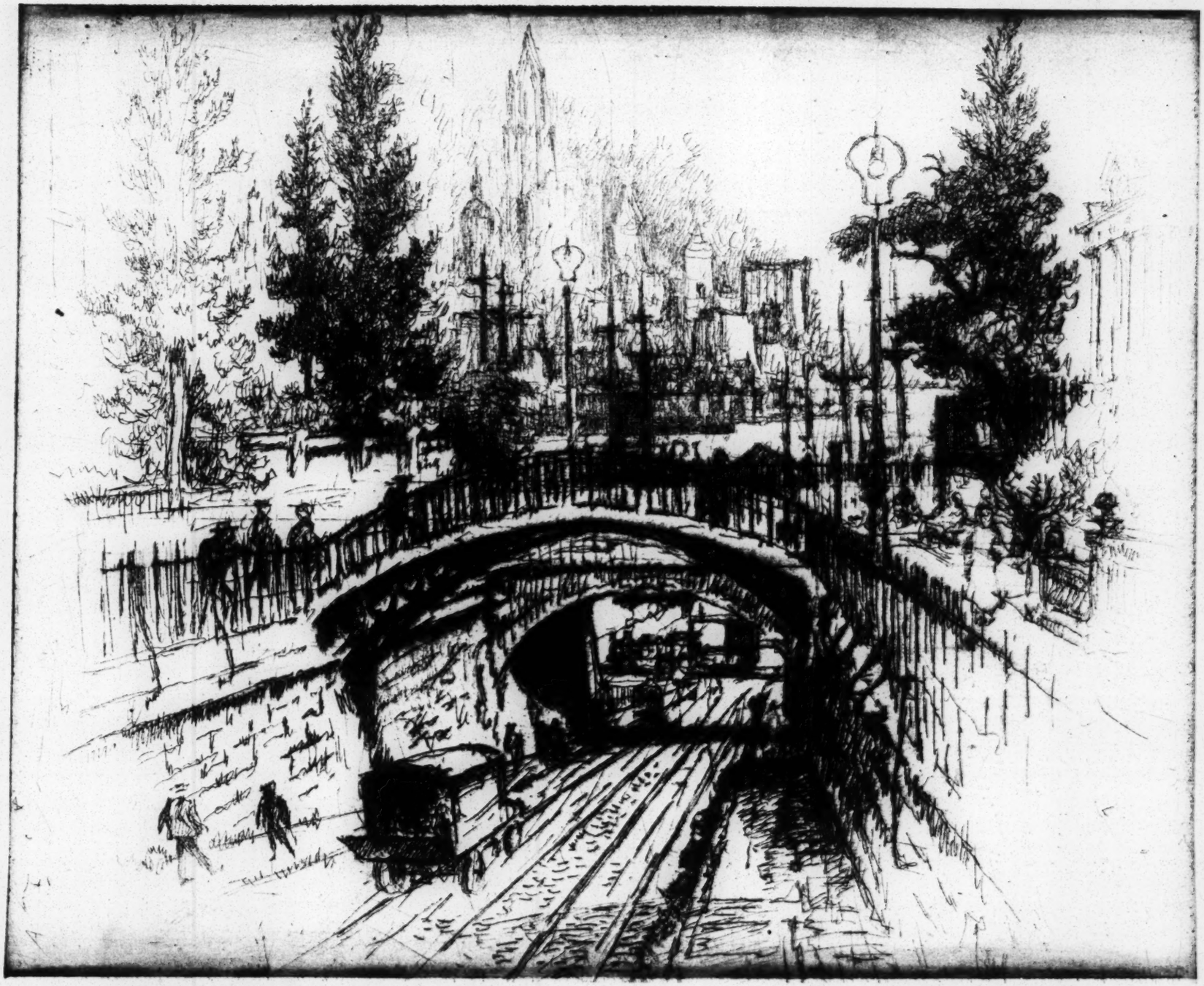
THE ETCHINGS OF JOSEPH PENNELL

These rare etchings of Brooklyn scenes were done by one of the world's great artists — Joseph Pennell, who was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1860, and lived the last five years of his life (1921-1926) on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn.

So renowned is the talent of Joseph Pennell that his work is cited extensively in encyclopedias as outstanding examples of the etching process, and his etchings are sought eagerly by collectors.

Joseph Pennell was so close a friend and admirer of James McNeil Whistler that he left his Philadelphia home in 1888 at the age of 28 and went to London to be with Whistler. He remained in England 33 years, returning to America in 1921 when he took up residence on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn. It was then that he did what many critics describe as his greatest work — interpreting the beauty, strength and vigor of Brooklyn through his artistry on metal.

40|10|79



The Tunnel, Montague Terrace

T. Rumbold

40/10/82

Front Street, Brooklyn

T. Rumbaugh

40/10/80

Out of My Brooklyn Window

40/10/81

1960

DECEMBER

[PEOPLE'S WORLD]

January 20, 1960

40-9-340

Mr. Al Richmond
PEOPLE'S WORLD
81 Clementina Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Richmond:

Answering your letter of January 12, I beg to say that I can write two or three articles on the Negro at the time of the Civil War. They might be called "The American Negro, 1840 - 1870."

You do not mention the matter, but I shall have to ask some pay for this article or articles. How long would you want them and when must they be in your hands?

I will be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Published by
PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, INC. SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLE'S WORLD
81 CLEMENTINA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5

Feb. 12, 1960

40-9-3 44

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The two articles you suggest are just fine for us. We will be looking forward to their arrival by April 1.

My respects (which is tinged with a bit of awe) and best wishes on your birthday.

Sincerely yours,

Al Richmond

Al Richmond

[People's World]

JAN. 1938 — 20th ANNIVERSARY — JAN. 1958

PEOPLE'S WORLD

20 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF PROGRESS

PUBLISHED BY
PACIFIC
PUBLISHING
FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
81 CLEMENTINA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA
100

40-9-341

March 23, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois;

We have been discussing the possibility of our arranging a series of meetings on the west coast under the auspices of the People's World to discuss various aspects of world affairs. We would very much like to have you tour the major cities from Los Angeles to Seattle including San Francisco and perhaps Portland Ore.,discussing the situation in Africa today. We would prefer if you can and would care to do it to have you in the latter part of June with the last appearence in Seattle on the Fourth of July. However we are aware that you have a very busy schedule and we would very much appreciate your coming here in the fall or early winter if that is possible, providing of course that any possibility of coming in June is foreclosed by prior engagements.

We hope that you can appear here under our auspices or of a committee for the People's World and that you can inform us of your acceptance soon. In the event that you can come we can discuss the costs and the financial arrangements in subsequent correspondence.

I had the pleasure of hearing you at the Hallinan's last fall and have been eagerly awaiting an opportunity to have you here once again.

With warm fraternal greetings

George C. Sandy

George C. Sandy
Business Manager
The People's World

[People's World]

March 25, 1960

40-9-342

Mr. George C. Sandy
PEOPLE'S WORLD
81 Clementina Street
San Francisco, Cal.

[redacted]ear Mr. Sandy:

Replying to your letter of March 23rd, may I say that I cannot undertake a lecture tour in California such as yo you outline. I feel it would be beyond my strength and would interfere with such writing as I already have in mind.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

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SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLE'S WORLD
81 CLEMENTINA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5

40-9-347

April 5, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Forgive the delay in the enclosed remittance. As sometimes happens with radical publications we had a case of end-of-month financial pains, and you will understand, I am sure, that it was not at all subjective preference that impelled us to put AT&T, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and other such hard-pressed institutions first.

Perhaps the receipt of the articles should have been acknowledged, but it seemed more graceful to wait until a check could be sent.

Cordially,

Al Richmond

Al Richmond

40-9-355

April 20, 1960

Peoples World
81 Clementina Street
San Francisco 5, California

Attention: Mrs. Sadie Dorshkin

My wife, Shirley Graham, and I send cordial greeting to Charlotta Bass on the celebration of her forty years of publishing. We realize today as never before the evil of race and color prejudice, but we too often forget the prejudice against sex and the long centuries when a woman was regarded by the best of minds as the plaything and servant of men. Even our own Declaration of Independence did not include women. Conceive now the battle which a person must wage who was not only a woman but colored. This our friend who is honored tonight has carried on and it has called for rare courage, great tenacity and infinite capacity for suffering. We bow before Charlotta Bass, not simply for her actual accomplishment but for the great and good example she has set for our children, and for our men.

W. E. B. Du BOIS

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 31, 1960

Miss Margery Perham
Nuffield College
Oxford, England

My dear Miss Perham:

I am venturing to send you the outline of a plan which we have for an "Encyclopedia Africana".

I hope you can send me at your convenience a word of advice and that we can have your cooperation.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE
OXFORD
Telephone: OXFORD 48014

England

22

9th November, 1960.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am much interested in the plans which you outlined in your letter of October 31st, for an Encyclopaedia which I am sure would be extremely valuable. It is very difficult indeed to find out who is who in Africa, and the new and intense interest in the continent makes such a work of the highest value.

I have, however, no experience of this kind of work myself, so I do not think that I can offer you any useful advice.

With all good wishes to you in your important project.

Yours very sincerely,

M. F. Perham

(Miss Margery Perham).

27-30-237

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois

One of your
immense Leningrad friends
wants to congratulate
you on having received
you highly deserved reward.
I wish you both to continue
time your noble activities
with the same ardour.
We are all longing to
have you in Leningrad
again. Don't forget you
have promised to come again.

Affectionately
Helen.

ПОЧТОВАЯ

Куда Dr. W. Du Bois

31, Grace Court

Brooklyn, 1,
New York, USA

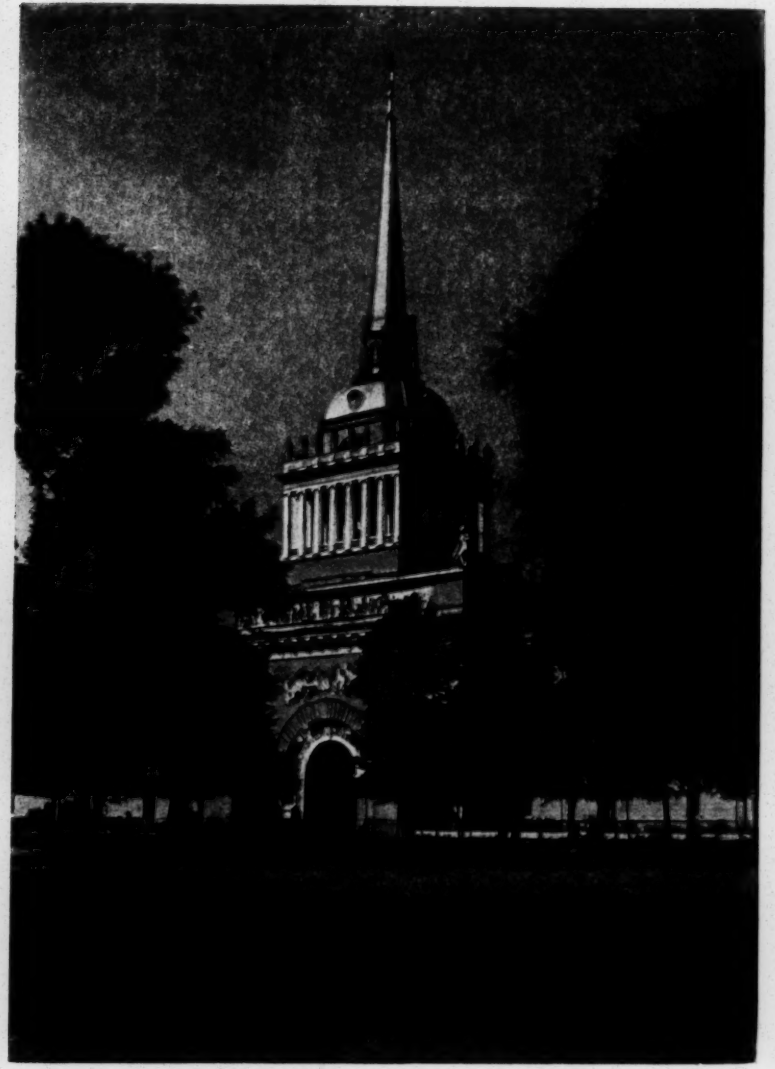
Кому Нью Йорк, США

Адрес отправителя Helen Petrova
Kalezhsky lane 9, fl. 7
Leningrad G-15 USSR
Ленинград, СССР.

ЛЕНИНГРАД. ВИД НА БАШНЮ АДМИРАЛТЕЙСТВА
СО СТОРОНЫ НЕВСКОГО ПРОСПЕКТА
Цветное фото Ю. Голанда.

Издание Министерства связи СССР. 1958. Моск. полиграфкомбинат. Зак. 1145.

16e-6-94



A

1950

40-10-111

Allen Hall-Room 30
1005 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois
3/25/60

Dr. W.E. Bughardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at the University of Illinois, and I need help. I expect to receive the degree of Masters of Arts in Political Sociology in June of 1961, but to receive this degree, I need any information you might have about the enclosed list of outstanding African leaders. Reason - My thesis is a study of the new African leaders, and what effect Western education and trade unions had in their development as leaders of their country. I have already gathered quite a large store of information about these people, but I would need any additional information that you could give me to really have an effective thesis. Any information, that you might possess regarding any leaders in Africa that I have failed to list, would be greatly appreciated and warmly received.

Your name was recommended to me by my thesis advisor, Dr. Joseph Gusfield, who considers you the foremost authority on Africa and African affairs.

Your immediate response to this request would be greatly appreciated.

I will send any money that is needed.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

Clotilde Y. Phelps

Clotilde Yvonne Phelps.

[Phi Beta Kappa]

Key

VOL. XXVI · NO. 1

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AUTUMN · 1960

FOUNDING NEW CHAPTERS: TODAY AND YESTERDAY

OBTAINING a charter from Phi Beta Kappa has seldom been an easy matter, unless perhaps for Harvard and Yale universities, which never even had to ask for theirs, but received them on the initiative of the parent branch at William and Mary. Dartmouth had little difficulty, but had to wait nearly a year, in 1786-87, while the Alphas of Massachusetts and Connecticut considered the propriety of establishing a branch in another state without the approval of the Alpha of Virginia. Eventually the Yale branch learned that the Virginia Alpha had suspended activity because of the war, and the two New England branches agreed that a charter could properly be granted to "certain select characters at Dartmouth College."

In 1864 Williams College obtained permission in three weeks to organize a chapter. The petitioning group dealt directly with the Alpha at Harvard, without appealing to the other Alphas. On the other hand, Williams had applied in 1799 without success, so it could be said that it took sixty-five years to establish the chapter.

For twenty years after the Alpha of New Hampshire was founded at Dartmouth, all applications for charters were denied. Rhode Island College (later Brown University) applied in 1790. A letter from the Harvard branch to the Yale branch, which had approved the petition, explains why the members were "so unhappy as to differ with our Brothers at Connecticut." A committee at Harvard had reported that "the government of Providence [Rhode Island] College . . . has been known to admit a person who was rusticated at this College to a Bachelor's Degree before the class in this College to which he belonged was graduated here." This was said by what was perhaps Phi Beta Kappa's first Committee on Qualifications.

Not even support from high places helped South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina, where a chapter was installed in 1926) in its attempts to obtain a charter in 1818. That application, signed by five students and accompanied by letters from the president of the college and from a member of the Yale Alpha named Abraham Nott, was sent to Secretary of War John C. Calhoun for endorsement. Calhoun wrote to John Quincy Adams, who was then Secretary of State:

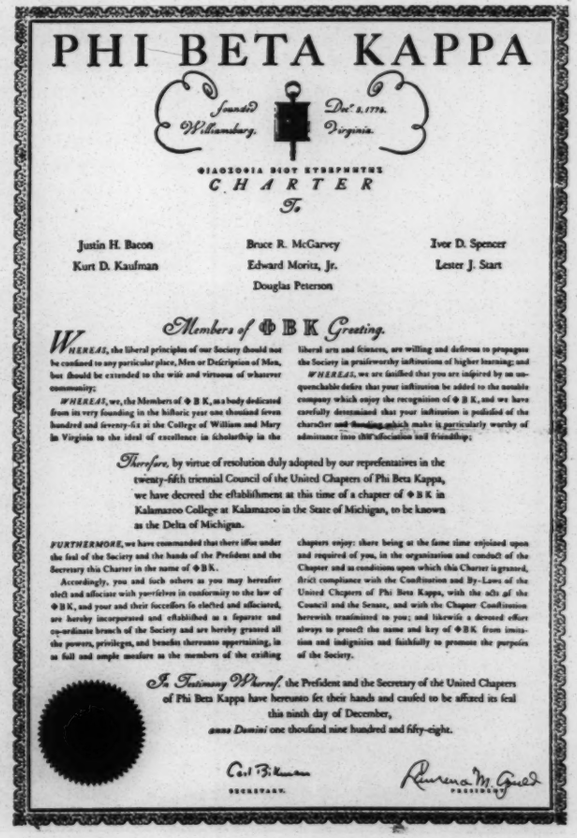
"I do myself the honor to transmit to you the application of a number of respectable young gentlemen of the College of South Carolina, to obtain a branch of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in that Institution. In becoming the medium of their application, I cheerfully bear testimony, at their request, to the respectability and flourishing condition of the Institution of which they are members. The College of South Carolina is among the most liberally endowed in the United States; and is now, so far as my information extends, decidedly the most flourishing in the Southern and Western section of our Country."

Adams, who was a member of the Harvard chapter, sent the application and the other three letters along to Samuel Gilman, secretary of the Massachusetts Alpha, with this message:

"The letters and papers herewith enclosed, have been delivered to me by Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, who is a graduate of Yale College, and a member of the Society. The characters of the persons by whom the application from the students at the College of South Carolina, for the establishment of a Branch of the Society there, is recommended are of the highest respectability; and I beg leave in requesting you to submit these papers to the early consideration of the Society to add my recommendation, that this bond of social and literary fraternity, may according to the request of the Committee of the Students at that Institution, be extended to them."

Gilman, in forwarding notice of the petition to Yale and Dartmouth, mentioned neither Nott nor Calhoun by

Procedures for founding new chapters have come a long way since the branches at Harvard and Yale, after a fairly brief exchange of views, granted the petition of some Dartmouth students in 1787. Intensive investigation by the Committee on Qualifications and deliberation by the Senate and the Council preceded the granting of this charter to the Phi Beta Kappa faculty group at Kalamazoo College in 1958.



PHI BETA KAPPA

Founded at Williamsburg, Dec. 5, 1776. Virginia.

ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ

CHARTER

To

Justin H. Bacon, Kurt D. Kaufman, Bruce R. McGarvey, Edward Moritz, Jr., Douglas Peterson, Ivor D. Spencer, Lester J. Start

Members of ΦΒΚ Greeting.

WHEREAS, the liberal principles of our Society should not be confined to any particular place, Men or Description of Men, but should be extended to the wise and virtuous of whatever community;

WHEREAS, we, the Members of ΦΒΚ, as a body dedicated from its very founding in the hilluric year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six at the College of William and Mary in Virginia to the ideal of excellence in scholarship in the liberal arts and sciences, are willing and desirous to propagate the Society in praiseworthy institutions of higher learning; and

WHEREAS, we are satisfied that you are inspired by an unquenchable desire that your institution be added to the notable company which enjoy the recognition of ΦΒΚ, and we have carefully determined that your institution is pedicled of the character and standing which make it particularly worthy of admittance into this association and friendship;

Therefore, by virtue of resolution duly adopted by our reprefentatives in the twenty-fifth triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, we have decreed the eftablifhment at this time of a chapter of ΦΒΚ in Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo in the State of Michigan, to be known as the Delta of Michigan.

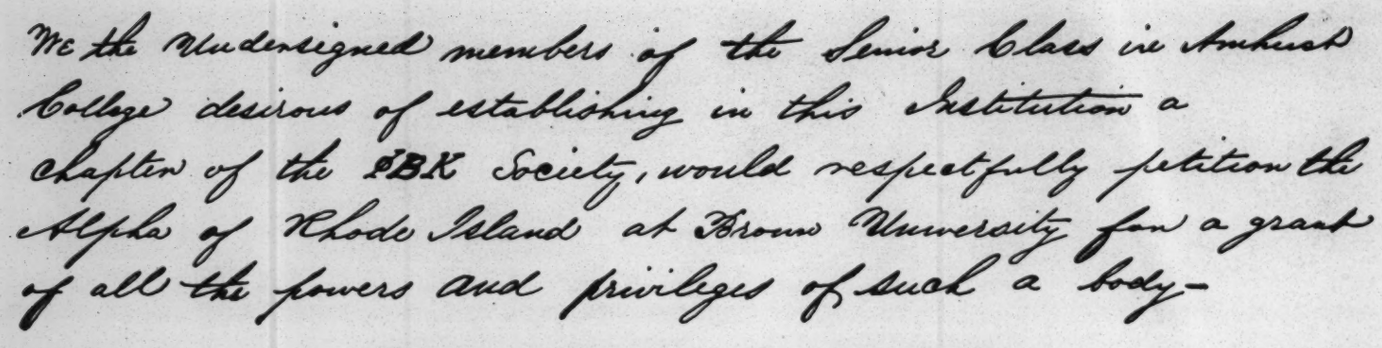
FURTHERMORE, we have commanded that there iffue under the feal of the Society and the hands of the President and the Secretary this Charter in the name of ΦΒΚ.

Accordingly, you and fuch others as you may hereafter elect and affociate with yourfelves in conformity to the law of ΦΒΚ, and your and their fucceffors fo elected and affociated, are hereby incorporated and eftablifhed as a feparate and co-ordinate branch of the Society and are hereby granted all the powers, privileges, and benefits thereunto appertaining, in as full and ample meafure as the members of the exifting chapters enjoy: there being at the fame time enjoined upon and required of you, in the organization and conduct of the Chapter and in conditions upon which this Charter is granted, ftrict compliance with the Conftitution and By-Laws of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, with the acts of the Council and the Senate, and with the Chapter Conftitution herewith tranfmitted to you; and likewife a devoted effort always to protect the name and key of ΦΒΚ from imitation and indignities and faithfully to promote the purpofes of the Society.

In Teftimony Whereof, the President and the Secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa have hereunto fet their hands and caufed to be affixed its feal this ninth day of December,

anno Domini one thoufand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Carl B. Allendoerfer, SECRETARY. Laurence M. Gould, PRESIDENT.



1847: A Direct, Simple Approach—and an Important Omission

Signed by six students at Amherst College, this petition was promptly granted by all the existing Alphas. Since the petition did not specifically request a charter, however, the Beta of Massachusetts chapter was not organized until six years after the petition had been approved. The chapter at Brown assumed that the Harvard branch, as the Alpha with jurisdiction over Amherst, would draw up and transmit a charter.

name, though they were both members of the Connecticut Alpha. At Dartmouth the members "Resolved, that this Society is not in possession of such information as would justify them at the present time in granting the prayer of the petitioners." At Yale a committee was appointed, but its report has not been preserved, and no record exists of Harvard's action. In any case, the charter was not granted.

Chartering Gains Momentum

Union College, on the other hand, after a rebuff in 1803, re-applied ten years later. The application was acted on favorably and speedily at both Dartmouth and Harvard. Yale took its time, but three years later a committee reported favorably on the petition, and in July of 1817 the Alpha of New York held its organization meeting.

Expansion of Phi Beta Kappa moved slightly more rapidly after that. The Alpha of Maine at Bowdoin was established in 1825, but only after Harvard had been persuaded by the branch in New Haven to reconsider an early unfavorable decision. Brown University received a charter in 1830. Also in the 1830's, however, charters were refused Hampden-Sydney College and New York University.

The application from New York University—which was renewed and granted twenty years later—raised the question at Yale whether the rank of such a chapter would be equal to that of the other branches, since this was the first time an application had been seriously considered from a college in a state where a branch already existed. Although the charters from William and Mary specifically invested the two oldest northern branches with the privilege of establishing other branches within their states, to be junior to the Alphas, the committee that Yale appointed to consider the question ruled that the founders had not foreseen applications from institutions of equal rank, and that all existing Alphas should give their consent to a charter. The principle that succeeding branches in any state should not be considered inferior—though voting privileges were not accorded them—became the fixed policy of the Society. Curiously enough, however, the Alpha of Connecticut was the first to break the rule by granting a charter without the consent of the other Alphas. When the Harvard branch empowered the group at Williams to organize, it was following Yale's example.

1958:

If They Were Laid End To End...

Folders containing preliminary statements from applicants lined up during screening

The Price of No Procedure

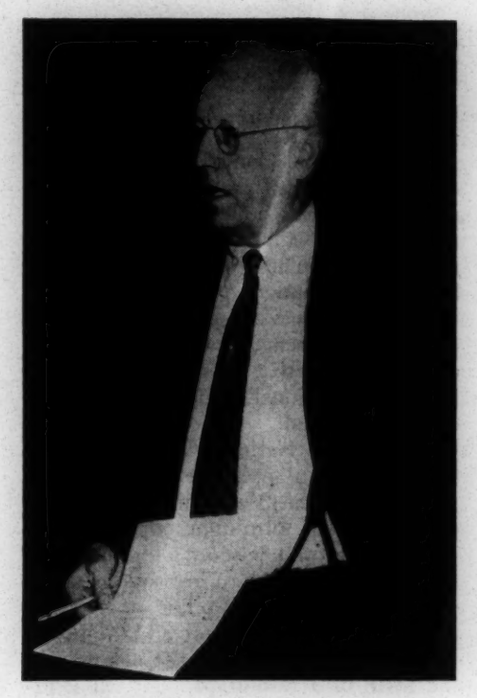
Cornell University waited thirteen years for its charter, largely because of there being no clearly recognized procedure for applications. The Harvard records show that in 1869 the chapter voted favorably on an application from Cornell. But the group at Cornell did not apply to the Alpha of New York until 1880. Although favorable action was taken promptly by the Union chapter, Cornell had not indicated which petitioner was correspondent for the group. When Union wrote Cornell, word of the Alpha's action was not passed on to the Cornell group by the petitioner who received the notice. Hence the Cornell correspondent wrote to Union:

"In June of 1880 I wrote to the President of your chapter, inquiring what action, if any, had been taken. No reply of any kind having arrived up to the end of May 1881"—the Union president had been holding the inquiry for the next annual meeting—"we decided to address ourselves in June to the Harvard Chapter which had already promised us a chapter in case Union refused."

The matter was eventually straightened out, but not before the Alpha's secretary had replied, "Harvard College had no authority whatever to found a chapter anywhere. The Constitution provides that all the Alpha chapters shall concur in the foundation of a new branch. This, however, of late years has been tacitly construed that the Alpha of each State shall have jurisdiction in this matter over its own State.

"You can see the confusion that could and would be produced if any chapter could found a branch anywhere and I hope you will not find it necessary to threaten us with Harvard again. We stand ready, whenever we are notified, to establish your chapter."

Most branches of the Society were already concerned in the 1860's about the



1959: Interim Report to the Senate

Chairman Kirkland describes new policy problems facing the Committee on Qualifications.

unwieldiness of this confederation of equals with no co-ordination, as well as by variations in standards, purposes, and methods of election. It was these factors that led to the uniting of the chapters in 1883. The new constitution provided, among other things, for a regular triennial meeting of a national council, comprised of delegates from all the chapters, to vote on charter recommendations made by the Senate. The Senate, an interim governing body, was to meet annually and consisted of twenty members elected by the Council. The number of senators has since been increased to twenty-four.

From that time until 1922, institutions seeking a charter applied to the Senate of the United Chapters, although each application had to be accompanied by five endorsements from existing chapters. The Society expanded rapidly and by 1920 had ninety-four chapters, as opposed to twenty-odd in 1883. But the requirement of five endorsements subjected the chapters to so many demands for support, and the Senate to so many applications, that a screening procedure had to be found.

IN 1922 the Senate presented to the Council a plan whereby the chapters within five geographical areas would be organized into district conferences and be responsible for recommending to the Senate, in each triennium, one or more institutions within the area most worthy of a charter. The plan was approved, though later the number of districts was increased to seven.

District screening of applications was some improvement, but had its own drawbacks. Some districts failed to act. Others could not agree on the applicants to be recommended, which encouraged all sorts of pressures within the districts. The method also encouraged district rivalry, each one pushing its own candidates at the expense of the others. Finally, the new procedure took away from the Senate all real responsibility for evaluating the claims of applying institutions.

Screening Committee Organized

These defects of procedure led to the establishment in 1931 of the Committee on Qualifications, to investigate and select institutions to be recommended for a charter. District organization was retained, largely to give expression to what the 1922 Council had really had in mind in creating it: to establish a convenient and workable method of ascertaining the local climate of opinion about institutions under consideration for a charter. Chapters at neighboring colleges and universities often have first-hand knowledge of educational policies at the applying institution, and they know its general standing in the community. Sometimes a chapter can furnish specific information about a strength or weakness that cannot be easily detected in the detailed report the Committee on Qualifications receives from the applicant. District comment is, in short, an added guarantee that no questions that need to be explored will be overlooked by the committee on its visits of inspection.

One of the hardest-working committees in any organization, the Committee on Qualifications works on a three-year schedule between meetings of the Council. It has six members, who served staggered six-year terms, three members retiring at the end of each triennium.

At the beginning of the triennium a leaflet describing procedures in applying for study is sent to every college or university that has expressly asked to be kept informed of the triennial schedule. The institutions wishing to apply for a charter must do so through the Phi Beta Kappa members of the faculty. The first step is submission of a preliminary questionnaire concerning educational purpose and scope, listing the academic requirements for admission and for the liberal bachelor's degree, faculty salaries, library and financial resources, scholarship aid, and so forth.

AT its first meeting of the triennium the committee screens these statements, selecting for study only those colleges or universities that appear to have a good chance of being favorably recommended after full inspection. This means that as a rule no more than a small fraction of the applicants survive the preliminary screening. It is at this point that the list of institutions selected for inspection is sent to the districts for comment.

The institutions selected for study are asked to submit a detailed report on every aspect of the institutional program, covering organization, educational results, the curriculum, the staff, the library, laboratories, honors courses and programs, financial condition, methods

1960: Discussion of the Survivors

All applying institutions selected for study have been visited, and the Committee on Qualifications is nearly ready for the crucial decisions. From left to right: William K. Frankena, professor of philosophy, University of Michigan; L. R. Lind, professor of classics, University of Kansas; Edward C. Kirkland, chairman of the committee and professor emeritus of history, Bowdoin College; Carl Billman, secretary of the United Chapters; Leonard B. Beach, dean of the graduate school, Vanderbilt University; and Lawrence H. Chamberlain, professor of government, Columbia University. Not in picture: Nancy D. Lewis, dean of Pembroke College.

of appraising students' work, and athletic policy. For example, under the heading "Development of Faculty," the applying group is asked to give the salary budget by departments, the salary scale, including changes in recent years and plans for the future; to describe any special opportunities for further study, individual research or other creative work; to describe the practice regarding leaves of absence, including the number of those who have had such leaves in the preceding five years, and for how long a period, with what proportion of regular salary, and how each leave of absence was used. The applicants are given almost a year in which to prepare their detailed reports.

IN the second year of the triennium, the committee members study these reports, and then meet to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each institution; to decide which members will visit which college; and to identify the areas of possible weakness that the visitors should investigate particularly.

Ordinarily two members of the committee visit each applying college or university, and spend two days on the campus. When all the visitors' reports have been made, the committee meets to discuss their findings, and discuss questions that may need further exploration through correspondence with the faculty group. At the end of the second year the committee makes its final recommendations to the Senate. Complete reports on the institutions voted on favorably by the Senate are submitted to the chapters at least six months before the meeting of the Council that closes the triennium, so that they will have sufficient time to study the reports and decide how to cast their votes at the Council meeting. The final step is the favorable vote of two-thirds of the chapters represented at the Council meeting, provided that the vote represents a majority of the chapters.

Policy Maker *Malgré Lui*

Inevitably the Committee on Qualifications finds itself in the necessity not only of enforcing policy on the standards to be met by applying institutions, but also of formulating new policies for Senate and Council approval. For it has been in the very process of trying to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of an institution that many of Phi Beta Kappa's traditional standards have become established.

At the Fifth National Council in 1895, for example, an application for a charter in behalf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology "brought out a general debate as to the wisdom of giving Phi Beta Kappa charters to institutions without the A.B. degree." The application was denied by a close vote and the broad question was referred to the chapters in the form of a resolution, "That it is inexpedient to grant a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to any institution which does not grant in regular course the degree of Bachelor of Arts." The resolution was approved, and has been established policy ever since.

NEW chapters are bound by the Constitution and By-Laws in effect at the time the charter is granted. Over the years, as the traditional policies and standards of the Society, followed in practice by the older chapters, have been formalized, the rules under which the newest chapters are required to operate have become increasingly demanding. And if Phi Beta Kappa's standards in founding new chapters have nearly always been high, its methods in applying them, until the Committee on Qualifications was established, were anything but uniform. An injustice may have been done to the College of South Carolina, and to the "respectable young gentlemen" who sent the petition for a chapter in 1818, when no action was taken simply because the members at Dartmouth felt that they knew too little about the college; but it would have had a far tougher time surviving the intensive study undergone by Kalamazoo College before it was chartered by the Council of 1958.

What Phi Beta Kappa Looks For

The criteria used by the Committee on Qualifications in its evaluations are described in part as follows in a leaflet that is sent to interested institutions on request:

"The Society requires that member institutions shall emphasize curricula definitely liberal in character and purpose and shall afford adequate instruction in the fields of the humane sciences and letters.

"Because of the great difference among institutions and even among the various aspects of an institution, such as the number and kind of books in the library, the nature of the teaching and the publications of the faculty, the character of the students, the careers of the graduates, and the general attitude toward scholarship, no absolute standards can be formulated. The Society is above all interested in the development of liberally educated men and women. In measuring the success with which institutions work toward this goal, the committee evaluates each institution individually.

"Each institution is expected to produce both qualitative and quantitative evidence that it has a promising student body, a scholarly faculty, a library and other educational facilities sufficient for the course offerings, an adequate and dependable income, and most significant of all, an educational program that is liberal in emphasis and objectives.

"Phi Beta Kappa holds that a liberal education is not primarily vocational. A liberal education seeks to develop men in the fullest sense of the word—intellectually, aesthetically, ethically, socially. It is true that often a liberal education may have a definite market value and that many things which a man studies in a college of liberal arts may be in a sense vocational. Preprofessional education may be liberal both in content and manner and at the same time eventually vocational in purpose. It is true also that vocational programs sometimes contain liberal content. Nevertheless, the main lines of cleavage, can, in practice, be seen. It is not difficult to recognize a liberally educated man or woman, or to distinguish between broad cultivation and technical competence.

"The greater part of an undergraduate's time, if he is getting a liberal education, will be devoted to subjects which reveal man in his relations to the world around him, subjects which necessarily bring into view problems of taste and feeling, of individual and group responsibility, of the meaning of life as a whole. Some of the student's time will be spent in learning the methods by which men reason. It may be assumed that courses in literature, languages, philosophy, religion, the fine arts, history, the social sciences, mathematics, and the natural sciences, if properly taught, will fall within these areas."

The leaflet goes on to discuss the question of athletic policy. For Phi Beta Kappa, the dominating concern is the effect of athletic policy on the educational goals of the institution: whether or not athletics distort the educational process, distract from it, or contribute to an undervaluation of scholarly performance by students.

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Humanities (Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts) ..... **Guy A. Cardwell, John Cournos, Robert B. Heilman, George N. Shuster**

Social Sciences (History, Economics, Government, Sociology, Education) ..... **Robert C. Angell, Frederick B. Artz, Robert K. Carr, Earl W. Count, Lawrence A. Cremin, Louis C. Hunter, Norman J. Padelford, C. Vann Woodward**

Natural Sciences ..... **Ralph W. Gerard, Kirtley F. Mather**

Norman J. Padelford

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By Leonard Shapiro. Random House. $7.50.

A Concise History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By John S. Reshetar, Jr. Praeger. $6.

The Soviet Dictatorship. By Herbert McClosky and John E. Turner. McGraw-Hill. $7.95.

The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict. By Zbigniew K. Brezezinski. Harvard. $7.75.

Keeping his sights trained on the larger issues, Shapiro has produced a *magnum opus* on the evolution of the Communist party. Although popular expression now has more scope than formerly, internal evidence suggests continuing popular indifference and no change in party determination to brook no competition in forcing its will upon the masses. Reshetar, in briefer compass, doubts if the ruling elite have answers other than crude materialism and police rule for the emergent consequences of industrialization. McClosky and Turner see little prospect of any serious alterations in the bases of power occurring voluntarily or otherwise. In a pioneering work Brezezinski, on the other hand, believes that repeated compression to maintain institutional and ideological uniformity within the Soviet bloc will eventually weaken the system to the point it may go the way of other imperialist systems. And he believes national diversities hold threats of ideological erosion.

From Empire to Nation: The Rise to Self-Assertion of Asian and African Peoples. By Rupert Emerson. Harvard. $7.75.

In a book rich in insights, the characteristics of the New Nationalism are examined against a broad background. With a ferment of change virtually the one constant factor, the lack of cohesive national cultures, erosion of stability, and the absence of firmly ingrained principles of constitutional democracy pose herculean tasks in social construction. The reluctance of the new nations to sublimate national interests to a common good is disquieting for the future.

The Blowing Up of the Parthenon: Or How To Lose the Cold War. By Salvador de Madariaga. Praeger. $2.95.

An Approach To Sanity: A Study of East-West Relations. By Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery. World. $2.75.

Madariaga makes a dynamic appeal to liberals to awaken to the magnitude of the Communist world threat and sees no gain in seeking broad agreements that will be turned against the West as quickly as they are concluded. Montgomery calls on the contrary for more summit diplomacy. The Paris debacle fortifies Madariaga's case.

Between War and Peace: The Potsdam Conference. By Herbert Feis. Princeton. $6.50.

Crucial history is reconstructed from many sources and written in a masterful style. This is a distinguished sequel to Feis' *Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.* It adds impressively to the overall picture of wartime diplomacy and will be of interest to the general reader as well as to specialists.

Deterrent or Defense: A Fresh Look at the West's Military Position. By B. H. Liddel Hart. Praeger. $4.95.

NATO and American Security. Edited by Klaus Knorr. Princeton. $6.

NATO in the 1960's: The Implications of Interdependence. By Alastair Buchan. Praeger. $3.

The Strategy of Conflict. By Thomas C. Schelling. Harvard. $6.25.

The Weapon on the Wall: Rethinking Psychological Warfare. By Murray Dyer. Johns Hopkins. $6.

Science and Technology in Contemporary War. By Major General G. I. Pokrovsky. Translated and annotated by Raymond Garthoff. Praeger. $4.50.

Searching for a replacement of the fading deterrent of nuclear weapons, Captain Hart believes strong ground forces offer the best safeguard. He is skeptical of disarmament agreements with weapons development proceeding so rapidly. In Professor Knorr's volume twelve experts provide a sobering review of the problems facing NATO as Soviet striking power outstrips the United States. They conclude that a more centralized alliance is needed. This is complemented by a British plea prepared by Buchan for a larger political goal for NATO. Schelling has fashioned a useful tool for strategic thinking in an essay on the application of game theory to the strategies of international relationships, while Dyer has attempted to apply a scholarly approach to an essentially unscholarly activity. In the final volume a Soviet physicist discusses the uses of rockets, satellites, and other weapons, giving some clues to Soviet thinking.

THE KEY REPORTER

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Consulting Editor: Carl Billman

Editorial Committee: Melba P. Bowers, John W. Dodds, William T. Hastings, George V. Kendall, Raymer McQuiston.

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Advertising rates upon application. Subscription, $1.00 for five years. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

The Fifth French Republic. By Dorothy Pickles. Praeger. $1.65.

In a searching evaluation of De Gaulle's political system a British authority sees little progress in long-run correction of old weaknesses. Beyond De Gaulle the political future is heavily clouded.

Germany Rejoins the Powers. By Karl W. Deutsch and Lewis J. Edinger. Stanford. $6.50.

German thinking is inventoried by the use of modern social science techniques. A contribution to general understanding and to the improvement of methodology.

Also Recommended:

Nasser's New Egypt. By Keith Wheelock. Praeger. $6.

Political Realism and the Crisis of World Politics: An American Approach to Foreign Policy. By Kenneth W. Thompson. Princeton. $5.

Christian Ethics and the Dilemmas of Foreign Policy. By Kenneth W. Thompson. Duke. $3.50.

Bloc Politics in the United Nations. By Thomas Hovet, Jr. Harvard. $6.50.

Ralph W. Gerard

The Forest and the Sea. By Marston Bates. Random House. $3.95.

Starting with the insight that the forest, like the sea, is a three-dimensional habitat with well-stratified ecologic layers, Bates describes various life communities and examines animal and human behaviors. Ecology and some ethology humanely told, with odd facts and sharp insights.

Fallout: A Study of Superbombs, Strontium 90 and Survival. Edited by John M. Fowler. Basic. $5.50.

A well-integrated, well-presented set of chapters offering a primer on the meaning of the nuclear bomb for mankind, including future dose expectations and the associated biological consequences. The grim figures on the outcome of a full nuclear war suggest the wisdom of real spending for peace.

Americans View Their Mental Health. By G. Guren, J. Veroff, and S. Field. Basic. $7.50.

A survey, by interviews of nearly 2500 "normal" Americans over twenty-one, of internal attitudes toward happiness, worry, nervous breakdown, and assistance in such matters. Happiness and worry are not antithetical; both decrease with the apathy of age or poverty. Most concern is at the personal level, over money, home, or job. World problems, even a nuclear war, are of little moment except to the educated—who perhaps read books like *Fallout.*

The Western Mind in Transition. By Franz Alexander. Random House. $5.

Science and Liberal Education. By Bentley Glass. Louisiana State. $3.

Both authors bring their wide and assimilated experiences to bear on the current scene. Alexander writes a "history in vivo." With psychoanalysis running through the whole, he contrasts the stable individualistic philosophic values of late nineteenth-century Europe with the shifting collective utilitarian ones characteristic of present-day America. In science, art and literature, and

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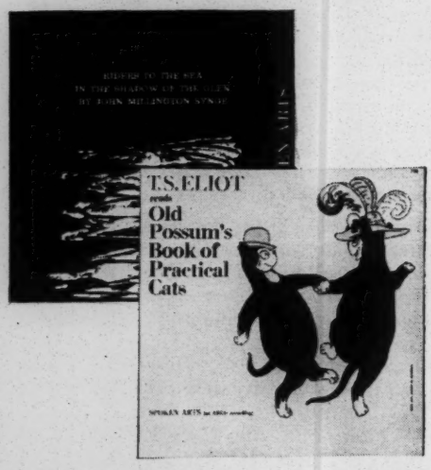

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personality especially, he explores the manifestations of such other-directedness. Glass examines the rise of scientific power, exemplified in genetics; the implications of this for education, especially the need for freedom; and the problem of values in biology, including the meaning of mind, and some wise thoughts on prey and predators and the ecological "web of life."

Dimensions of Mind. Edited by Sidney Hook. New York University. $5.

A collection of essays concerned with the mind-body problem, the relation of brain to machine, and the nature of concept formation. Several—one by Michael Scriven on "The Compleat Robot" pleased me especially—explore widely the philosophic and psychological aspects of these problems. Many authors refer to the findings of neurophysiology, but this crucial area is unfortunately not otherwise represented.

C. Vann Woodward

The Jefferson Image in the American Mind. By Merrill D. Peterson. Oxford. $8.50.

It was a happy inspiration of Mr. Peterson's to trace the history of the Jefferson image from the time of the Virginian's death to the present, for the American search for a satisfactory image of the philosopher-statesman reflected the nation's search for its own identity. The Jefferson image assumed as many shapes and guises as the American mind took on moods and impulses through the years. The "mantle of Jefferson" was freely assumed by radicals and conservatives, Jacksonians and Calhounians, democrats and aristocrats, slave owners and abolitionists, Liberty Leaguers and New Dealers, isolationists and imperialists. This is a work of penetrating and imaginative scholarship.

The Diary of Gideon Welles. Edited with an Introduction by Howard K. Beale, with the assistance of Alan W. Brownsword. Three volumes. Illus. Norton. $28.50.

This famous diary is one of the most valuable in American history and an indispensable source for the study of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Welles was Secretary of the Navy under both Lincoln and Johnson. He was an astute judge of men, a well-informed observer, cool-tempered, fair-minded, and unusually candid, and he was not inhibited by an intention to publish what he wrote. His son Edgar claimed that the edition of the diary he published in 1910 had "been in no way mutilated or revised." It has been known for some time that this was not the case, but Professor Beale's introduction to the present edition makes it clear that there were actually thousands of mutilations, revisions, omissions, and additions in the 1910 edition. Many were made by Welles himself, many by his son, and others by editorial advisers, and the changes often made substantial and important changes in the diarist's original appraisal of men and events. The purpose of the new edition is "to restore the text to its original form so that both the historian and the reader interested in the Civil War and Reconstruction can have the diary as Welles wrote it while the events he described were happening." Deletions have been reinstated and passages later added indicated for what they are, all with meticulous scholarship. The volumes are beautifully printed, amply illustrated, and handsomely bound. They are an invaluable contribution to American history and a fitting monument to the fine scholarship of Howard Beale, who died last year without fulfilling his hope of writing a general history of the Reconstruction period.

Robert B. Heilman

The Diary of Benjamin Haydon. Edited by Willard Bissell Pope. Two volumes. Harvard. $20.

The first complete edition (two or three more volumes due) of the painter's diary. Haydon knew many artists and public figures and nearly all the Romantic poets and prose-writers. Sometimes tedious and long-winded in art criticism and prayers for success, Haydon often has a Boswellian vitality; he is independent, can be epigrammatic, and is frequently penetrating in comments on personalities.

The Masterpiece and the Man: Yeats as I Knew Him. By Monk Gibbon. Macmillan. $4.50.

A memoir by a man who knew Yeats, revered him, annoyed him, and quarreled with him, and who writes with mingled factuality, bitterness, and self-correction.

D. H. Lawrence: The Failure and the Triumph of Art. By Eliseo Vivas. Northwestern. $4.75.

An important addition to Lawrence criticism. Vivas distinguishes the artist and the reformer, the successful art and the faulty art, the valid and the questionable elements in the thought.

God, Man, and Satan. By Roland Mushat Frye. Princeton. $3.75.

Using the formulations of many theologians, but particularly those of the modern theological revival, Frye perceptively re-examines *Paradise Lost* and *Pilgrim's Progress* and shows how they dramatize universal problems of good and evil.

The Power of Satire: Magic, Ritual and Art. By Robert C. Elliott. Princeton. $6.

A very interesting study of satire in its relation to magic. Elliott carefully distinguishes magic and literary art, but notes, in attitudes to satire and satirists, the odd persistence of pre-rational ambiguities.

The Meaning of Fiction. By Albert Cook. Wayne State. $5.

The Outlaws on Parnassus. By Margaret Kennedy. Viking. $3.

Respectively, Il Penseroso and L'Allegro of fiction criticism. Both go by topics and illustrate copiously and internationally. Cook

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has the more elaborate theoretical apparatus, with appearance and reality as his core; he can be lucid and epigrammatic, or slip into the heavy and involved. Miss Kennedy looks at fictional method as an insider, and is always perceptive and sprightly.

The Symbolic Rose. By Barbara Seward. Columbia. $5.

Traces one of the longest symbolic traditions from pre-Christian and Christian forms down to Romantic and contemporary revivals and variants.

The Selected Letters of Charles Dickens. Edited by F. W. Dupee. Farrar, Straus. $4.75.

Dickens wrote so many letters that a selection is needed. This one hits the high spots of outer and inner life, revealing a moral sense "more urbane, sinuous, and experimental" than the novels suggest.

Also Recommended:

The Creative Vision: Modern European Writers on Their Art. Edited by Haskell M. Block and Herman Salinger. Evergreen. $1.95.

The Imagination as a Means of Grace: Locke and the Aesthetics of Romanticism. By Ernest Lee Tuveson. California. $5.

Thomas Mann: Letters to Paul Amann (1915-1952). Edited by Herbert Wegener. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston. Wesleyan. $3.75.

Lawrence A. Cremin

Schools of Tomorrow—Today. By Arthur D. Morse. Doubleday. $1.50.

A journalistic survey of current pedagogical experiments in the schools and colleges. A comparison with John Dewey's 1915 volume, *Schools of Tomorrow*, is instructive, both for the striking similarities and the one crucial difference: there was a guiding philosophy behind each of the 1915 experiments, the sort of intellectual underpinning that seems strangely absent from the programs Morse describes. The difference may tell us a great deal about educational reform in our own era.

Copey of Harvard. By J. Donald Adams. Houghton Mifflin. $5.

An affectionate portrait of Charles Townsend Copeland—who numbered among his students T. S. Eliot, Walter Lippmann, Robert Benchley, Van Wyck Brooks, and John Dos Passos—and of the Harvard at which he taught.

The Junior College. By Leland L. Medsker. McGraw-Hill. $6.50.

A hard-headed estimate of achievements and prospects based on data from seventy-six institutions in fifteen representative states. The comparisons of "terminal" students with those who subsequently transfer to four-year colleges are noteworthy.

The Changing Soviet School. Edited by George Z. F. Bereday, William W. Brickman, and Gerald Read. Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

An illuminating survey of Soviet education on the eve of the celebrated "Khrushchev reform" of December, 1958, based on first-hand observation by seventy members of the Comparative Education Society.

Work and Education. By John W. Donohue. Loyola. $4.

An analysis of the role of technical culture in Marxian, Deweyan, and Christian humanist thought. Fr. Donohue's treatment of Dewey's pedagogy is unusually perceptive, as is his sharp attack on the current tendency to associate Dewey with a neglect of rigorous intellectual training in the schools.

Robert C. Angell

What College Students Think. By Rose K. Goldsen, Morris Rosenberg, Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Edward A. Suchman. Van Nostrand. $5.95.

Data from eleven universities judiciously analyzed. The political apathy of the campus is confirmed. New and fascinating light is thrown on the relation of religious attitudes to other student orientations.

The Objective Society. By Everett Knight. Braziller. $3.75.

An existentialist finds the objective society based on scientific rationality a snare and a delusion, and insists that thought should be purposefully related to its social context.

The Intellectuals: A Controversial Portrait. Edited with an Introduction and Overviews by George B. de Huszar. Free Press. $7.50.

Sixty-six distinguished analysts from Emerson to Camus and Schopenhauer to Stalin comment on types of intellectuals and their roles. Commendable pioneering, but tantalizing as most smorgasbords.

The Overseas Americans. By Harlan Cleveland, Gerard J. Mangone and John Clarke Adams. McGraw-Hill. $5.95.

An informed but anecdotal treatment of an important topic. Despite an elaborate research design with interviews of 244 overseas Americans, their superiors, and foreign nationals, only one inadequate analytical table is presented. Informative on educational programs for overseas work.

The Professional Soldier: A Social and Political Portrait. By Morris Janowitz. Free Press. $6.75.

A thorough sociological analysis of the impact of technology on our military services and their relations with a democratic civil society. The growing importance of "military managers" (as distinct from heroes), the need for flexible doctrine, and the increasing involvement of the military in international political situations are leading to a constabulary conception of their role.

A Study of Murder. By Stuart Palmer. Crowell. $4.95.

Fifty-one New England murderers compared with fifty-one non-murderous brothers. Author concludes that childhood frustrations, both physical and psychological, and lack of normal outlets for release of aggression are important factors in murder.

Working-Class Suburb: A Study of Auto Workers in Suburbia. By Bennett M. Berger. California. $3.50.

An empirical study that deftly punctures the assumption that all suburbia is populated by the transient, status-striving families of organization men. This working-class suburb is non-gregarious, rooted, contented.

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THIS DEPARTMENT—in case you think it is one—has no name, as you may have noticed. It does not need a name, for it will never reappear.

Surely every editor has a box, or drawer, or folder for hasty jottings: flashes of wit, perhaps, or rapier-sharp adjectives (like that one), action-packed verbs, or assorted jokes. We set aside a box for jokes the day we picked up our first editorial pencil. Just In Case. You have ten lines to fill on page 3. You wish you had them on page 6, where you've been cutting into the very marrow of the book reviews. But you can't say on page 6, "Turn back to page 3; see last ten lines of third column." So you cut the book notices and you look for a joke to tell in ten lines.

At length the new editor penetrates the arcana and learns how to pad ten lines without its being observable to the casual eye. Feeling, however, that perhaps we had been too solemn of late, and that possibly a new Phi Beta Kappa joke had turned up, we recently inventoried our treasure box, beginning hopefully at the bottom. (1) A terse, titillating memorandum, scarcely legible: "Write up bit on parti-colored poodle seen Piazza San Marco with PBK Key around neck." *Parti*-colored? We'll stick to St. Bernards. (2) An urgent admonition: "Aunt Hattie's birthday Monday. Be *sure* to send card." We haven't sent Aunt Hattie a line since she moved back to Boston two years ago. (3) A quotation from the "In Memoriam" column of an alumnae publication: "I kept in fairly close touch with her, though she did not answer my letters." (4) Our own attempt at sketching a cat some years back when we had neither joke nor artwork and needed seven lines on page 3. We conclude that the next attempt should be a Cheshire Cat, caught just as his grin fades away. (5) The final paragraph of a letter from a supplier: "If I can at any time be of the slightest possible further assistance to you, regarding your paper requirements toward the future, please do not hesitate to command me." (6) The appropriate phrase to murmur in Persian when someone sneezes. (7) Two adjectives, neither of them rapier-sharp: "bodacious" and "sapolucious." (8) One joke—a Phi Beta Kappa joke—ten lines long.

This one is another variant of the if-Joe-is-a-Phi-Bete-how-come-he-doesn't-live-at-the-house story. A member of the national office staff, who had been dealing in real estate on weekends, received a telephone call not long ago. On being told that the extension was busy, the caller said, "Say, can I ask you something anyway? What does he call his business Phi Beta Kappa for?"

"If you're starting a new department," remarks a staff member who mistakes our intention, "maybe you should have sort of a name-the-puppy contest."

No contest. No more joke-box.

The Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship

Awarded alternately in the fields of Greek and French, the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship will be offered in 1961 for the study of Greek language, literature, history, or archaeology. Candidates must be unmarried women between 25 and 35 years of age who have demonstrated their ability to carry on original research. They must hold the doctorate or have fulfilled all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation, and they must be planning to devote full-time work to research during the fellowship year. Eligibility is *not* restricted to members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Applications for the 1961 award must be filed before February 1, 1961. Application forms and further information about the fellowship may be obtained from the Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship Committee, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

In This Issue:

Founding New Chapters: Today and Yesterday

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Mr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois
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Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I would like to have a copy of the speech you made in Los Angeles at the Unitarian Church in November 1959. I am requesting it from you because I have been unable to obtain it at any local book store in Los Angeles.

40-10-23

My notes of your speech do not allow me an understanding of your concept of"--a positive confidence in the future must be established---" In your reply would you be kind enough to clarify this for me, and help me to understand how I as a Negro could attain such a position in a negative directed society.

Excuse me from causing you this trouble for what appear to you such a minor matter, but, to me it is important.

Sincerely,

Bruce Phillips

Bruce Phillips

June 22, 1960

Mr. Bruce Phillips
404 W. 127th Street
Los Angeles 61
California

40-10-22

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I am just leaving for Europe and Africa and cannot answer your letter. Ask Dr. Fritchman of the Unitarian Church for a copy of my speech.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[PHILLIPS]

12-15-60

Director-Chairman
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Gentlemen:

It is an honor to nominate Dr. W. E.B. Du Bois, An American, for the Nobel Peace Award for the year 1961.

Dr. Du Bois has devoted ninety three years for peace on a national and international plane. This has been performed with an academic, intellectual, spiritual sophistication which has not been equaled or surpassed by any living man.

He was America's first sociologist, and wrote America's first sociological thesis. He has continued his efforts for peace in the face of losing his permission to earn a livihood in America under personal and social ostracism.

All Nations have claimed him as the century's champion for peace.

His creation, design, blueprinting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People fifty years ago, which today is bringing harmony in America, and the world, justifies my nomination of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois for the Nobel Peace Award.

Sincerely,

Waldo B. Phillips

[RUTH PINE] 9CO

Mrs. Jack Pine
9 CENTRAL DRIVE
GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.

40-9-345

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I am a 13 year old student of the Great Neck North Junior High School. This year in the 8th grade we take up the topic of American History. The unit we are now studying is The civil war. My teacher posed the question "Why wasn't it the negro's ever-dian etc. who had the first inventors and explorers which would have thus lead them to be the discovers of the New World, America.

I questioned many friends, as well as adults to the solution, but they too were as puzzled. One however suggested I ask you the most eminent historian of our times,

though this I make bold to do. I tried our home library which shelves many of your books, but it seems that my sister has taken them with her to the University of Wisconsin, next I went to the Great Neck Library, but they were out of them as well, so the only thing you see I was to contact you personally.

I thoughly appreciate any time you might find to give me

Yours Truly
Ruth Pine

Ruth Pine
9 Central Drive
Great Neck N. Y.

40-9-346

April 6, 1960

Miss Ruth Pine
9 Central Drive
Great Neck, L. I.
New York

My dear Miss Pine:

It was neither the Negro, the Indian, nor the white man who had the first inventors and explorers. It was the Chinese. But I am afraid you will hardly learn this in your text books.

As a matter of course it makes little difference who was first in any thing. The question is what deeds followed and if the deeds are chiefly war, murder and degradation of one's fellows there is little credit in invention or discovery.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[PIPER?]

December. 11, 1960

Dear Sir:

my reason for writing you. is that I have always wanted to meet you.

39-10-28

and if it is possible to see you sometime soon.

if you can remember back some years.

I am the grandson of Mr. John D. Piper. son of Mr. & Mrs Bernard C. Piper Sr. of Sheffield and Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Respectfully yours,
Bernard C. Piper Jr.

[POLIT. AFF.]

40-9-127

political affairs
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

Jan. 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The year 1960 is the centenary year of the birth of Jane Addams. In connection with that, Dr. Alice Hamilton, although telling me, in a recent letter, that she was retired from active life, "in my ninetieth year, and do no writing for publication," nevertheless has consented to write for POLITICAL AFFAIRS "a short paper on certain of her activities that show one aspect of her many-colored nature." It would be a splendid thing if you also would find it possible to write --as briefly or as lengthily as you desired -- on Jane Addams, and on any aspect of her life and thought that you wished. I set no deadline, except that if you do find it possible to undertake this, that the manuscript reach me in time so that I may publish it during the year 1960.

With warmest regards,

Respectfully,

Herbert

Herbert Aptheker
Editor

[Political Affairs]

A

January 12, 1960

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York, New York

40-9-26

My dear Herbert:

I shall be very glad indeed to set down some of my memories of Jane Addams. She was one of my most appreciated friends. Try to remind me a little later in the year of this promise.

By the way, I have written to Masses and Mainstream suggesting two things: First, an accounting of the sales of the first volume of Mansart. I have never had any report. Second, suggesting a meeting between the publisher, you, Felshin and Trachtenberg to talk over the publication of the third volume. I hope these matters can be arranged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Political Affairs]

political affairs
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

January 13, 1960

40-9-23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very happy, indeed, that you have agreed to let this magazine have a piece from you concerning Jane Addams. A little later this year I shall remind you of this promise.

On the matter of an accounting of the 1959 sales of the first volume of Mansart, Mr. Felshin tells me that he had to wait until the end of the year to get the final returns on the last quarter; this has now been collated and you will have an accounting very soon. He tells me also that he has arranged with the printer for the setting of your volume three and that he projects having the volume ready and out by this summer. Mr. Felshin said to me that he would write you himself on this question shortly.

By the way, I think you will want to know that one of the four teachers recently summarily dismissed by the New York Board of Education was Mrs. Lillian Felshin--Joe's wife. This after 33 years of service--to the point where she was holding the position of Acting Principal. And she was told on Tuesday that she was fired as of the next Friday! Free World decency! -- of which you have had a little experience.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

[POLITICAL AFFAIRS]

political affairs
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

May 25, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Since certain contributors to the June issue of this magazine took more than their assigned word-length (one [redacted]in particular, who shall be nameless!) it is necessary that I hold your review over for the July number. In a way, since the review deals with the American Revolution, there is even something appropriate in this delay. I hope you do not mind.

Cordially,

Herbert Aptheker
Editor

40-9-315

[POLITICAL AFFAIRS]

40-9-16

October 24, 1960

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Dear Herbert:

Here is my article which I promised on Jane Addams.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

See Article folder

(Political Affairs) A

political affairs 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

[redacted]

40-9-17

Oct 26,1960

Dear Dr Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your interesting commentary on Jane Addams and the extensive quotations from her writings in THE CRISIS. This will be published in the December issue of the magazine.

I hope you are feeling well.

Kindest regards to Shirley--

Cordially,

Herbert

(Aptheker)

Hampton Institute
19 February 1960

Dear Doctor Dubois:

40-9-343

Although this tour is not a joy-ride, the joy to ride this trail has so far won from the heartbreak and the sadness of it all. However: I've learned very much - not only about the South and several of our co-earthlings but also about myself & my reactions to it all. All to a good purpose, I feel

This short note comes to you from sunny, windblown Hampton. When I lived in Berlin the radio Children's hour celebrated every day's birthdays with a little song I shall be singing for you next Tuesday. I know that all over the world many people will be thinking of you in similar terms - This is my little song

(PTO)

Ich freue mich dass Du
geboren bist
Und hast Geburtstag heut'!

I am very happy that you were born & extremely happy that this Tuesday will hold another happy birthday for you.

The odd custom of the Dutch includes one's family in the birthday honours. So: Shirley — dear: many happy returns of Doctor W.E.B's birthday!

Yours Rosey Poe

Dr.W.E.Du Bois
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2,
New York, N.Y.

40-10-21

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

I was very glad to meet you and find you in good health. But I regret very much that I couldn't see you here again.

I leave for Moscow on June 1st. In good memory of my meeting with you I beg you to accept my gift: the album "The Bolshoy Theatre of the USSR".

I believe that the friendly contact between American and Soviet peoples will develop for the great cause of peace, for establishing peaceful and good relations of both our countries.

My best wishes to you and to your wife.

Sincerely,

N. Popova

N.Popova

June 8, 1960

Madam N. Popova
Moskva, K-9
Ul. Kalinina, 14

40-10-20

My Dear Madam Popova:

Shirley and I wish to acknowledge with deep thanks the album of the Bolshoy Theater of the U.S.S.R. It was a great pleasure to meet you and I am sorry we could not see you again. I hope that some time in the future we will have the opportunity to meet you and other friends in the Soviet Republic.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

PRESENCE AFRICAIN

PRESENCE AFRICAINE

REVUE CULTURELLE DU MONDE NOIR

Paris, le 26 Septembre, 1960

Docteur W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court

BROOKLYNN 1, NEW YORK

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 19 Octobre ainsi que du projet proposé pour la préparation d'une "Encyclopédie Africaine".

Monsieur Alioune DIOP est actuellement en Afrique, et je lui ai fait parvenir ce projet aussitôt.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes respectueux sentiments.

BDT

Secrétaire

23-30-27

DIRECTION ET RÉDACTION
42, RUE DESCARTES, PARIS-V[e] - TÉL. : ODÉON 57-69 - C.C.P. PARIS 5936.25

[PRÉSENCE AFRICAIN]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 19, 1960

"Présence Africaine"
42, rue Descartes
Paris, France

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a plan which I am presenting to scholars all over the world. I should like to have your organization consider it and give me at your convenience your advice and indication as to how far you would be willing to cooperate if the plan goes through.

27-30-131

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

(Presence Africaine)

D

PRESENCE AFRICAINE

REVUE CULTURELLE DU MONDE NOIR

Paris, le 21 Novembre 1960

Monsieur W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court

BROOKLYNN, N.Y.

Monsieur et Cher Ami,

J'ai appris à l'UNESCO, où se tient actuellement la Onzième Session, que vous aviez écrit un poème à l'occasion de l'Indépendance du Ghana. Nous serions très heureux de pouvoir le publier dans Présence Africaine, et nous espérons qu'il vous sera possible de nous le faire parvenir.

D'autre part, vous avez dû recevoir dernièrement une lettre circulaire confirmant que l'organisation culturelle du Premier Festival Mondial des Arts Nègres avait été confiée à la SAC par le Gouvernement de la République du Sénégal, nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre participation et vos suggestions.

En ce qui concerne votre projet d'une "Encyclopedia Africana" qui nous intéresse beaucoup, nous aimerions savoir quelques précisions sur ce que vous attendez de nous. Est-ce que je peux annoncer ce projet au comité exécutif de la Sac ?

Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur et Cher Ami, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

A Diop

Alioune DIOP

DIRECTION ET RÉDACTION
42, RUE DESCARTES, PARIS-V[e] - TÉL. : ODÉON 57-69 - C.C.P. PARIS 5936.25

[PRÉSENCE AFRICAIN]

40-9-365

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
December 2, 1960

Mr. Alioune Diop
Presence Africaine
42, Rue Descartes
Paris V
France

My dear Mr. Diop:

In answer to your letter of November 21 I am enclosing a copy of my poem on Ghana which you are at liberty to publish.

I have never received a copy of SOULS OF BLACK FOLK translated into French which I understand you have published. I shall be glad to receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

September 19, 1960

Mr. T. E. McKinney
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N.C.

My dear Mr. McKinney:

Please send me 5 copies of the last issue of The Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes if you can spare them. Enclose a bill for the cost.

Best regards from myself and Mrs. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40/9/89

MC

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES
JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

EDITORIAL OFFICES

October 11, 1960

40-10-167

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In keeping with your request I am mailing to you six copies of the July issue of the above magazine. These are being sent with our compliments. Your many friends have been thrilled to read of your recent world travel especially as they have taken you to Africa, a country whose great potentials you fore saw long before others. We are still grateful to you for coming to our 25th Annual Meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers and making the keynote address. Much study and thought are being given to the address which you gave on this occassion. You will never fully appreciate the contribution which you made.

Please tender our best regards to Mrs. Du Bois.

May God continue to bless you with good health and happiness.

Very ~~truly yours~~,

T. E. McKinney
Dean

(RADIO CO OF AMERICA)

June 15, 1960

99/6/04

RCA Victor Society of Great Music
545 Hudson Street
New York 14, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

I am going to be out of the country in Europe from June 25 to October 1. Please do not send any more cards or notices until after October 1.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[RADIO CO. OF AMERICA...]

December 2, 1960

RCA Victor Society of Great Music
345 Hudson Street
New York 14, New York

A0191114

Gentlemen:

I am sending an order for Tschaikovsky LM 2227 instead of the Vivaldi offered.

Will you let me know what further obligations I have to purchase recordings from you as I wish to end my subscription with the year 1960.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDr
enc.

[Radio Moscow]

Oleg D.Kalugin
Correspondent Radio Moscow
404 Riverside Drive
New York City,N.Y.
Tel.RI9-4600

40-9-214

December 12,1960

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois
31 Grace street,Brooklyn
New York City,N.Y .

Dear Mr. Dubois,

On behalf of Radio Moscow and a 215 million audience of the Soviet listeners may I ask you the following questions:

1.What were in your opinion the highlights of the year 1960

2.What would be your wishes for The New Year

I would be very grateful for a reply to these questions at your earliest convenience

Oleg D.Kalugin
Oleg D. Kalugin
Correspondent Radio Moscow

(Radio Moscow)

40-9-216

December 16, 1960

Mr. Oleg D. Kalugin
404 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

These are my answers to your query of December 12.

1. The highlights of 1960 are the rise of the peoples of Africa toward independence and Socialism; the continued progress of China as a leading Communist state; the unbreakable cooperation of China and the Soviet Union; the successful fight of the Soviet Union in the United Nations against colonialism; the successful revolt of the people of Cuba.

2. For the New Year I would wish above all Peace between nations made possible by disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons. I believe the main path to this great end would be the cessation on the part of the United States of the false propaganda that Communism is a conspiracy and that Communists are criminals.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

59

[RADIO MOSCOW]

W.E.B.Du BOIS

3I Grace Court, Brooklyn I, N.Y.

40-9-215

December I6, I960

Mr. OlegD. D. Kalugin,
Dear Sir:

These are my ansawers to your query of December I2.

I. The highlights of I960, are the rise of the peoples of Africa toward independence and Socialism; The continued progress of China as a leading Communist state; and the unbreakable cooperation of China and the Soviet Union; the sucessful revolt of the people of Cuba

2. For the New Year I would wish above all Peace between nations made possible by disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons. I believe the main path to this great end would bd tha cessation on the part of the United States of thefalse propaganda that Communism is a conspiracy and that Communists are criminals

Very zSincerely yours

W.E.B. Du BOIS

[FREDRICK]

The Alabama State College

Montgomery 1, Alabama

FOUNDED IN 1874

40-9-269

Temporary address: 1111 Cleveland Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama

June 25, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It is a pity that I can't find time to congratulate others for their achievements, because I am kept so confounded busy defending myself. Maybe you've read that I resigned here May 28, effective at the close of summer school and the Governor fired me June 14, effective at "sundown."

As you know, I am fighting him tooth and nail. Happily, protests have been rolling in from sources as varied as the Department of History at The University of Chicago, ACLU, AAUP, The Montgomery Improvement Association, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and NAACP. The students of Alabama State College are now circulating a petition to which they hope to affix a thousand signatures.

I am enclosing some clippings which give the main facts of the story. I hope that you will write or say something about this some time soon. Our strategy is to force the State Board of Education to grant a formal hearing at which time the false and fantastic charges the Governor has made against me will fall to the ground. If the Governor and the Board will not yield to the pressure for a hearing, we intend to take legal action and furthermore to bring the matter before the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the other rating agencies that could disqualify the whole educational system of this State.

My best also to Shirley.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

LDR:lbf
Enclosure

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

40-9-270

December 3, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As I'm sure you know, Henry Steele Commager is editing a series of paperback reprints of important books on- to state it generally- American history, among which is The Souls of Black Folk. What you may not know is that I've been asked to write a preface to this new edition of your classic collection of essays. No honor could please me more, and no privilege could be more welcome, for I recognize the great influence your works have had on American historical studies, on my generation, and on me.

But here at the very start I've run into a snag. The Cumulative Index for 1953-'56 lists an edition of The Souls of Black Folk (Blue Heron Press, 1953) which has a new preface by you and prefatory notes by Mrs. DuBois. Though this material may not be pertinent to my purpose, I am afraid to chance it, and I wondered whether you might supply me, on loan, a copy of the prefatory text, or, failing this, a digest of it. I regret intruding in this way, and I hope you know I would not were I able to obtain the Blue Heron Press edition through the usual channels. But it was a private, limited, autographed issue, and it appears to be unavailable in the book shops or through inter-library loan, and an enquiry to the publisher has gone unanswered.

I hope you will have time and the inclination to favor me with a reply. Meantime, with best wishes to you and Mrs. DuBois, I am,

Sincerely,

Saunders Redding

Saunders Redding

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

40-9-271

December 5, 1960

Mr. Saunders Redding
Communications Center
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Mr. Redding:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the edition of The Souls of Black Folk published by the Blue Heron Press. It is a gift.

My wife and I have just returned from the inauguration of Azikiwe as Governor General of Nigeria. It was an unforgettable occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[REDDING]

JFC-6-04

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

December 15, '60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for the autographed copy of The Souls of Black Folk. The twenty-fifth edition is the handsomest ever.

The rumor that you are now at work on your autobiography is running through publishing circles (and outside them too, for I have heard it), and I hope I am not guilty of an impertinence to tell you in confidence that Atheneum Publishers is very interested. I have had this from a close friend, who always seems to know such things. From all I can learn, quite aside from my own dealings there, Atheneum is an excellent house, headed by men who have, I think, the peculiar distinction of being publishers because they love books. Though I am not so presumptuous as to offer advice, I do think Atheneum is worth considering, and I'm sure that Mr. Bessie, Mr. Haydn and Mr. Knopf, Jr. would like to add your distinguished name to Atheneum's distinguished list.

Forgive me for running on. Again with thanks, and with the best wishes of the season to you and Mrs. DuBois, I am,

Gratefully,

Saunders Redding

Saunders Redding

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

[REDDING]

40-9-274

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

December 23, '60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Here is a copy of the introduction to a new edition of The Souls of Black Folk. I was honored to be asked to write it, and I hope that you will understand that I have tried to do justice to both the book and its distinguished author.

With the best wishes of the season to you and Mrs. DuBois, I am,

Sincerely,

Saunders Redding

Saunders Redding

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

40-9-272

December 30, 1960

Mr. J. Saunders Redding
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Va.

Communications Center

My dear Mr. Redding:

I am very grateful to you for the introduction which you have written for my SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. It shows sympathy with and understanding for what I was trying to do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

92-01-08

May 29, 1968

Dear Dr. Bois:

I believe Puerto Rico should be a state. The fact that it is Spanish-speaking should not be an argument against Puerto Rican statehood since New Mexico at the time of its admission was a largely Spanish-speaking state, and although an influx of Anglos within the past few years has changed it to a predominately English-speaking state, New Mexico still maintains some vestiges of legal bilingualism.

I also believe Liberia should be a U.S. State. Settled by former US slaves (who themselves became slave owners and slave traders, although this fortunately is no longer true)

40-10-27

it has always maintained close ties to the US. It is technically a US protectorate, and it is dominated by Firestone and Republic Steel. Although it is considered as an "independent" country, US currency is its legal tender. Statehood for Liberia would accomplish several ends. In a world breaking from colonialism, it would mean that US was renouncing all vestiges of colonialism, and would have the kind of beneficial effect which Hawaiian statehood had in getting the US out of colonialism. It would tend to weaken US race-prejudice. For American race prejudice is rooted in an exaggerated impression of the extent of savagery in Africa. Elected

40-10-28

representatives from Liberia sitting in our Congress would counteract much of negative impressions while Americans got of Africa. It would also tend to weaken the power of American racist demagogues that have always had bogus, unrealistic notions, about having US Negroes repatriated in Liberia, by making a stake of the area, which demagogues like Rankin and Bilbo, wanted used as a dumping ground. Ironically, it would also tend to channel certain radical US Negro elements that have proposed African resettlement, into more constructive channels.

Sincerely,
Dana F. Rekate

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

Mr. Dana F. Rekate
411-16th Street
Denver 2, Colorado

[Rekate]

DENVER
MAY 30
1 4 PM
1960
COLO.

AIR MAIL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o THE WORKER
Box 28, Madison Square Station
New York 10, New York

40/10/34

June 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Rekate:

Thank you for your letter of May 29.
I agree with most of what you say.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Mr. D.F. Rekate
411-16th Street
Denver 2
Colorado

62-01-04

[Religious Freedom Committee]

From New York Post, March 3, 1960

Uphaus, Weakened by Jail Life, Awaits Ruling on New Appeal

By DANIEL NORTH
Special Post Correspondent

Gerrish, N. H., March 3 — A tired but determined Willard Uphaus waited in the Merrimack County Jail today for the outcome of his appeal to the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

The court's decision is expected some time this month. Uphaus' lawyers and New Hampshire Attorney General Louis C. Wyman argued the case yesterday in a two-and a-half-hour session in Concord.

The 69-year-old pacifist has been in jail since last December 14. On that date he refused to give Wyman the names of some 600 guests who attended his World Fellowship Camp in Conway, N. H., in the summers of 1954 and 1955.

Uphaus looked today as though his almost three months' imprisonment had taken its tool. His eyes looked tired, the buoyancy he showed gone. His smile was not as quick.

"One can get accustomed even to the worst," he said. But he added that constant confinement indoors and a prison diet have been hard to get used to.

Uphaus still exists largely on natural foods brought by his wife and friends on his weekly visiting days. He says he continues to be bothered by the "unnaturalness" of always being indoors. Since his commitment Uphaus has been outside only for infrequent medical attention in another prison building.

Another source of concern with the prominent Methodist layman today was the lack of widespread support from the New Hampshire public.

"Although many people may feel deeply, I don't see much organized expression to implement these feelings," he said.

He attributed this partially to fear. Referring to New Hampshire's largest newspaper, the ultra-conservative Manchester Union Leader, he said Granite staters lived in the "constant shadow of the possibility of public attack."

But Uphaus said his mail continues to be heavy and predominantly favorable. Just this week, he said, he received mail from supporters as far away as Paris and London.

Uphaus spends most of his time writing letters and articles and in meditation. He dropped work on an autobiography in progress, he said, to give more time to matters concerning his case. His reading includes a daily diet of nine newspapers, four of them from New Hampshire.

The nationwide newspaper response to his case has been good, Uphaus said. He also had praise for the "magnificent work" of the Religious Freedom Committee in New York, which has been coordinating activities in behalf of clemency in his case. A steady stream of correspondence urging clemency for Uphaus has been crossing the desks of New Hampshire officials since Dec. 14.

The current appeal is Uphaus' third in the past four years. In 1956 the State Supreme Court ruled against him 3 to 2. Then last June the U. S. Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, turned down a further appeal.

Uphaus' supporters are hoping for an early verdict this time, possibly in a matter of days.

WILLARD UPHAUS IS STILL IN JAIL!

Join the Appeal for Clemency

1. Write to Judge George R. Grant, Jr., Superior Court of Merrimack County, Concord, N.H. Write again, if you have already done so.

2. Get your friends to write.

3. Get your organizations to act.

4. Let Willard Uphaus know what you are doing for him: Box 9, Boscawen, N.H.

5. Send your contribution today to this committee to carry on the appeal.

Additional copies available free upon request.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE
118 East 28th Street
New York 16, New York

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE, Inc.

118 EAST 28th STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 5-1361

40/9/106

Co-Chairmen:
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Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker
Rev. U. J. Robinson, D.D.

Executive Committee:
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Rev. Cameron Alstork
Rev. Robert J. Ash
Rev. Edward E. Brewster
Rev. Dudley H. Burr
Mr. A. M. Butler
Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan
Rev. Paul W. Caton
Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker
Rev. Miss Marion C. Frenyear
Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert
Rev. Edler G. Hawkins
Rev. Edward D. McGowan
Mr. Jesse M. Mall
Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson
Rev. George L. Paine
Rev. Edward L. Peet
Mrs. Mary Phillips
Rev. U. J. Robinson
Rev. Guy Emery Shipler
Miss Louise Pettibone Smith
Rev. H. S. Southgate
Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg
Prof. Leroy Waterman
Rev. David Rhys Williams
Rev. Loyd F. Worley

Administrative Committee:
Rev. Lee H. Ball
Rev. Edward G. Carroll
Rev. Edler G. Hawkins
Mrs. Dorothy Haven
Rev. Lewis Kuester
Rev. William Howard Melish
Miss Janice M. Roberts
Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg
Rev. Wayne White

Treasurer:
Rev. Lee H. Ball

Executive Secretary:
Miss Janice M. Roberts

March 11, 1960

Dear Member and Friend:

After six years of being a lone voice in the wilderness, this committee is now being heard, in a big way, through this little pamphlet. We urge you to read it, and help in its distribution.

Its publication coincided with the revelation of the scandalous charges against Protestant church groups, notably the National Council of Churches, made in the Air Force training manual.

Those charges, as you who have stood loyally by this committee know, had their origin in the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Sub-committee on Internal Security, dating back to 1958, and in their various publications. Although thoroughly discredited, the charges have been used effectively ever since to attack religious leaders. Dr. Willard Uphaus, now in jail in New Hampshire, was one so singled out for attack.

The Religious Freedom Committee, over the years, has devoted itself to placing fact against falsehood, and to the defense of the victims. Now, when the churches for the first time are thoroughly aroused to the violation of religious freedom these Congressional incursions represent, we are ready with the documentation.

Our pamphlet has already been distributed to every member of Congress, and to the religious organizations involved in the controversy. The need, to quote one enthusiastic reader, is to get it to every clergyman and rabbi in the country. That we cannot do, but with your help we can get it to thousands.

So, won't you please send your contribution today? And, with it send us the names of others who will help take advantage of this great opportunity to make the truth about the Congressional inquisitors known.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Howard Melish

Enclosures

William Howard Melish

(1960?)

THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE IS AT WAR WITH OUR PROFOUNDEST PRINCIPLES

James Roosevelt: Abolish The Un-American Committee

Following are major excerpts of the address by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) urging the abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee, in the House of Representatives April 25.

MR. SPEAKER, I again rise to speak in behalf of the necessity and responsibility of this body to abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The idea of investigating an area labelled "Un-American Activities" is itself so vague and subjective that it inevitably devolves into name-calling at the lowest level. So too with attempts to defend the idea. Thus, it initially surprised me that my proposal should be answered by an ad hominem (appealing to one's prejudices) attack on certain persons and groups who also want to abolish the Committee.

I, of course, don't care whether or not the Communists do or don't applaud my efforts in seeking to abolish the Committee. I'm not doing it for them nor any other group. I speak for myself. I'm doing it for the country as a whole and, I feel, for the good reputation of this House.

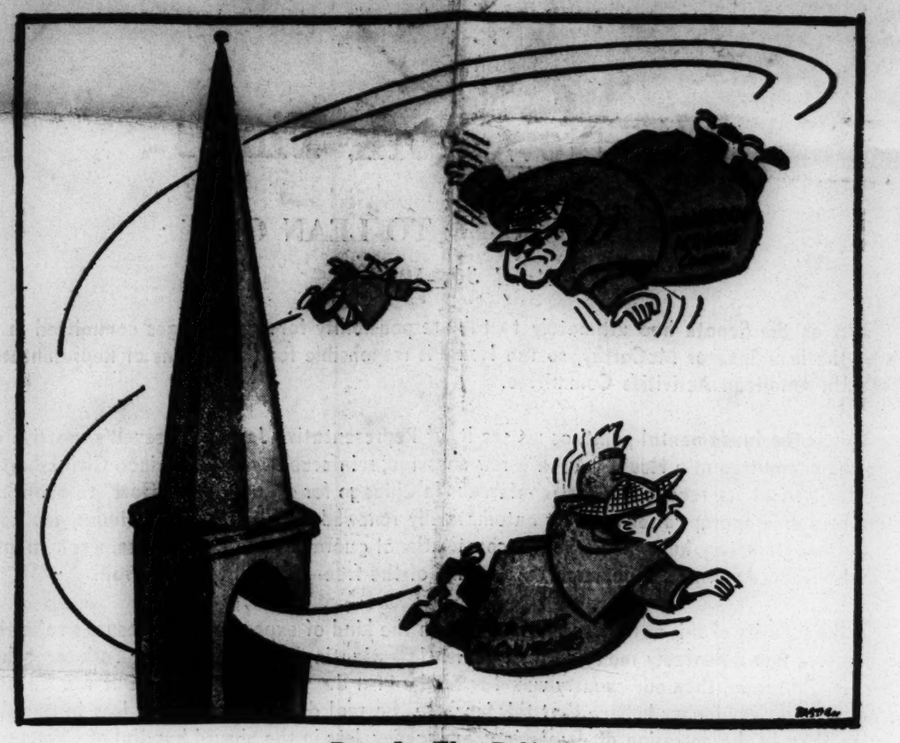
I am, as I say, prepared to have this speech met by vilification rather than reasoned exposition, because the latter type of argument on behalf of the Committee simply will not suffice to justify its existence. Very likely I will merely escape with being called a dupe or unwitting "handmaiden" of Communism. I'm certain I can survive that level of insult.

The list of Committee critics, or what the Committee calls dupes or malevolent conspirators, has increased tremendously within the past year. Criticism has come from segments of society whose anti-Communist purity is beyond question.

MY CONVICTION is that the Committee is closer to being dangerous to America in its conception than most of what it investigates. My conviction is that it is a continuing discredit to the country and, more immediately, to this House. My convicion is that so long as we continue its existence, we must equally share the guilt for the evil which it does. Specifically, I am convinced that the major activity of the Committee which we have licensed is the abridgement of the citizen's freedoms; that insofar as the Committee has legitimate functions which it occasionally performs, those functions belong more properly and effectively to the purviews of our other Standing Committees long ante-dating this one; and finally, that when the Committee is not being harmful or bumptious in its operations, it most commonly is just plain silly. Taking merely the last year of the Committee's operations, I propose to demonstrate these facts to you.

None of us can really escape responsibility for the Committee's work. We created it, we sponsor it, we vote the funds for its continued operations, we enfore its process, we publish its reports. It should be a source of real concern to see some of the incredible and appalling things we have allowed to be done in our name and under our auspices, with the use of our delegated powers and immunities. You will see that it is precisely those powers and immunities which have enabled the Committee to do its worst work.

NOT ONLY DOES it assume that so-called un-American persons are incapable of decent thoughts, it also considers them unfit for gainful employment. Year after year the Committee has ferreted out new areas of our country which it considers vital and from which it wants to abolish such persons. This year it is the Protestant clergy. Last year, for example, one of these areas was the meat-packing industry.



Bats In The Belfry

San Francisco Sunday Chronicle

Now are we really this afraid? Do we need to appoint a Committee to drive people out of their jobs? Does the country really benefit from the fact that John Doe came before the Committee and told it that Mary Jones' real name is Mary Jonovitch and she is or had been a Communist; that he has thereby cost her her job as a meat wrapper at the Weak-Hearted Meat Co., and put her and her children on relief, and that Mary Jones cannot henceforth find a job?

Let me say flatly that my answer is "no" and that it is to our eternal disgrace that we sponsor such misuse of our authority. And let me also ask, what is to become of Mary Jones and her children? Who will employ her unless it is someone else whom we have made a pariah? Do we really expect that after this sort of wanton cruelty and degradation she and her children will continue to think of this country as a land of freedom and tolerance for differences? Or haven't we more probably just recruited new persons for the ranks of bitterness and extremism?

We let the Committee do even worse things in California last year; it was one of the most shameful episodes in the history of this House.

THESE RECENT EXAMPLES of the Committee's misuse of the power which we have delegated to it could be multiplied, of course; but year in, year out, the Committee acts much the same way. Certainly as elected representatives of the nation we cannot go on blinking the nature of the Committee and its operations; by ignoring it we simply default to its viciousness.

Surely, too, I was wrong last year in pinning too many of my hopes on the then-pending Barenblatt case. However, I may feel about the legal issue decided in the case, I do admit that we shouldn't depend on the Supreme Court to save us from our own bad inventions. The Committee on Un-American Activities is a national problem, to be sure. But it is, most clearly of all, a problem of this body, and it is well past the time when we should have faced squarely up to it.

The Committee indicts itself by its very conduct, and the indictment is an unavoidably grave one. These, I submit, are the unanswerable counts against the Committee in ascending order of seriousness:

• First of all, it spends large amounts of needed time, energy and money in ponderously investigating and restating the obvious. It seems to have an inherent affinity for absurdities and truisms.

• Second, however, it combines with this a contrasting inability to understand the very real complexities of human behavior, or even try to do so. Its world is one of the black-and-white moral judgments on matters of immense intricacy and great shadings. Typically, last year it criticized the inclusion of certain paintings in our Moscow exposition because of the politics of the artists. The merit of the works was disregarded.

• Third, as this last example and the Air Force manual controversy both illustrate, the Committee has repeatedly shown its inability to stick to its own business. It seems to have an uncontrollable tendency to encroach upon the jurisdiction of our other Committees and of other governmental agencies, including the police, the Justice Department and the Courts.

• Fourth, the Committee has no real usefulness or justification. It is not the bulwark of this country nor any real agency in its defense against malevolent forces. The various police and counter-espionage agencies in reality do what the Committee merely claims to do in guarding this country against internal danger. It is partly for that reason and partly for political reasons that the Committee tends to stray over into other fields. But in point of fact, we never committed this police work to it.

• Fifth, despite the existence of the police and prosecuting agencies of the United States and their effectiveness the Committee has undertaken to constitute itself as a roving police and prosecution agency to haul persons and groups before it, accuse them and force them either to answer under oath or claim their constitutional protection. Yet it acts with the aid of immunities and powers which we would not dream of granting our police and public prosecutors.

• Sixth, the Committee also acts as a Court, for it judges those who come before it. Yet, again it is not subject to the restraints of fairness and impartiality which we impose upon our judiciary.

• Seventh, the mandate which we did in fact give the Committee is itself defective and inherently contrary to our democratic traditions.

How did we come to establish a Committee to decide what was "un-American," forsooth; and still worse, how did we persuade ourselves that propaganda, speech was a fit subject for regulation by inquisitional techniques such as the Committee employs? To me, the very nature of that commission is at war with our profoundest principles, and it cannot help but be executed in a manner destructive of those principles. We have, in effect, created and empowered an agency to supervise the exercise of First Amendment rights, an organ for censorship and suppression.

FINALLY, THEN WE COME to what I think is the most serious criticism of the Committee — the fact that it has become an agency for the destruction of human dignity and constitutional rights. On this subject volumes have been written, especially concerning the Committee's contempt for the legal rights of its victims.

We have become accustomed to think of those whom it subpoenas or labels as victims rather than witnesses. Endlessly they are dragooned before the Committee and accused. Secret sources, arrogance, rudeness, defamation, and the threat of prosecution either for perjury or contempt if they do not seek the refuge of silence are the constant ingredients of this degrading spectacle.

Beyond this the Committee is sanctimoniously cruel. Those who would answer the charges against themselves are forced to accuse others and become the agents of further havoc.

It it, I think, a monstrous thing that we have created such an institution and lent it our powers and prestige. But we can also end this terrible agency and take back our powers. The Supreme Court has upheld the bare legality of what we have done in creating the Committee on Un-American Activities. However, that is not the sole test for this Congress. It did not say that we were under a duty to continue it. We have no mandate to abuse the rights and feelings of our citizens, nor are we obligated to profane ourselves in the eyes of the rest of the world. Nor should we be too proud to recognize that we have made a mistake and too long subsidized a wrong to the nation.

THE ISSUES, then, are very clear. I invite the Committee's defenders to speak to them and not to repeat last year's performance of answering reason with vilification. I recognize their disadvantage because, in fact, the essence of the Committee's work is itself name-calling. I am convinced that the level of last year's response was merely an accurate, if unpleasant, reflection of the Committee's activities, merely another symptom of the same cancer.

I urge the rest of my colleagues to give this matter serious thought and to speak of it when they return to their constituencies this summer. I think we need only break that spell of anxiety to find wide support for the abolition of this thoroughly bad institution.

Then those who return here next January can complete this imperative task which is the business of this House alone. We would then be acting in the service of our best tradition. Let us set our House aright.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, CONTACT

THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE, INC.
118 East 28th Street New York City 16, N.Y.

Voices Of Conscience And Resistance

THE NATION

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1960
VOLUME 190, No. 20

by Ronald W. May

REP. FRANCIS WALTER (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and Richard Arens, the committee's staff director, have shown interest in a research project, underwritten by a wealthy New Yorker, which seeks to prove that the Negro race is genetically inferior and that American Negroes ought to be "repatriated" to Africa.

Arens has been accepting a stipend for his services, a circumstance which opens him to charges of violation of a section of the La Follette-Monroney law of 1946 which says that "Professional staff members (of Congressional committees) shall not engage in any work other than committee business and no other duties may be assigned them."

Congressman Walter is serving as an unpaid member of one of two three-man private committees which are distributing grants to finance the research on the project. Mr. Walter's fellow workers in this field are alleged to include Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) and a group of private citizens of whom several have been making public appearances on the far, far Right of the ideological stage.

These remarkable extracurricular activities of two key figures in a Congressional body supposedly devoted to upholding the fundamentals of Americanism ("All men are created equal," says the Declaration of Independence: remember?) were uncovered by this reporter in a series of interviews, telephone calls and exchanges of correspondence in which both Messrs. Walter and Arens were given their chance for rebuttal.

MR. ARENS, when asked about his work for the Draper project, would concede only that he had assisted Mr. Draper in finding recipients for research grants in the fields of "immigration and genetics." He later told The Washington Post that he had never devoted more than fifty-two hours a year to his work. On the basis of a $3,000 annual stipend, it would seem that the science of genetics was rewarding Mr. Arens at the rate of $58 an hour.

CONGRESSMAN Walter was a little more communicative than Mr. Arens.

But, as the interview proceeded, Mr. Walter gradually withdrew his implied connections with Draper and ended the talk by denying that he had ever met the gentleman or knew anything about his grants.

This reporter next telephoned Draper in New York City (the number is unlisted), and was told that questions about the grants should be directed to Harry Weyher, a New York attorney. Mr. Weyher said that Mr. Arens is a paid consultant for the committee on which Congressman Walter serves and that Senator Eastland is a member of the other committee.

The New York Times

A SHAKY REED TO LEAN ON

April 30, 1960

Just as the Senate had ultimately to take responsibility for the outrages committed in its name by the late Senator McCarthy, so the House is responsible for the actions of Representative Walter's Un-American Activities Committee.

This is the fundamental point, as we see it, of Representative James Roosevelt's massive attack on the committee in a House speech a few days ago, reinforced by the American Civil Liberties Union's decision at its recent biennial conference in Chicago for a "maximum effort" to abolish it. Fortified by ample appropriations almost automatically renewed each year by the House, the committee pursues its heresy hunt, endangering constitutional guarantees in the process, weakening at home and abroad America's reputation as the land of the free—and all to what avail?

If the security of this nation were dependent on the kind of exposure for exposure's sake that the committee has repeatedly indulged in, whether investigating actors in New York or school teachers in California, then our country would really be in a dangerous condition. But few disinterested persons can any longer believe that this is where the real danger lies. It lies less in gumshoe subversion than in the corrosion of domestic complacency, less in the absurd handful of Communist doctrinaires who may still exist among us than in the unconscious tendency of many Americans to accept a second-place position in the world so long as it is cushioned in luxury.

There are dangers to the United States, emanating directly from Russia; but their true meaning is obscured rather than illumined by the antics of Un-American Activities committees For such positive subversion as exists, the F.B.I. is sufficient. The United States no longer needs—if it ever did need—the aimless pursuit of heresy that has led to a present total of nearly forty "First Amendment" cases, of which four of the principals are actually now in prison.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

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Mr. Walter's Road Show

June 14, 1960

Their investigations into Congressional spending peccadilloes have led reporters Don Oberdorfer and Walter Pincus into some strange activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which has an "investigative" fund this year of $327,000.

Winding up their copyrighted series in the Knight newspapers, the two reporters described the many appearanecs at committee hearings of one Irving Fishman, deputy collector of customs at the Port of New York. No less than ten times Mr. Fishman was carted, at public expense, to hearings in various cities around the country. His role was to break open a sealed sack of incoming foreign mail and dramatically produce what would be described as Communist propaganda. This would then be offered as a horrible example of why legislation such as committee chairman Francis Walter wants—to tighten controls on incoming mail — is needed. And each time it would be presented as something new, the committee members acting out their part in the talking charade just as if they hadn't already seen, heard and done, the same thing repeatedly.

Not only is this a questionable use of the taxpayers' money, but it is clear evidence of the perversion of the hearing process by Mr. Walter's Un-American Activities Committee. Hearings are supposed to gather evidence for legislative use, not to propagandize the public, at public expense and using the power of subpoena, on behalf of any Congressman's pet project. Congressman Walter's traveling road show has obviously been traveling on the wrong track.

The Washington Post

Wandering Minstrels

June 10, 1960

When the curtain rings down after one of the performances of those wandering minstrels, the investigators of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the weary thespians naturally need rest and relaxation. They have found it—at the taxpayers' expense, of course — in $45-a-day hotel rooms and in restorative visits to bars and night clubs. The chairman, Rep. Francis E. Walter, it should be acknowledged, has been pretty Spartan in his habits; but the second-ranking Democrat, Rep. Morgan Moulder, has been living it up rather lushly.

There is only one thing wrong with this minstrel show. It stinks. It makes a shabby joke out of the investigating power of Congress. It demeans the House of Representatives. It perpetrates a cynical con game on a lot of gullible Americans. It is more than time now to ring down a final curtain on this fraud—on its padded expense accounts, its phony posturings and its contempt for the elementary rights of American citizens.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Charles de Young Thierlot, Editor and Publisher
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1958
Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young

Faced Down On A Gross Slander

April 24, 1960

TO REPORT that a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee has launched a new, contemptible slander against a respectable group of American clergymen is no shattering novelty; among the fanatical vendettas which this committee has never let up on is its longstanding effort to blacken the name of the National Council of Churches.

Representative Donald L. Jackson, Republican of Los Angeles, is the latest committee member to take up the smearbrush and go to work, well protected, of course, by his immunity from libel. Jackson, who will retire this year, at no very great loss to California's representation in Washington, charged the National Council of Churches with promoting obscene books written by Communist sympathizers.

When Representative Edith Green of Oregon faced him down on this denunciation Jackson was unable to name one book on any list of the National Council that had been found obscene by the Post Office Department. The facts, brought out by Mrs. Green, are that the National Council of Churches in 1957 published a pamphlet recommending 260 publications dealing with the American Negro. This is a very full sort of documentation of the race problem for which no apology, in Congress or anywhere else need be made by anybody. If some of the writers on the racial conflict in America do not meet with Jackson's approval because their names appear on his committee's lists as Communists, that is irrelevant to documentation.

The National Council of Churches is being mercilessly harried by the Un-American Committee for concealing Communists under the pulpit. Yet the council declares it has never had a Communist party member or sympathizer among its officers or staff or executives and defies anyone to prove the contrary. Here is a direct challenge that Representative Jackson and his colleagues have conveniently evaded.

The Courier-Journal

MARK ETHRIDGE, *Publisher.* BARRY BINGHAM, *Editor-in-Chief.*

An Expert On Smearing Cites An Example

June 16, 1960

A moan of"Smear" comes this week from one of the nation's best known practitioners of smearing, Representative Francis E. Walter. Newspapermen investigating congressional spending unearthed also some of the cheaper tricks employed by the perpetual road-show of the House Un-American Activities committee to drum up business in the provinces.

National Organizations Call For Abolition

Among the growing number of national organizations which have expressed their support behind Congressman Roosevelt's move to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee are the following:

YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS of AMERICA

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE, INC.

NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD

You Can Help . . . .

Visit Your Congressman or Write a Personal Letter to Him, Urging that he Vote to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee when the 87th Congress Opens In January, 1961.

"Let us rid ourselves of this agent of weakness and folly"

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 24, 1960

Dr. Audrey Richards
Newnham College
Cambridge, England

My dear Madam:

I am enclosing a plan which we are bringing before the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I should like very much to have your advice on this matter and indication of any cooperation you can give us.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-96

Newnham College,

Cambridge.

15th December, 1960.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am really horrified to see that I have not yet answered your letter of October 24th about an African Encyclopedia. I am afraid I put it aside to read more carefully and then mislaid the letter. It has only turned up during a thorough clean up of my papers before Christmas.

I think it would be interesting to have an encyclopedia written entirely by Africans, but I think, as you say, you may have to produce the material rather slowly as there are few African specialists as yet available.

Professor Vincent Harlow is doing a big history of East Africa which should be a good foundation and Dr.Fage, formerly of the University of Ghana and now at the School of Oriental and African Studies has been working on West African history. On bibliographical material, I think the United States is in some ways better furnished than we are owing to the rapid developments in African Studies which have taken place recently. The library at Northwestern University where I worked last year is very good indeed and so is that at Boston.

Could you not get this subject raised at the American African Association of which I believe Dr.L.A.Fallers now at Chicago University is Secretary? You might get a lot of offers of help.

Let me know if there is anything I can do for you in the furtherance of your scheme.

Yours sincerely,

Rodney L. Richards

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York,
U.S.A.

27-30-240

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To open cut here

8

Sender's name and address: A. I. Richards

Newnham College, Cambridge,

England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Second fold here

BY AIR MAIL
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AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME
BRIDGE
4.5 PM
DEC
1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

31, Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1,

New York,

U.S.A.

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40/9/110

E. S. Richardson
33 Irving Street
Montclair, N. J.

40/9/109

40-9-256

April 20, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Seeing the account of your recent birthday brought back memories which I am sure has brightened the lives of hundreds of your former students. I am sorry that my son and granddaughter (aged 9 months) could'nt have known you.

I understand you are going to have a "big party" on your one hundredth birthday. At that time there will be at least two spirits hovering around, mine and Miss Pingree's.

My wife and I wish you and yours continued happiness. My son lives and works in Boston. He has completed his work leading to Ph.D. in anthropology and sociology at Boston University. The arrival of the little girl has compelled him to give his full time to the care of his family.

Hoping that I have not tired you with this long letter, I am

Very truly yours,

Edward S. Richardson

40-9-257

April 27, 1960

Mr. Edward S. Richardson
33 Irving Street
Montclair, N.J.

My dear Richardson:

I am so glad to hear of you again and to know that you are alive and well. I am glad to greet your granddaughter and hope she will sometime meet my great grandson who is two years old. Won't you come over sometime and call on us?

My wife Shirley Graham is successor to the wife whom you knew. With my first wife I lived 53 years, and Shirley and I have been married nine years.

Call me up and we will make an appointment. MAin 4-2929.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-6-341

January 4, 1960

Mr. A. A. Roback
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Roback:

Answering your letter of December 30th, may I say that the photograph Mrs. Du Bois and myself sent you was taken in 1957.

I am returning the letter which you sent which I read with deep sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/rl
Enc.

40-9-251

May 16, 1960

Mr. A. A. Roback
129 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Roback:

What has become of the chapter which I wrote for your book?

If it is not to be used I should be glad to h have it returned.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-252

EMERSON COLLEGE
130 BEACON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

May 18, 1960

125 Mt-Auburn St
Cambridge 38 Mass

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

Strange that a few minutes before I got your letter, I thought about you and wondered whether you would care to add anything to your chapter.

But what makes you think I wouldn't use the material, even if it is vehemently phrased?

All the material is in the hands of the Beacon Press. I know there will be some discussion about whether to include several of the contributions, but I have decided to stick by my contributors, even if I have to borrow money and get the book out on my own. I do think that your plea will be more effective in this volume.

The Yiddish enclosures from a Paris daily will interest you. All the Yiddish papers have condemned the S. A. atrocities.

Sincerely yours,
Shirley Graham

40-9-264

A. A. ROBACK
~~3 Prescott Street~~ 6 Sacramento St
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Oct. 22, 1960

Dear Dr Du Bois: —

In connection with the recent events in Congo, would you care to add anything to your article for the Schwartzer volume, without injecting, however Communist propaganda?

Sincerely Yours
A. A. Roback

This was mislaid and I wrote you a short acknowledgment.

[ROBACK]
6 Sacramento St
Cambridge 38 Mass.

Cambridge Oct. 26/60

40-9-267

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

After puzzling over the insistence-tuous about substituting a paragraph on p. 2 when I could not see any connection, I found that you meant p. 3, for in fine West Europe is really on p. 4, which you numbered 3. You will note that "p. 3" occurs twice on consecutive pages.

I am so glad of the substitution because there is a harsh note jolting readers of a Festschrift, particularly in connection with Albert Schweitzer.

Did you actually go to West Africa really at your age? That is something almost incredible. To me going to New York is a great inconvenience, and I am quite a bit younger.

A. S. Barnes, (W. G.) has accepted the Ms. and it will be quite a volume.

Why do you mention Ethiopia with the new State asserting itself? Ethiopia has been a sovereign state for ever so long (see p. 5th paragraph 2). Shall I take it out?

Don't you mean Lybia?

Kind regards

Cordially

Phyllis DuBois at Macmillan's is no relative of yours?

40-9-265

October 26, 1960

Mr. A.A. Roback
6 Sacramento Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Roback:

Enclosed are certain corrections which I would like made in my article.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

A. A. ROBACK
~~3 Prescott Street~~ 6 Sacramento St
Cambridge, Massachusetts Oct 30, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois: — Thank you for sending revision material. I put them in place.

It's hard to believe that you undertook a journey to West Africa at the age of 93. I find it difficult to go to New York, and I am a good deal younger.

Sincerely
Abe Roback

910-9-014

410-9-268

December 2, 1960

Mr. A. A. Roback
6 Sacramento Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. Roback:

I have just returned from Nigeria where we had an interesting stay.

With regard to my manuscript, insert 1 replaces the last paragraph on page 2 of the manuscript and the first line on page 3 and is followed by the sentence beginning "In fine West Europe is" etc.

The manuscript should stand as written on pages 4 and 5, with the insertion in paragraph two. I think the mention of Ethiopia is quite in order. I say "If following Ethiopia, the Sudan," etc. I am not naming Ethiopia as a new country, but one that has in the past asserted itself.

There are lots of Du Boises straying around New York state who are related to a white portion of my family. We do not usually recognize each other.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Peace News

40/10/77

International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz, Wien IV, Austria

Dear Mr. Malviya:

My very special thanks to you for your letter of August 5th calling attention to the developments in the United Nations, Disarmament Subcommittee which is to present its report to the General Assembly in mid September. You may depend upon me to work as closely as possible with those in this area who are responsive to the urgent question of ending nuclear test explosions and carrying out atomic disarmament. I also plan to communicate with the only other member of the World Council who lives in this area, Albert Kahn, and with Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. As you may know, there is a great deal of interest in peace activity in our country now, but it is very loosely organized and there is no major leadership of a continuous character in any of the great mass organizations. Splendid work is being done by religious groups such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation and some sections of the Friends Service Committee. Some of the scientists are doing outstanding work and a great many individuals in many sections of the population are working in every way possible to develop the continuous pressure of public opinion of which you speak.

I am enclosing copies of some current materials which indicate what is being done.

We are making good use of the splendid material in the Bulletin of the World Peace Council. Please let me know if publications are to be issued by the International Institute for Peace.

Please note the change of address.

All good wishes for peace

Holland Roberts

[ROBINSON]

June 20, 1960

40-9-148

Dear Bonnie and Stu,

Will you kindly give to Miss Laurel June Robinson the assurances of the distinguished considerations of myself and wife on her happy arrival in this crazy world. We are sure she will eventually do something toward setting things right.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

410-9-264

June 30, 1960

Dearest Shirley + S.C.B.

Miss Laurel June and her parents thank you heartily and sincerely for the lovely petite Italian leather shoes and also for the accompanying warm and beautiful sentiment. The beauty I'm sure she'll have (parental bias); the peace we will all work for.

Again thank you so much.

Love always,
Laurel, Bonnie + Stu

Mrs. Stuart N. Robinson

701 South Seventh Street
Muskogee, Oklahoma.
December 19, 1960-

(Parker)

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City --

Dear Dr. DuBois-

It gives me much pleasure to write this letter, congratulating you for the work you have done for the Negro Race and for Humanity. I heard you lecture address the Students at M. Street High School, Washington D.C. a long time ago while I was a student at Howard University and was very much impressed -

I am a retired Priest of the Episcopal Church of the U.S.A. One of the Pioneer Workers of

40-VA-247

The Church of The Diocese of
Arkansas, and of Oklahoma.
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
Muskogee, Oklahoma was founded
by me in 1910 with one member only.
It is celebrating its 50th Anniversary.
The Committee is trying to
raise a seperate gift of $50.00
for my service. I had the
pleasure of serving as President
for the Area Two years.
Your work is still going
forward. We will be very glad
to hear from you.
The Lord be with you.
Faithfully Yours.
Augustine C. Roker.

812-01-04

R

January 8, 1960

Mrs. Helen Rosenfels
217 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Rosenfels:

Mrs. Du Bois and I were so glad to have a word from you and hear of your proposed travels. We were away so long last year that we have not yet planned any trip this year until the weather drives us out. It is possible in February we may take a rest in the Virgin Islands. If so we shall hope so much to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

E48-1-243

217 Linden Av
Oak Park Ill.
3/29/60

Dear Shirley:

Came to get back last night from St. Croix - found your letter of 3/24 here with details of your Madison stay.

Talked to my daughter, Edith back this morning. She is leaving Wed Connie to go to Washington Conte see her daughter on April 5 after she enters in the primary.

Great you coming thru Chicago. Came to called pick you up some place in the evening or otherwise & you could come out here to visit us. You know I would love to have you. We may be Lonely Chaney but that would not bother you.

We have the elevated as transportation

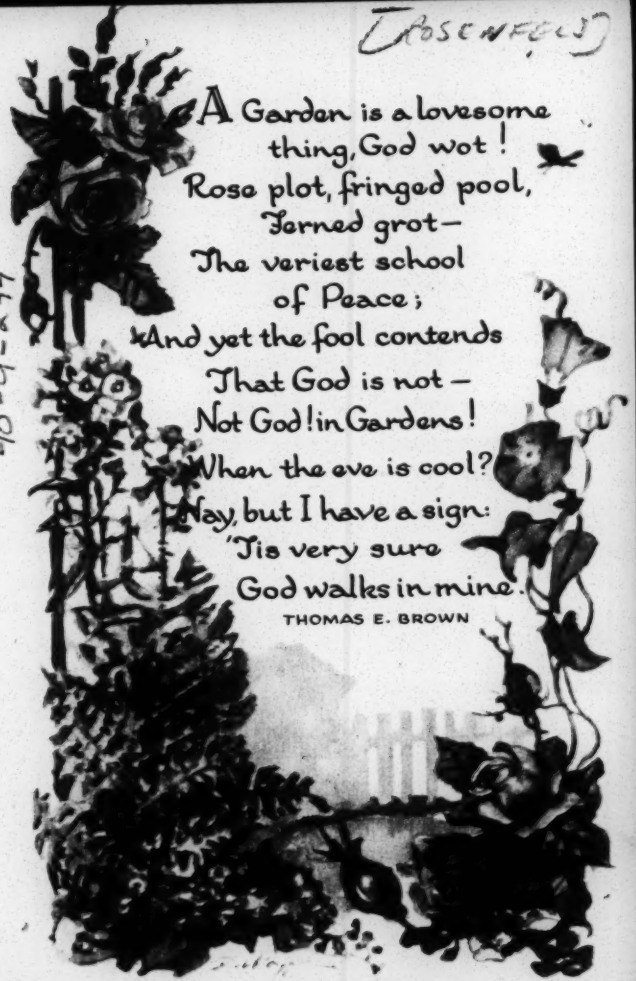
in the city.
This is a perfect
spring day.
Let me hear from
you.
Love
Helen R-

5164
Brownie
MADE IN U. S. A.

ROSENFELD

A Garden is a lovesome
thing, God wot!
Rose plot, fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
of Peace;
And yet the fool contends
That God is not—
Not God! in Gardens!
When the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure
God walks in mine.

THOMAS E. BROWN



40-9-244

40-9-245

April 4, 1960

Mrs. Helen Rosenfels
217 Linden Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Rosenfels:

We wish so much we could stop over and see you on our way out to Wisconsin, but it seems impossible. We are flying by Chicago, but stop only to change planes in order to get to Madison on time and then returning Monday we shall have to come straight through.

I am sorry, but I hope sometime later we may have a chance to enjoy your hospitality.

Shirley joins in love,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN]

40-9-247

April 13, 1960

Dear Friend:

We look foward to seeing you at the welcome-home party for our mutual friend, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, this coming Friday, April 22, at the home of George and Connie Weissman, 325 East 17 Street, New York City. Toasts will be offered at 5:30 P.M. and a delicious buffet supper will be served at 6:30 P.M.

After dinner we will hear an informal report from Annette on her recent coast-to-coast tour in which she spoke to over 60 liberal and radical audiences in 30 cities and 18 campuses.

Please pass the word along to your friends to come and enjoy an exciting evening with Annette T. Rubinstein.

John T. McManus

William A. Price

P.S. The occasion is sponsored by a Committee of Friends, contribution including dinner will be $1.50

40-9-248

April 20, 1960

Dear Dr. Rubinstein:

I wish very much that I could come to your party of April 22d, but I am going out very little nights now and I feel I had better stay home.

I congratulate you on your trip and hope that now you can rest and take care of your health.

My love to your mother.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein
59 West 71 St.
NYC

40-9-255

219 Elm Street
Northampton, Mass.
February 10, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-nine Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have asked my publisher to send you a copy of A John Brown Reader, which I have edited and which will be published on February 19th.

I want to thank you for your kindness in permitting me to use selections from your book on John Brown.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Louis Ruchames

LR/gh

[RUMANIA]

091-b-04

June 15, 1960

H.E. George Macovescu
Rumanian Ambassador to the United States
Rumanian Embassy
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

When I went to Europe in 1958 I travelled with the Rumanian Minister on the Liberte of the French Line. We [illegible] pleasant acquaintance. He invited me and my wife to visit Rumania and I planned to do so, but my long stay in the Soviet Union and China and subsequent necessity of attending the World Peace Congress in Stockholm made this visit impossible. This year I expect to be in Czechoslovakia and would like, if possible, to visit Rumania. I am especially interested in your treatment of old age. Would you kindly tell me something about conditions necessary for this visit and costs involved? My income is limited and I have to calculate carefully.

With best regards I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 7, 1960

Lord Bertrand A.W. Russell
Plas Penrhyn, Penrhyndendraeth
Merionetshire,
Trinity College, Cambridge
England

Sir:

I am venturing to send you a plan which I am considering for an "Encyclopedia Africana" to ask your advice. You will find my biography in "Who's Who".

I will be deeply grateful if I can have a word from you on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-97

#81-6-OH

June 8, 1960

Mr. S.A. Russell
Publisher
80 East 11 Street
New York, New York

My Dear Mr. Russell:

It has been, I believe, nearly two years since I have received any report on "Black Reconstruction". I should be glad to know how its sale is going.

Very sincerely yours,

R

1864 Fourth Street
Astoria, Oregon
September 30, 1960

40-9-262

W.E.B. DuBois
c/o New Century Publishers,
832 Broadway,
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I've been thinking that this Eisenhower's recent speech at the UN Assembly perhaps could be worked into some sort of peace resolution, in which he called for west to provide aid for New Africa Nations. After all, there would be nothing wrong in this, provided, of course, that such economic aid was send there without any political string attachments. Yes, and that such aid consisted of food, clothing and shelter materials - and no guns!

Perhaps I'd better introduce myself a little and you'll get a better understanding what I am driving at.

I work in Astoria Pillsbury flour mill and in the recent years, since there is no China trade for this product, most of the export flour orders have consisted of government relief orders to various areas where our state department is trying to maintain its lackies in power, like for instant in Indonesia, Formosa, etc. However, on this basis the mill runs very little, some weeks may be two and on others maybe three and four days. In other words, we're pratically starving on the job or at least are living pretty meagerly from these short week wages, etc.

So supposing that there were a few taps of this government relief flour (including other food) send to Africa from the U.S. no doubt this would also help to add a few hours on to our work schedule at the mill here. And this is the angle I am or was going to approach it in the resolution. Sounds awful selffish, but this way it would have our own ecomomic interest connected with it.

Oh yes, and I forgot to say that I am a member of the ILWU, that is, its warehouse division Local #18. Our membership meeting will be a week from this next Monday, or on the 10th of October.

If I get this resolution worked out into proper order by then I will introduce there, and if passed, it will then be forwarded for final action at the Columbia River District Council, which meets here in Astoria on October 30th.

But since you're an expert on Africa I, of course, do not wish to do anything which would be harmful to the liberation cause there. In other words, this is a kind of a knotty approach for working up a peace resolution out of. If you find time, I would like to hear from you on this and remain,

Sincerely yours,

Oscar A. Ruuttila

Oscar A. Ruuttila

40-9-263

October 21, 1960

Mr. Oscar A. Ruuttila
1864 Fourth Street
Astoria, Oregon

My dear Mr. Ruuttila:

I am late in answering your letter of September 30th, but venture a short reply.

Practically all of the so-called gifts from America and the West to Africa are made with the open or secret understanding that in return for the gift the benevolent country will receive some power in Africa, which, whether disguised or not is either cheap labor or free raw materials. This concession will be used to make profit out of African labor and African trade.

Any proposal them that is made to help Africa must be scrutinized by the Africans and their friends to see just what the gift means and whether it is really a gift or a means of profit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-273

1864 Fourth Street
Astoria, Oregon
November 8, 1960

W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I felt real honored when I received your letter here last month - thanks! It gave me better slant on Africa and consequently, helped me in wording of the resolution, which is the subject of a news item in the enclosed copy of The Dispatcher - our ILWU Union paper.

The story is on page 11, under the heading: Local 18 Flour, Not Arms to Africa.

Sure appriciated your help, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Oscar A. Ruuttila

Oscar A. Ruuttila

[SAN FRANCISCO CULTURAL AND HIST. SOC.]

June 6, 1960

Dear Sir:

On August 26, 1960 the San Francisco Cultural and Historical Society will begin a lecture series on your book Black Reconstruction. Twenty-five years have passed since these series of essays that brought this book into existence. Since I have been picked to open the lecture series, I hope that you might find time to comment briefly on events past and present that prompted you to write this book. Any words of praise or reflection will be warmly appreciated.

40/6/72

Sincerely yours

Vincent B. Lynch

THE SAN FRANCISCO

NEGRO HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SOCIETY

AFFILIATED WITH THE
ASSOCIATON FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

126 Chenery Street
San Francisco, California
March 10, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

48-10-101

The San Francisco Negro Historical and Cultural Society plans a study of Negro authors and their works. We shall begin this study by examining your works. However, many of your books are unavailable here. Are you able to inform me where we may purchase all of your published works? We have some of your books, but are most anxious to locate the following: "Black Princess," "Dark Water," "The Philadelphia Negro," "Color and Democracy," and your Atlanta University Studies. Any assistance you may offer will be greatly appreciated.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my sincere best wishes for good health and happiness to you in your long and nobel life. I also want you to know that I feel a personal debt of gratitude to you for the way in which your life and career has enriched my life and countless numbers of other young Negroes. Your matchless integrity, courage and scholarship have really touched and inspired me, and elevated the battle for Negro advancement and human dignity.

Long life to you and all you represent, Dr. DuBois!

Respectfully yours,

James Herndon

James Herndon, President

March 16, 1960

Mr. James Herndon
126 Chenery Street
San Francisco, California

My dear Mr. Herndon:

I received your letter of March 10th and am glad to know of the San Francisco Negro Historical and Cultural Society.

I regret to say that the books which you mention "Black Princess," "Dark Water," and "The Philadelphia Negro" are out of print.

40-10-102

I can furnish you a copy of "Color and Democracy." That price is $2.50.

With regard to the Atlanta University Studies you will have to write to the University. They may have some copies for sale, but I do not know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[SCHEAFFER]

410-9-336

October 28, 1960

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Mr. Scheaffer:

The stuff which you have put in the front hall is not classed garbage and the garbage collector will not handle it. You will have to arrange for its removal yourself as Henry has no facilities for taking care of it.

It should not remain in the hall during the weekend and if you can't get rid of it I shall ask Henry to put it on your landing.

Very sincerely yours,

S.G. Dabrio

Dearest Friend:

Our warmest greetings on your birth day.

Your talk at Carnegie Hall was most inspiring.

Keep up your wonderful fight.

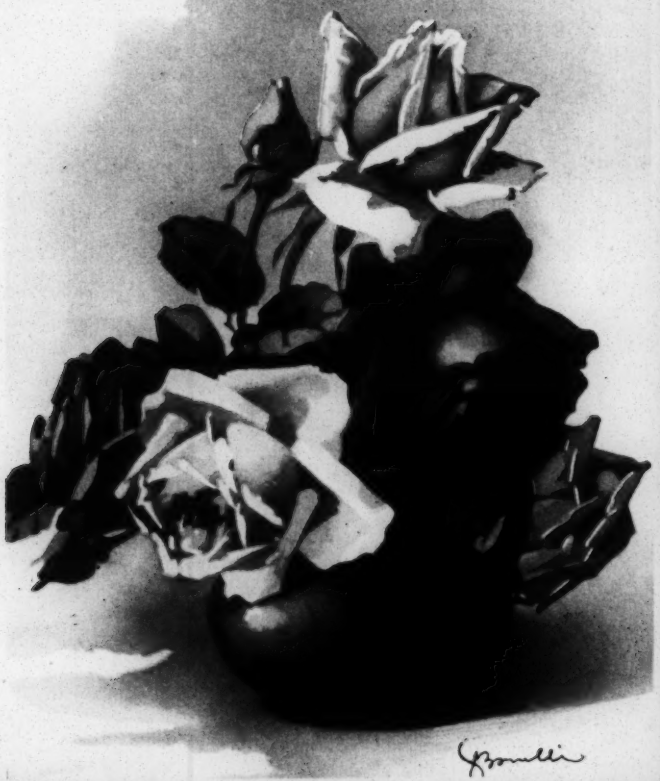
Lena & Marcel

41-196-16

Mr & Mrs M Scherer
500 Bogard St
NY 2

3005

MADE IN U. S. A.



Feb. 23, 1960

Dear W.E.B.

YOU'RE
ONE
IN A
MILLION!
AND
HAPPY
BIRTHDAY

LOVED BY
MILLIONS!

XTRA SPECIAL
LOVE FROM
The Schubs

Dr. B Schub
3 Station Rd
Great Neck
N

41-196-15

carol cards w. orange, nj. 25 B33

(SCIENCE AND SOCIETY)

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

February 16, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The editors are preparing a special Civil War issue for early next year and would appreciate your help. We are interested in obtaining material on the Negro's role in the secession crisis or the war itself. We should like, for example, an article on the reaction of the Negro community, North or South, to the war and various political crises. We do not suppose that you have been engaged in this kind of research in recent years, but if you have, would you be willing to promise us an article on this or a related theme. If not, could you perhaps suggest to us the names of some young scholars actively at work in the field. Finally, we should welcome any suggestions that you might care to offer about any aspect of the special issue.

Please accept my warmest greetings and those of the editors.

Sincerely,

Eugene D. Genovese

Eugene D. Genovese
for the editors

49-10-198

(SCIENCE AND SOCIETY)

February 18, 1960

40-10-104

Mr. Eugene D. Genovese
SCIENCE AND SOCIETY
30 East 20th Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Genovese:

I have your letter of February 16th. I shall be glad to prepare for you this fall an article on the reaction of the Negro community North and South to the Civil War and its various political crises. This, of course, provided I am alive.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

4/2/60

4/20/60

40/101/110

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

At a recent editorial meeting, the suggestion was made that you review for us

Ruchames, A John Brown Reader

Because of our space limitations, the review should not exceed 800 words.

The editors feel your comments would be of great interest to our readers. We will send the book to you as soon as we hear from you.

A self-addressed postal card is enclosed for your reply. We look forward to your early word.

Sincerely,

The Editors
Science & Society

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET

NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

40|10|105

31 Oct 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

Thank you for the Manuscript "The American Civil War". It will go to the editors at once.

Yours sincerely

T. E. Norton

Theo. E. Norton
Secretary

357

[SCIENCE AND SOCIETY]
(FAINT)

4D|D|D4

October 31, 1950

Mr. Eugene T. Genovese
SCIENCE AND SOCIETY
30 East 20 Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Genovese:

Enclosed is a page which should be inserted in the manuscript which I sent you October 28. I think I will strengthen the argument.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDB/r
Encl.

Yes certainly ...

[SEABROOK]

"The body is constantly renewed and never ages. Consequently there is no *a priori* reason why any human being need ever die! . . . Some day men and women will—except for murders, suicides and accidents—stop dying."

LAURENCE S. KUBIE, M.D.
Yale University Psychiatrist

PONCE de LEON FOUNDATION
71 HALSEY STREET
BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.
STerling 9-7235

BISHOP EUGENE EL-AMENU
ADVISOR

FREDERICK VINCENT SEABROOK
FOUNDER-DIRECTOR

40-10-207

March 1, 1960

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I was born with a powerful imagination, an imagination so great that I was able to write a little book with the provocative and prophetic title, "ONE DAY MAN WILL STOP DYING." Of course nearly everyone thinks I am crazy. But I shall have the last laugh because I know I am right! In time my book will outsell the Bible. I can wait, since I am here to stay! So you see I can imagine anything-except a world without you. You are my hero and you always will be. Therefore I want you to live forever, here in this world. Be my guest.

Since man has split the atom all things are possible, including eternal youth and beauty-Ponce de Leon's dream come true. Of course spiritual immortality may be O.K., I guess; but I actually believe that you can achieve physical immortality. I want you to make up your mind (that's the great essential, then your body-which is really your soul-will become immortal) to live forever.

Should you decide that you do not wish to live to be as old as Methuselah -and this young man died prematurely-I should like you to live at least until the year 2000. That will be a great day! Senator Jacob Javits has predicted that a Black Man will sit in the White House before the year 2000. And it is about time! After all our ancestors built this great country with their blood, sweat and tears. And without wages, mind you. I know you want to attend the Inauguration. I feel warm all over just thinking about it!

We are on the threshold of a New World. A world of Peace among men of good will, and real brotherhood;yea, the kind of world you have always envisioned. A world in which a man is a man is a man!

We need your wisdom, genius and courage to lead us. Please try to live forever! Promise?

Youthfully yours,

F.V. Seabrook

[SEABROOK]

March 14, 1960

Mr. F. V. Seabrook
Ponce de Leon Foundation
71 Halsey Street
Brooklyn 16, New York

My dear Mr. Seabrook:

I have your letter of March 1st and thank you for your kind wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

401011

[SEVEN SEAS]

H

January 13, 1960

Mrs. Gertrude Heyn
Seven Seas Publishers
Berlin w 8
Glinkastrasse 13-15

42-68-5

My dear Gertrude Heyn:

I am engaged in selecting extracts from the CRISIS which might be used as a DU BOIS READER. If you still want to consider it, I shall be able to mail the manuscript early in February.

Did you have in mind 100, 200 or 300 pages?

Our best regards to you and your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[SEVEN SEAS]

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

A Collection of Works by Writers in the English Language

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · BERLIN W 8 · GLINKASTRASSE 13-15

January 22 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

42-6B-3

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hasten to reply to your letter which brought me the splendid news that you will do a DU BOIS READER for us! Many, many thanks!

We have in mind a book of about 250 printed pages.

Stefan joins me in warmest greetings to you and Shirley. My love as well -

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/r

Gertrude Gelbin
Chief Editor

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

V 15/34 Bm 1732/59 III

SEVEN SEAS

40-9-151

June 17, 1960

Gertrude Gelbin, Editor
Seven Seas Books
Glinkastrasse 13-15
Berlin West 8
East Germany

My dear Gertrude,

I have just sent out to be photostated 300 pages of The Crisis which I have selected from editorials and articles written in that magazine. Meantime, I am taking a trip to Africa and Czechoslovakia which may last two or three months. As soon as I return I will arrange the photostats and write an introduction and interconnecting matter. The completed manuscript should reach you early in the fall. This is a little later than I had intended, but you know what to expect of authors.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you and your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[SEVEN SEAS]

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

A Collection of Works by Writers in the English Language

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · BERLIN W 8 · GLINKASTRASSE 13-15

June 27 1960

42-68-2

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In Gertrude's absence I am acknowledging your letter of June 17th. I know she will be glad to hear that the completed manuscript will reach us early in the fall. Thank you so much for letting us know about this.

I have been with Seven Seas Books now for over a year and am enjoying the work thoroughly.

Aubrey joins me in sending you and Shirley our best regards and best wishes for a fine trip.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

Kay Pankey

KP/s

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

V15/34 Bm 1732/59 III

[SEVEN SEAS]

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

A Collection of Works by Writers in the English Language

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · BERLIN W 8 · GLINKASTRASSE 13-15

July 20 1960

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
U.S.A.

42-6B-1

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I just returned from my cure and found your note. I imagine you are still traveling, but when you get back this will be waiting for you - and it will tell you how disappointed I was to have missed you and Shirley - and by one day, too! Stefan has all the luck!

I eagerly await the manuscript you have prepared for us.

My love to you and Shirley -

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/g

Gertrude Gelbin
Chief Editor

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

V 15/34 Bm 1732/59 III

[SEVEN SEAS BOOKS]

51 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.
December 2, 1960

42/98/12

Mrs. Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Berlin W 8
Glinkastrasse 13-15

My dear Gertrude:

Herbert Aptheker has just returned with a curious story about some photostats sent you presumably from me. I can't imagine what they are. I had no plan of sending you any such collection and no recollection of ever having done so. As I wrote you last summer I am preparing a Du Bois Reader and despite the long delay am hoping to mail it to you this month. It consists of typed manuscript and of photostats from the pages of the books quoted. They are all in regular size type and perfectly legible. The only difficulty that I am encountering is to hold the manuscript down to the 250 pages which you suggested. What I think I will do is to make a selection that will run to 300 or 350 pages and let you trim it down to the size that you wish.

I am sorry that you have been kept waiting so long and annoyed by this strange shipment. I wish you would give me some more details about it.

My last delay has arisen from the fact that Shirley and I have just made a trip to Nigeria to witness the inauguration of the new black Governor-General. We are back home now and in good health and the manuscript will be on the way very soon.

My best regards to you and Stefan.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[SEVEN SEAS]

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

40-9-237

December 29 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter arrived in good time and Christmas has now come gone with my intention to reply to you at once remaining good but unrealized. Forgive me, please and blame the holiday rush and the fact that Stefan and I are plagued with work trying to get ready for a brief breather in Moscow.

Meanwhile, we have received the New Year's greeting with its heart-warming photograph which you and Shirley sent to us. I hardly need tell you that Stefan, my son David and I send our affectionate good wishes to you both and our hope that 1961 brings Peace, good health, further success and happiness to you and to Shirley and to all whom you hold dear.

At Seven Seas Books, we are eagerly awaiting the promised manuscript. But because of the way production is planned here, we shall now have to hold your book until 1962. Our plan for 1961, with its paper and printing requirements, is complete and we can no longer change it. This only means that the sooner we get the manuscript the earlier in 1962 we can arrange its publication. As to the "trimming down to size", I can only assure you that anything of the kind will be done most carefully.

The photostats about which Herbert Aptheker told you were of your biography of John Brown. We were unable to make use of this manuscript because, eager as we have been to have a W.E.B. Du Bois book in our series, this one was too long for us. Further, the type was reduced to such small size that had we been able to publish the book, we would not have been able to use the photostats. I have held on to the manuscript hoping that you and Shirley would come our way again and I could return it personally. Shall I mail it back to you? If you want it sent, we shall post it, insured.

We read about your fabulous trips - we should love to hear you tell us of them. Shall you be coming to Berlin in the new year? I hope so.

As I said above, we await your Du Bois Reader and hope soon to receive it. A Happy New Year, and Stefan joins me in sending you both warm greetings.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/s

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 22 58 51 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

[SEVEN SEAS]

40-9-238

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, 1, New York
U.S.A.

Mrs. Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Glinkastrasse 13-15
Berlin W 8
Germany

My dear Gertrude:

I have your letter of December 29th. On the first of February I will mail the manuscript of the proposed book for your inspection. I hope it will not be too long.

I am spending two weeks in California while Shirley attends the Afro-Asian Women's Conference in Cairo. I am afraid she will hot have a chance to see you although I know she would be glad if it were possible.

Our best regards to your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[S. Auw]

I

KANTIL No.9 - BATJIRO
JOGJAKARTA CENTRAL-JAVA
INDONESIA.

October, 17th 1960.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
31 Grace Ct.,
Brooklyn 7
New York
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Please allow me to take a little of your kind attention to my writing for awhile. It is by a coincidence that I met your wonderful poem, "I Sing To China", dedicated to Kuo Mo-jo in the "China Reconstructions" magazine of June 1959 issue. I went to visit my elder sister in Djakarta - in West Java - last September and met this magazine in her home. Please kindly accept my very warmest congratulations for your wonderful masterpiece. I am so very pleased to know that you have great sympathy with the great progress that China has achieved.

I am Chinese by birth but Indonesian by nationality. Although I do not like Communism but I do take much pride in the progress of my homeland. I am now 28 years old and am still studying Economics at the local University of Gadjah Mada. Your first impression will be, I am sure, "what an old student". Please understand that I underwent many obstacles during my school days and had a long interval of four years in work after my High School graduation in Dec. 1952. I shall tell you all about it in detail in the next paragraphs. There are a lot of old students in our University and quite many of them are even married already. So it is very common here. I do not know if it is the same in the United States. I expect to graduate for my B.Sc. degree in next January. I have been looking forward to get a chance of winning a scholarship to study in the U.S.A. as I have always dreamed to take up my further studies in Harvard University. But until this moment it seems that I do not have any chances and that's why I wish very much to ask your kind help.

I was born in Padang - a town in Central Sumatra - in 17 February 1932. In my early age at home I was brought up in a Dutch primary school until in the middle of 1942, I was in standard four, when the Pacific War broke up and the Japanese occupied the Netherlands East Indies. For sometime there were no schools and I took some private tutions in Chinese Language. This course, however, did not last long because it was considered illegal by the Japanese short-lived government and I was forced to abandon it. But soon later a new ordinance was passed allowing Chinese-Japanese schools to open. I attended at one of the local Chinese schools. These courses were also irregular being often disturbed by forced exercise and labour by the Japanese and later by Allied air raids, that I got very little benefit from such education. When the second World War ended in 1945 another series of obstacles took place. At first I went back to the Dutch school run by the Catholic Missionary Nuns. This course was interrupted by the Indonesian Independent Revolutionary wars, which opened the first page of the Indonesian history in 15th August 1945. There were political uprisings here and there, kidnappings, murderings, plunderings and robberings, that we were forced to live in camps. The Dutch people had their own camp, guarded by British troops and we Chinese lived in our own camp guarded by ourselves with some aids from the British Indian troops. Early in 1946 the British offered

photo copy

10-15-19 d

free passage to these Malayan Chinese war refugees to Malaya. My brother in law took the chance to join them and I followed him to Penang where I entered St. Xavier's Institution until early in 1947. In that year I had to remove to Singapore to stay with my sister who recently followed her husband. Schools were difficult there at that time so I had to join the afternoon school at St. Anthony's Institution and later in 1948 removed to St. Patrick's morning school. Late in 1948 my sister and her husband, finding it difficult to live in Singapore financially and to get a proper house, returned to Padang. I entered the school boarding house at St. Patrick's. It was at High School that I again met another "bad luck". I was taking my Junior 1st term examination when my father suffered a great loss at the monetary reform in Indonesia through simultaneous currency devaluation and the literal cutting of the money supply, in March of 1950. The "money cut" involved the actual cutting in half of all currency in denominations larger than 2.50 rupiahs and reduction of all bank deposits larger than 400 rupiahs. Compensation for losses incurred in this purge were made in long term (40 years) government bonds. I was asked to come home as my father could no longer send me the $100/- per month expenses which at that time meant about 800-850 Indonesian rupiahs. With this amount at that time a person could run the expenses in his household for a month. You can just imagine how very expensive it was to have Strait dollars turned into Indonesian rupiahs. So I returned home immediately to help my father in his business.

40-10-109

I wanted to continue my High School at the Indonesian Schools but they simply disregarded my foreign leaving certificate from St. Patrick's School. I did not do any school for more than a year then. In May 1951 I made up my mind to join the Khalsa English School in Medan (a town in North Sumatra) which is the only English School in Indonesia approved by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. I passed my Junior final examination in December 1951 with much success and was promoted to Senior High School. I took the Senior Cambridge School Certificate Examination set by the University of Cambridge under the supervision of the British Consul in Medan in December 1952 and passed second grade. After my graduation my father opposed strongly to my wishes to travel abroad. He wanted me, being the only son, to stay at home and help him in his shop and later to take up the business. I thought it was my duty to comply with his wishes and serve him rightly. I did all I could to help him and tried my best to fit myself in the job although I disliked the business in the little shop. I worked for more than four years until somehow, I could no longer stand the daily toils in the shop and so I asked my father to let me continue my higher studies in Djakarta where perhaps I could get my way to enrol in one of the State Universities. However, he did not forbid me to go. So I took this opportunity and left home again for Djakarta in 1956.

I was not very fortunate anyway, because they did not want to recognize my Senior Cambridge School diploma and they asked me to take up the Indonesian High School diploma. I thought it was really horrible and crazy. I did not want to go back home of course and so I remained in Djakarta taking evening courses in typing, business correspondence and Book Keeping. But late in the same year I was informed by the Ministry of Education that the State University of Gadjah Mada in Jogjakarta was enrolling some students from Malaya and Singapore. So I took this chance and came to this town early in 1957 to enrol myself in the said University and entered the Economic College (known here as Faculty of Economics). So that is the brief story of my school background.

Our Faculty works together with the Wisconsin University Team, which is being supported by the Ford Foundation financially. Professor Hawkins, the famous American Sociologist, was here during 1958 till early 1960. He gave us lectures on Human and Labor Relation and Business Management. Professor T. Morgan of Wisconsin University was also here during the same period of time, giving lectures on Economic theory and International Economics. Professor Louis Reed Tripp of the same University was here during late 1957 til 1959 giving lectures on Economic Geography. At present there are quite a lot of American professors in our Faculty and among whom are Professors: Brandt; Spiva; Werner; Morris and Bowers. I do not quite remember the name of the other professors. I thought you might know some of them personally and I am sure they can furnish you with further informations about the progress in our Faculty.

40-10-110

What I wish to ask you Sir is perhaps you will like to help me to get a scholarship and passage to study further at Harvard after my B.Sc. graduation. I shall be glad to do anything during or after my studies for you or my other benefactor. I want so much to take up my M.Sc. and perhaps my Ph.D. at Harvard. Please Sir, will you kindly give me a helping hand? I am so eager to go that I am willing to give up my life for it. It is so difficult for me to win the scholarships given by the American Government as they are given for diplomatic reasons through our Ministry of Education, who are in competence to choose the candidates. They always choose the "original" citizens and as for me, being a Chinese descent and of a different ethnic origin, I stand only a small fractional part of a chance to win it. I tried how many times but they either turned a deaf ear to or simply put aside my request. I have to confess that I am not a genius to show exceptionally good remarks in my school records, Sir. But if I were given a chance I certainly want to do my very best and make the best of it. I am doing finish my college and I have never failed in the final examinations. If you like to know about my works at the Faculty I shall ask a letter from our Dean.

By faith, I am an ardent Roman Catholic. I am very fond of and much devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary, especially to the Madona of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. This Madona is a miraculous picture painted in tempera on hard nutwood, 21 inches by 17, and one of the many copies of the famed Hodeguitria of St. Luke. It is, however, The One Copy singled out - by The Blessed Virgin Mary Herself - for special heavenly favours. The original picture is being enshrined above the high altar in the Church of San Alfonso, at Rome. O how I hope that one day I may get the chance to see and to touch it myself. I enclose a small picture of this special Madona and I do hope you will like it. If you wish to know about Her please very kindly let me know. I have some leaflets about Her and I shall be only too pleased beyond words to send you a copy of it in my next mail. I take so much pride and consider it as the greatest privilege in Her Honour to make Her known to other people.

Well, I guess I have written you a very long letter and it might bore you too much. I have typed it in order to save up space, as air mail is too expensive. Hand writing will take twice as much and naturally will weigh too much for an air mail. If you prefer a hand written letter, I shall take the trouble to write it up next time. I also enclose a photo of my own to give you an idea how I look like. Please forgive me for this intrusion and do accept my warmest greetings and kindest regards. I look forward to receiving your kind reply soon. Thank you very much in advance.

I remain,

Yours very obediently,
J.B. Siauw Hian Bio.

41-199-19
[SIMON]

JPVIX75 RCA333 NEWYORK 39 23 0052

DOCTOR W E B DUBOIS CANEEL BAY PLANTATION STJOHNS

WARMEST GREETINGS ON YOUR BIRTHDAY MAY YOUR EVERY

EXPECTATION AND HOPE BE FULFILLED WISH WE COULD BE WITH

YOU AND SHIRLEY AGAIN AT THIS HAPPY TIME LOVE

PRICILLA AND ABBOTT

W E B

TOD KFS/DRL

7827 [Sobell Committee]

11/1 1960

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MRS. MORTON SOBELL 30 Charlton Street New York 14, N. Y.

November 1, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley Graham,

Thank you for your letter and contribution. I am very sorry you will not be able to attend the Washington gathering. We expect it to be a most encouraging and inspiring one.

I hope that you will sign the enclosed statements and return them to me for use together with the many others who are asking for Morton's freedom.

40-10-200

I am grateful to you for your continuing help, and I hope we will soon gather the fruits of our labors.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

[Social Science Forum, Phil.]

3709 Baring Street
Philadelphia 4, Penna.
March 28, 1960

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Confirming your acceptance of our invitation to speak at our Social Science Forum on the subject of Peace, on April 8, 1960, at 8:30 PM.

Regards

Bill Hinton
Social Science Forum
Committee of
Philadelphia

40-10-106

[Social Science Forum]

April 4, 1960

Mr. Bill Hinton
3709 Baring Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 28th and am greatly surprised. I have no record of any engagement to speak at your Social Science Forum on April 8th or any other time.

I have for several months had a commitment to speak at the University of Wisconsin April 9th.

I find no record of any letter from you in my files. I will be very glad indeed to have a copy of my alleged letter of acceptance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-10-01-07

[Social Science Forum]

April 4th
1960

40-10-44

Dear Dr. DuBois + Mrs. DuBois

The date we had agreed upon was May 13th the second Friday in May. Somehow my assistant in arranging the Forums got the dates mixed up in her recent letter written in my behalf.

Last Fall we wrote Dr. DuBois, (or rather Mr. Rubin wrote) on behalf of the Social Science Forum and we received a letter from Dr. DuBois saying that he could come in May. I hope the second Friday in May is still suitable. We are looking forward very much to having him and regret very much that our recent letter erred as to the date. Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not May 13th

is still open.

Philadelphia very much needs to meet Dr. DuBois and we feel sure we can gather a large crowd.

40-10-45

Sincerely Yours

William H. Hinton
Behalf of the Social Science
Forum Committee.

[Social Science Forum]

W. Hinton
3709 Baring St.
Phila 4, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
APR 6
9 30 AM
1960
PA. 24

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
N. Y.

40|10|46

[Société Africaine de Culture]

SOCIÉTÉ AFRICAINE DE CULTURE

BULLETIN INTÉRIEUR MENSUEL

40/5H/36

EDITORIAL

NOTRE MISSION

A l'heure où le Tiers Monde s'apprête à jouer sur le plan international un rôle dont l'effet sera de soulager les Occidentaux d'une prépondérance et d'une responsabilité peu respectueuses de l'autonomie de nos aspirations - la culture nous révèle chaque jour à nous-mêmes.

Au seuil de cette "noosphère" où la naissance de nouveaux équilibres et de nouveaux ensembles est appelée à favoriser le respect des libertés humaines et des puissances créatrices - la culture nous révèle progressivement les dimensions authentiques de nos personnalités et définit nos justes responsabilités mutuelles.

C'est la culture qui définit la vocation fondamentale des individus et des communautés, même si parfois elle est contrainte d'emprunter au politique sa voix et son autorité. Le culturel et le politique en effet s'appuient l'un sur l'autre et dans l'avenir s'imbriqueront l'un dans l'autre, parce qu'ils sont deux aspects d'une même réalité humaine.

Restituer leur autorité naturelle à nos oeuvres et à nos institutions culturelles, - leur conquérir une audience mondiale, telle est la première mission de la Société Africaine de Culture.

Elle fut fondée en 1956, au lendemain du 1er Congrès des Ecrivains et Artistes Noirs pour rassembler les Hommes de Culture du Monde Africain et à travers leurs oeuvres faire aimer la grandeur de nos peuples, faire connaître leur génie créateur et leurs situations au cours de l'histoire.

Mais la SAC n'a pas mission d'isoler nos peuples. Elle désire les faire collaborer à l'organisation et à l'enrichissement de la culture humaine. Elle désire donner et recevoir : d'où notre attention aigüe rivée sur l'évènement, sur le sens de tout évènement et sur les responsabilités qu'il nous suscite.

Les uns avaient tort de nous vouloir différents et silencieux, les autres semblables et silencieux. Nous sommes en fait semblables et différents. Mais nous le serons à haute voix. Avec toute la mélodie dont est capable notre âme éprise de liberté et de fraternité.

S.A.C.

42, RUE DESCARTES - PARIS (5e) — TÉL. : ODE. 57-69

I N M E M O R I A M

Dans ses dernières éditions Présence Africaine a eu à déplorer la mort de trois de ses amis. Ce fut Georges Padmore, au début de l'année, René Maran, au mois de mai et David Diop au mois d'Août. La Société Africaine de Culture par ce modeste bulletin, rend aujourd'hui hommage à ses membres défunts.

La dette de reconnaissance que l'Afrique a contracté à l'égard de Georges PADMORE est immense. En effet, né à Trinidad en 1903, Georges PADMORE a voué toute sa vie, ses efforts de chaque instant à l'émancipation et à l'indépendance africaines. Il fut l'un des promoteurs idéologiques des mouvements nationalistes négro-africains. Par la plume, il défendit avec hardiesse et acharnement l'idée du Panafricanisme.

René MARAN, originaire de la Guyane, né en 1887, "en pleine mer entre l'Amérique du Sud et l'Amérique Centrale", écrivain de renommée mondiale avait cette élégance de style qui lui valut le "Prix Goncourt" en 1921 pour son roman "Batouala". Par ses romans, ses contes, ses nombreux poèmes dont les plus émouvants furent récemment réunis dans le "Livre du Souvenir", René MARAN lutta pour la cause négro-africaine.

David DIOP, l'auteur de "Coups de Pilon" naquit au Sénégal. Poète et homme d'action, sa patrie fut toujours l'Afrique souffrante, l'Afrique militante. Il n'aura pas connu la douce revanche de l'Afrique triomphante. Mais il aura été l'un de ceux à l'avoir prévue et à avoir préparé son règne.

La SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE salue avec émotion la mémoire de ces trois hommes de culture enlevés à l'affection et à l'admiration du monde noir, mais non à leur souvenir.

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Nous achevions ce bulletin lorque nous parvint la nouvelle écrasante de la mort de Richard WRIGHT. Il fut un des fondateurs de Présence Africaine et n'a cessé depuis 1947 de nous assurer une collaboration fraternelle dont s'honorent Présence Africaine et la SAC.

Que sa femme et ses deux filles trouvent ici l'expression de nos tristes condoléances, et de notre admiration pour celui qui demeurera à nos yeux le témoin douloureux de la situation tragique du nègre aux USA, et des ravages du racisme à travers le monde.

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NOS ACTIVITES

La SAC de Paris a pris l'initiative, au cours de la saison passée d'un certain nombre de manifestations. Parmi celles-ci, des conférences; les plus marquantes furent celles de Madeira Keita, Ministre de l'Intérieur du Mali (Soudan) sur le "Parti Unique en Afrique", du Professeur Bettelheim sur "Les exigences fondamentales d'une croissance accélérée de l'économie africaine", d'Holman Jameson "Apartheid et Racisme".

La SAC a organisé à Paris un premier meeting de protestation contre les massacres de Langa et de Sharpeville, le 2 Avril 1960, à l'issue duquel a été créé le "COMITE POUR LA JUSTICE ET L'EGALITE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD".

PRESENCE AFRICAINE

I) Nouvelles de la Revue

1) - Modifications dans la Présentantion de Présence Africaine depuis le Numéro XXX (Février-Mars 1960) :

- au Sommaire : brefs commentaires des études données dans le texte
- à la fin de chaque article : notice biographique de l'auteur
- enfin "Palabre" : nouvelle chronique relatant les derniers évènements et manifestations du Monde Noir.

Plusieurs Numéros spéciaux sont envisagés dont un sur "Les problèmes de la Négritude" et un autre sur "Le parti politique en Afrique". Nous comptons tout spécialement sur votre aide.

40/5H/37

- l'édition de la Revue Anglaise depuis le N° XXIX

2) - Résumé des Numéros précédents :

- Février-Mars 1960 (XXX): Nous attirons spécialement votre attention sur : le parti unique en Afrique de Madeira Keita
  : l'essentielle duplicité de l'Apartheidde M.Scott

- Avril-Mai 1960 (XXXI) : centré sur l'économie agricole et le droit foncier, deux textes importants :
  : Civilisations agraires et droits fonciers négro-africains de Raymond Verdier
  : Problèmes agricoles africains et malgaches de René Dumont.

- Juin-Septembre 1960 (XXXII-XXXIII) : outre les analyses économiques de Ch.Bettelheim et d'A.Béville, Psychologique de H.Jameson, hisorique de R.Pankhurst et philosophique de L.V.Thomas, un remarquable exposé sur l'Affaire Katangaise d'Ernest Glinne.

II) - Nouvelles de l'édition

1) - vient de paraître :

- Recherche des éléments d'une sociologie des peuples africains à partir de leurs jeux de Ch.Béart - Collection "Enquêtes et Etudes

2) - à paraître :

- Panafricanisme ou Communisme ? de Georges Padmore - en traduction
- Une série d'études d'africanistes soviétiques, contributions intéressantes à l'approche historique et ethnographique de quelques régions d'Afrique.
- Belles pages de l'Histoire Africaine de Mme Vera Cardot
- la nature du Droit Coutumier africain du Dr Elias - en traduction
- Bakary, enfant du Mali, d'Andrée Clair : livre d'enfants illustré.

- des recueils de poèmes :
  Kameroun, Kameroun d'Elolongué-Epanya Yondo
  Balles d'or de Guy Tirolien

- en réédition :
  Nation et Voie africaine du Socialisme de Léopold S.Senghor
  Expérience guinéenne et Unité africaine de Sékou Touré
  Cahier d'un retour au pays natal d'Aimé Césaire
  Les réflexions sur l'économie de l'Afrique Noire de M.Dia

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NOS PROJETS

La SAC prévoit un colloque sur "Les Religions face à la culture africaine" à Abidjan au début Février 1961.

La SAC a été chargée par le Gouvernement de la République du Sénégal de l'organisation culturelle du "Premier Festival Mondial des Arts Nègres" qui doit avoir lieu à Dakar, à l'occasion des Fêtes de l'Indépendance en Avril 1961.

Enfin la préparation du Troisième Congrès des Ecrivains et Artistes Noirs est en cours.

LA VIE DE LA SAC INTERNATIONALE

La SAC à l'ONU :
Monsieur Emile SAINT LOT, Ambassadeur d'Haïti sera le représentant permanent de notre Association à l'ONU où il suit actuellement les débats.

La SAC à l'UNESCO :
Monsieur Alioune DIOP, Secrétaire Général de la Société Africaine de Culture, et Directeur de Présence Africaine, élu Vice-Président des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales -ONG- participe actuellement aux travaux de la 11ème session de l'Unesco à Paris.

NOMINATIONS ET DISTINCTIONS

Léopold S.SENGHOR vient d'être élu Président de la République du Sénégal.

Après treize ans d'exil, Jacques RABEMANANJARA a retrouvé Madagascar. Il a été nommé Ministre d'Etat chargé de l'Economie dans le nouveau Gouvernement Malgache.

Le Docteur ELIAS, Président de la SAC de Londres, a été nommé Ministre de la Justice au Gouvernement du Nigéria.

Joseph SEID BRAHIM, délégué du Tchad à l'ONU vient d'arriver à Paris où il est nommé Ambassadeur du Tchad. La SAC lui souhaite la bienvenue.

[Societe Africaine de Culture]

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SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
"Présence Africaine".
42, rue Descartes - PARIS.

Paris, le 19 Avril, 1960

40/10/114

Cher Ami,

Désireux que la SAC soit admise comme Organisation Non-Gouvernementale à statut consultatif auprès de l'ONU, nous aimerions entreprendre les démarches nécessaires immédiatement.

C'est pourquoi, nous vous prions de bien vouloir remarquer les modifications apportées au préambule ci-joint et de nous faire savoir votre approbation le plus rapidement possible. Nous attendons celle-ci avant de déposer notre dossier à l'ONU.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Ami, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Alioune DIOP
Secrétaire Général de la S A C.

Présence Africaine

SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
"Présence Africaine".
42, rue Descartes - PARIS.

Paris, le 19 Avril, 1960

4/10/18

Cher Ami,

Désireux que la SAC soit admise comme Organisation Non-Gouvernementale à statut consultatif auprès de l'ONU, nous aimerions entreprendre les démarches nécessaires immédiatement.

C'est pourquoi, nous vous prions de bien vouloir remarquer les modifications apportées au préambule ci-joint et de nous faire savoir votre approbation le plus rapidement possible. Nous attendons celle-ci avant de déposer notre dossier à l'ONU.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Ami, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Alioune DIOP
Secrétaire Général de la S A C.

[Societe Africaine de Culture]

40/10/115

SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE

(PRESENCE AFRICAINE)

42, rue Descartes - PARIS -

Paris, le 28 Juillet, 1960

Cher Monsieur,

Le Gouvernement du Mali envisage à l'occasion des Fêtes de l'Indépendance qui se dérouleront le 17 Janvier 1961, d'organiser le "Premier Festival Mondial des Arts Nègres".

Il est possible que la direction culturelle de la préparation de ce Festival soit proposée à la Société Africaine de Culture.

Dans ce cas, nous envisagerions de faire appel aux Artistes Noirs du Monde entier, et aimerions nous assurer votre collaboration.

Nous vous serions obligés de bien vouloir nous indiquer dans quelle mesure nous pourrions compter sur votre concours et sur celui des Artistes de votre pays.

Toute suggestion de votre part serait accueillie avec reconnaissance. Nous aimerions au surplus recevoir des renseignements sur les nom, adresse et compétences des artistes et organisations artistiques de votre connaissance.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

A. Diop

Alioune DIOP.

Secrétaire Général de la S A C.

[1960]
[Société Africaine de Culture]

DEPLACEMENTS

Le Père BISSAINTHE rejoint Haïti en Novembre, après un séjour en France.

William SYAD a quitté Djibouti et s'installe dans la République de Somalie où il représente la SAC Nationale (SNAC)

NOS HOMMES DE CULTURE

Jean PRICE-MARS est né le 15 Octobre 1876 à la Grande Rivière du Nord Il étudia les sciences médicales à l'Ecole de Médecine de Port-au-Prince et à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.

Il fut élu député au Corps Législatif où il représental la Commune de la Grande Rivière du Nord de 1905 à 1908. Il devint Inspecteur Général de l'Instruction Publique, puis fut nommé Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris de 1915 à 1916. En 1918, Professeur d'Histoire et de Géographie au Lycée Pétion. En 1930 il fut élu Sénateur par le Département du Nord jusqu'en 1935. En Août 1946, fut nommé Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures et des Cultes, puis Secrétaire D'Etat de l'Education Nationale. Désigné successivement comme Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à Ciudad Trujillo, puis Ambassadeur Délégué à l'ONU, puis Ambassadeur à Paris.

Ses principaux ouvrages : la Vocation de l'Elite (1919), Ainsi parla l'Oncle (1928), une étape de l'évolution haïtienne (1929) Formation ethnique folklore et culture du peuple haïtien (1929), Jean-Pierre Bazelais et le drame de Miragoane (1948), la République d'Haïti et la République dominicaine (1954) de Saint Domingue à Haïti (1959), Silhouette de Nègres et Négrophiles (1959)

Il est actuellement le Président de la Société Africaine de Culture.

4p5h138

NOUVELLES DES SECTIONS DE LA SAC

NEW-YORK

La section américaine de la SAC (AMSAC) a tenu son troisième Congrès annuel à Philadelphie du 23 au 26 Juin 1960. Monsieur Jean PRICE-MARS, Président de la SAC et Monsieur Alioune DIOP, Secrétaire Général assistaient aux débats.

Après la conférence, MM.Biobaku, Oruwariye, et Maswanya conduits par Georges CARTER, Directeur du Service d'Information de l'AMSAC visitaient plusieurs villes des Etats-Unis : Philadelphie, Washington, Chicago, et New-York. Ils ont enoutre, fait part de leurs impressions au micro de la WWRL.

Mademoiselle Pearl PRIMUS, anthropologiste renommée et membre de l'AMSAC a fait au cours de l'été un bref séjour à New-York à son retour de Mon rovia où elle est Directrice du Centre de Recherches des Arts Africains.

Un membre de l'AMSAC, Mercer COOK, est établi à Paris depuis trois ans.

BRUXELLES

A Bruxelles, dans l'Association des Amis de Présence Africaine ont éclaté quelques dissensions internes à la suite des évènements du Congo. Cette crise a été résolue par la mise en place d'un comité officiel des Amis de Présence Africaine dont Jean VAN LIERDE et Pierre HOUART seront les conseillers de notre ami ruandais Gaëtan SEBUNDANDI, Président.

La SAC en AFRIQUE

Les noms qui suivent sont ceux des délégués officiels en 1960-1961 de la SAC en Afrique :

BAMAKO	- République du Mali	: Amadou Hampaté BA
COTONOU	- " " " " " " Dahomey	: M.L'Abbé Robert SASTRE
ABIDJAN	- " " " " " " " Côte d'Ivoire	: Bernard DADIE
CONAKRY	- " " " " " " Guinée	: Fodeba KEITA, Louis BEHANZIN
MOGADISCIO	- " " " " " " Somalie	: William SYAD
DAKAR	- " " " " " " Sénégal	: Cheikh Anta DIOP
MONROVIA	- " " " " " " Libéria	: DEMPSTER
IBADAN	- " " " " " " Nigéria	: OGUNSHEYE et BIOBAKU
ACCRA	- " " " " " " Ghana	: Philippe GBEHO
OUAGADOUGOU	- " " " " " " Haute Volta	: Joseph KI-ZERBO
ONU		: S.E.l'Ambassadeur E.SAINTLOT
UNESCO		: Thomas DIOP

D'autres noms pour 1960-61 seront publiés plus tard, lorsque les nouvelles sections se seront fermées ou reformées.

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APPEL A TOUS NOS AMIS

Ce premier bulletin intérieur de la SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE est encore très imparfait, très incomplet. Il appartient aux membres de la SAC de le rendre plus attrayant et plus vivant en nous adressant régulièrement des nouvelles nombreuses et substantielles de la vie de leur section, de leur travail, de leurs promotions. Nous nous ferons un devoir et un plaisir de les publier.

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\+

Siège Social : 42, Rue Descartes - PARIS 5° - ODEon 13-74

SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE DE CULTURE

Venise, Piazza S. Marco, 52 (Procuratie Nuove), Tel. 30.210

Venise, le 12 janvier 1960.

Président
GIOVANNI PONTI
Vice-Présidents
ANTONY BABEL
THEODOR BRUGSCH
FRANÇOIS MAURIAC
LEWIS MUMFORD
EUSTACE M. W. TILLYARD
Secrétaire général
UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO

40-10-175

Monsieur,

D'accord avec la Société africaine de culture et ayant l'appui d'institutions et de personnalités politiques, culturelles et religieuses, notre Société prépare une rencontre d'hommes capables de représenter avec autorité les cultures de l'Afrique noire et de l'Occident, dans le but de contribuer à une compréhension et à une collaboration plus fécondes entre les peuples des deux civilisations.

La Rencontre se tiendra à Rome, du 22 au 24 février prochain. Ouverte par deux conférences publiques (qui nous sont déjà assurées), l'une de M. François Mauriac et l'autre de M. Léopold Sédar Senghor, elle se poursuivra dans des entretiens privés, où une trentaine d'invités, provenant d'Afrique, d'Amérique et d'Europe, discuteront en toute liberté les questions posées par le but de la rencontre. Parmi ces invités, je puis, pour mieux préciser le caractère des entretiens, citer les noms de S. Touré, M. Merleau-Ponty, A. Paton, K. Barth, A. Moravia, J.-P. Sartre, R. Wright, E. Glissant, S. Quasimodo, L. Aragon, Graham Greene, L. Hughes, Père Dubarle, J. Huxley, I. Ehrenbourg, A. Césaire, K.A. Busiah, J. Rabemananjara, P. Abrahams, G. Lamming, J. Price-Mars...

Nous avons ici l'honneur de vous demander si vous accepteriez de participer à ces entretiens. La Société européenne de culture offrira à ses invités une indemnité de voyage et l'hospitalité.

Nous vous saurions gré de vouloir bien nous faire parvenir le plus promptement possible votre réponse de principe, pour nous faciliter l'organisation de la réception et des débats. L'invitation formelle et le programme détaillé vous seront envoyés dès que nous aurons formé la liste complète des participants.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec les remerciements pour la bienveillante attention que vous prêterez à cette lettre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

U. Campagnolo

(Umberto Campagnolo)

Monsieur W.E.B. DU BOIS
31, Grace Court Brooklin
NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

C. MELIANI FABRIANO

January 25, 1960

Mr. Umberto Campagnolo
Societe Europeenne De Culture
Piazza S. Marco, 52 (Procuratie Nuove)
Venise, Italie

40-10-176

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 12, 1960 and have read of your project with great interest. I have long wanted to forward in every way knowledge of the culture of the African peoples in their homeland and abroad, and I have done some little work toward that end. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet with the persons you name in Rome next February, but I regret to say it will be quite impossible for me to attend. In the first place it would be impossible for me to obtain a passport from the United States Government because I visited China last year and secondly my obligations here are already such that it would be difficult for me to get away.

I want however to express my interest and to offer my services in any way that I can. I shall be glad to know of your future efforts and accomplishments.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND]

Mr. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, requests the pleasure of your company at a reception at four-thirty o'clock, Tuesday, March twenty-second, in the Music Room, Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue at Forty-Third Street, New York.

40-9-R3

Guest of Honor

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Program

The Hon. HUBERT T. DELANY, *Chairman*

Bishop EDGAR A. LOVE
President, College of Bishops,
The Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction

JOHN M. COE, Esquire
Pensacola, Florida
President, National Lawyers Guild

The Rev. SANDY F. RAY, D.D.
Pastor, Cornerstone Baptist Church, Brooklyn
President,
Empire Missionary Baptist State Convention

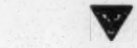
R. S. V. P.

Mr. Maurice Mogulescu, *Co-Chairman*,
New York Friends of S. C. E. F.,
106 Washington Place,
New York 11, N. Y.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

822 PERDIDO STREET

NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA



4/10/19

October 18, 1960

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois,

This morning I learned by telephone that one of the remarkable women in the South today will be in Brooklyn.

She is Mrs. Ruby Shuttlesworth, the wife of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham.

Her husband, because of his activities in the bus protest, the sit-in demonstrations, the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and SCEF, is one of the most badgered and beleaguered Negro leaders in the entire South.

Mrs. Shuttlesworth has endured the dynamiting of her home, the mobbing and beating of her husband, and the arrest of three of her children this past August as they returned by bus from a High School Student Workshop at Highlander Folk School. Last week, her husband was sentenced to six months in prison for "inciting to sit-in." He is a defendant in the million-dollar libel action of Alabama authorities against the New York Times.

Against a background of pressure and tension this remarkable woman is maintaining a home, raising a family, doing the innumerable chores of a parson's wife, and participating in the local demonstrations in the Integration Struggle. She is truly one of the unpublicized heroines of our generation.

So that Brooklyn friends may have an opportunity to meet her, through the kindness of Mrs. Mary Miller, there will be an informal reception at 8:30 P.M. this coming Tuesday evening, October 25th, in her home at 155 Willow Street, Brooklyn Heights, easily reached from the Clark Street IRT station or the Boro Hall stations of all the subway lines.

Though this notice is unavoidably short, will you accept this invitation. Your presence will encourage this unusual woman and you will be rewarded for having made her acquaintance.

Cordially,

Wm. Patterson

[SOVIET PEACE COMM.]

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
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SY CDU056 LDA 120 39 PD INTL=ZL MOSCOU VIA WUCABLES 7 1415:

=LT MRS SH GRAHAM=

31 GRACECOURT BROOKLYN (NY):

1960 MAR 8 AM 2 03

=ON OCCASION INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY MARCH EIGHTH WE SEND YOU WARMEST GREETINGS WISHES OF MUCH HAPPINESS AND FURTHER SUCCESS IN YOUR WORK FOR PEACE STOP=

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV MIKHAIL KOTOV SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE.

41/11G/7.8

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE]

March 14, 1960

41-116-13

Mr. N. Tikhonov
Chairman, Soviet Peace Committee
10 rue Kropotkine
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Tikhonov:

You have, as I am sure you know, my complete sympathy in your work for peace and disarmament. I thank you for the document which you kindly sent and shall be glad to know of anything I can do to cooperate with you.

Here in the United States there is no active peace movement, but an overwhelming number of Americans want peace even if they do not say so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Soviet Peace Committee

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

40-9-209

Mr. M. Kotov
Soviet Peace Committee
10 rue Kropotkine
Moscow
USSR

My dear Mr. Kotov:

I have learned with sorrow of your illness and I hope by this time you are much better. I saw while I was in the Soviet Union how hard you were working and I was afraid you would overdo. I realize that I an my wife were adding to your many troubles, but fortunately in the Soviet Union you have excellent help at home and I know that your stay at Barveika, that beautiful place must have done you a world of good.

For a long time after I returned to the United States I had high hopes of peace, but as you know much of this hope has been spoiled by our utter lack of faith and foresight. I had hoped on my return to organize an impressive Peace Meeting here in the United States on the occasion of my receiving the International Lenin Peace Prize, but this was impossible, although now that Madame Popova is here perhaps something on a modest scale can be done.

Of course there is still hope. There are still large numbers of people in the United States who believe in the possibility of world peace and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. We will hope that their numbers increase.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you, and happy memories. Please greet Alyesha from us both.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE]

40-9-217

10 rue Kropotkine
Moscou, URSS
Tél. Arbat 69436
Télégr. Moscou
Comitet Mira

СОВЕТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ЗАЩИТЫ МИРА
COMITÉ SOVIÉTIQUE DE DÉFENSE DE LA PAIX
SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE
蘇聯保衛和平委員会

СССР, Москва,
ул. Кропоткина, 10.
Телефон Г 69436
Телеграф: Москва,
Комитет мира

5. August, 1960

Dr. W.E.D.Dubois
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.

My dear friends Dr.Dubois and Shirley,

I am very glad to learn from your letters and from American friends coming to see us that both of you are in good health and full of energy and that your fruitful work for the good of the world is being continued.

We have read in our press with a feeling of deep satisfaction about the handing of the International Lenin Peace prize to the Doctor. All our Moscow newspapers have carried a complete report on this event, including the speeches made by the Doctor and Rockwell Kent. A few days ago we saw on our screens an issue of a newsreel containing scenes taken in Washington during the handing of the prize.

We were very glad of this glimpse of you and our friend Rockwell Kent. Taking this opportunity, we congratulate you, Doctor Dubois, once more on the high award which worthily marks your long and tireless work for the sake of peace, friendship and equal rights for all people in the world.

Wishing both of you good health, happiness and continued success in your creative work and your splendid activities for the consolidation of peace and friendship among nations,

Yours sincerely,

Mikhail Kotov

M. Kotov

[Spector]

March 1, 1960

Please, Dr. Dubois

When Manolis Glezos, national Resistance hero of Greece, was court-martialled in Athens last July, you were among those who supported the world-wide protest against his trial. Such protest, it is felt, was largely responsible for preventing a death sentence. Glezos was sentenced to five years imprisonment, four years in the concentration camp in Agios Efstratios and eight years deprivation of civil rights. (He is in Agios Efstratios now.)

40-01-04

Glezos' appeal to the Supreme Court (Areios Pagos) will be considered on March 12, 1960.

Won't you again send a letter or cable to: Areios Pagos, Athens, Greece, or to: Ambassador Alexis Liatis, Royal Greek Embassy, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

Will you let us know if you wish further information or what action you have taken.

Very truly yours,

Norma Spector

Norma Spector

May 5, 1960

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am making bold to write you as I thought you might like to hear how I happen to be writing a paper on your book, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. A young Columbia professor, James Shenton, is giving a course in American History at the New School for Social Research. For the term paper, he gave us a long list of books on aspects of history we have covered; he suggested we take two books on a period that interests us and compare, review and comment upon them. The exception was your book. Your book, he told us, was so important, so encompassing, that it alone would suffice. He proceeded to give us a succinct but eloquently appreciative precis of your book which could not but have inspired the entire class. Several of us chose to read it. I, for one, had bought it, intended to read it, but put it off as its very length intimidated me. I am deeply appreciative to have read it now.

40-10-203

As Professor Shenton stated, no historian (or history student) can regard the period of Reconstruction without new insight after reading your book. Considering the history-teaching background of Columbia, also of New School, I felt particularly good at Shenton's understanding and I thought you would like to know about it.

I, by the way, am not a history major, but my interest is Comparative Literature and I have made much use of your book in my other classes and other papers, particularly one on Mark Twain's 'Gilded Age' where the absence of any Negro characters does not detract from the impact of the Negro situation on the book. I also teach a course at New School in my own field which is the dance.

If your wife remembers me, please give her my warmest greetings; I had the pleasure of knowing her about a decade ago.

Thank you for your wonderful book and the inspiration to study further.

Sincerely,

Marva Spelman

Marva Spelman
39½ Washington Sq So
New York 12, NY

ps: Your writings have also helped me on the Inter-Cultural Committee (of which I am Chairman) of Elizabeth Irwin High School and the Little Red School House.

May 12, 1960

Miss Marva Spelman
39½ Washington Square South
New York 12, New York

40-10-204

My dear Miss Spelman:

I appreciate your letter of May 5 and what you say about BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. There has been much effort by teachers of history to see that this book is forgotten, but they have not been altogether successful.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[Spelman College]

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 5, 1960

AIR MAIL

87-4-04

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to follow up on Sunday evening's phone conversation with you, when I invited you, on behalf of Spelman College's Lecture Committee, to deliver a lecture here early next fall.

I want to say again how much enthusiasm there is among faculty and students here about the possibility that you might come. Most of the faculty, and of course all of the students, were not here when you last taught at Atlanta University and for them it would be an exciting first meeting. Those faculty members who were here then, and to whom I have spoken (I'm speaking of faculty at Morehouse, Atlanta University, and the other colleges in the Center) are delighted at the prospect. You have many friends here.

If you think next fall is too far away - and it is for us too- we would be happy to schedule a lecture this Spring, perhaps late this month or early May.

You can speak on any subject you choose, and handle it any way you want. The honorarium would be four hundred dollars, which would have to include travel expenses. As for dining and lodging, you would be a guest of the college, of course.

For everyone in the University System here it would be a historic experience. People seem to be beginning to sense that the times call for bold thinking, so this is a particularly good time for you to speak to us.

I am looking forward anxiously to your reply.

Sincerely,

Howard Zinn

Howard Zinn, Chairman
Department of History
& Social Science

[Spelman College]

April 13, 1960

Mr. Howard Zinn
Chairman, Department of History
and Social Science
Spelman College
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Mr. Zinn:

Answering your letter of April 5th, may I say that there is very small chance of my being able to come to Spelman College and lecture next fall. However, if you want to write me in September or October on the bare possibility that I may feel differently, you are at liberty to do so.

I appreciate your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

January 18, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Graceland Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

L/2-01-04

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have been wondering if you might do me a great favor by answering this question for me. In your opinion, who has done the most for the literary field since the turn of the century and why? I sincerely hope that I am not bothering you very much by asking you this question.

I hope that you are in good health, and that whatever you undertake to do in the coming years will be very successful.

Thank you for taking your valuable time to read this letter, and I hope that you are having a very happy and prosperous New Year. I remain

Sincerely yours,

William W. Stanhope

William W. Stanhope
6212 Arvilla Ave. N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

40-10-218

February 3, 1960

Mr. William W. Stanhope
6212 Arvilla Avenue, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Stanhope:

I am so behind in my reading that I would not dare to try to answer the question which you kindly propose.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

December 5, 1960

W. E. B. Du Bois

Thirty-one Grace Court

Brooklyn 1, New York

Lower Duplex

40-9-24

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have been trying to find a copy of you book "John Brown", for reference on a report on John Brown, but I have not had any success. I was wondering if you might be able to tell me where I might be able to obtain a copy.

Thanking you for your interest.

I remain

Sincerely yours,

William W. Stanhope

William W. Stanhope

6212 Arvilla Ave. N.E.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

40-9-235

December 14, 1960

Mr. William W. Stanhope
6212 Arvilla Avenue, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Stanhope:

JOHN BROWN is being reprinted by Associated Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, although I do not know just when. You might write them direct.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

June 15, 1960

40/9/68

Stechert-Hafner, Inc.
31 East 10 Street
New York 3, New York

Gentlemen:

The edition of the Supression of the African Slave Trade mentioned in your order AC 71-954 is nearly exhausted. I can furnish you a copy for $5. I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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41-199-3

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SY FGA206 PD=WHITESTONE NY 23 238PME=

1960 FEB 23 PM 5 31

:DR W B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY=

:WE SEND YOU OUR LOVE ON THIS SPECIAL DAY=

SYLVANIA SAM AND BARBARA STEINBERG=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(STERN)

40/10/31

Mrs. Isidore Pomerance

Mr. Meyer Parodneck

announce the marriage of their daughter

Carol Parodneck

to

Dr. Jere Bart Stern

on Sunday, the fifth of June

Nineteen hundred and sixty

Brooklyn, New York

1960

40/10/31a

June 8, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois send congratulations and good wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Jere Bart Stern on the occasion of their marriage.

January 12, 1960

Mrs. Janet Stevenson
2101 Stanley Hills Drive
Los Angeles 46, California

My dear Mrs. Stevenson:

41-17-115

Adding to the memorandum which I sent you December 20th, may I call your attention to Devere Allen's FIGHT FOR PEACE published by MacMillan in New York in 1930. You will find in the index 9 references to Thomas S. Grimke, a valiant fighter for peace. He was apparently a brother of Angelina and Sarah Grimke and also, as I assume, of Henry, the father of Archibald and Frank.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

40-9-233

2101 Stanley Hills Dr.
Los Angeles,46, Calif.
August 2, 1960

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

This letter is going to you in duplicate -- the top to Ghana and the carbon to Brooklyn -- because I just can't believe that the first will reach you. But Frances Eisenberg and Carleton Moss insist that it will and in much better time than the one which will be waiting for you when you come home. Greetings from both of them and from Mary Clarke, as well as the Stevensons -- to you and the brand new world you are enjoying.

I'm writing to beg, as you have probably guessed by now. When you were out here and staying with Frances, I begged help on my research on the Grimkes, and Dr. DuBois was kind enough to write me, answering some of my questions and giving me a start in the right direction on others. I've been working on and off ever since,and I'm convinced now that there is a novel in the Grimke story, but that it ought to be thoroughly documented -- framed in fact -- in order to have as strong an impact as I would like it to.

To do that much research I need a boost from a fellowship -- not only financially, but also in the sort of prestige that makes curators and librarians take the time and trouble to open locked bookcases -- so I'm applying to the Guggenheims. The favor I want to ask is your sponsorhip -- either or both of you. You've probably done this so often that you know precisely what is involved: reading the precis of theproject and commenting on its merits and your estimate of the writer's capability. I hesitate to impose on you more on account of the second, because I don't know whether either of you have read either Weep No More, my first book, or the Ardent Years, a novel based on the life of Fanny Kemble which has been published since we talked. Both are generally the type of novel I want to make of the Grimkes, so if you've read either, you would have an opinion. I certainly don't want you to have to read a book you wouldn't otherwise just to be able to answer a form question.

I won't put you to this trouble unless I hear from you that it is agreeable to you, and if I don't hear, I won't sulk. I've been asked the same favor myself and nothing ever made me quite so uncomfortable -- especially the time I didn't think the project had a chance in the hands it was in. So I begin requesting by apologizing and really won't mind being "unanswered."

This town and all your friends in it is(are) prostrate from the effort of the Civil Rights and Peace Demonstrations at the convention and the effort the young people put on to draft Mr. Stevenson and their bitter disappointment at the results -- not only the alternative choice but Mr. S's odd

-- one might almost say coy! last-minute evasion of all issues. But the impression that remains is that made by the young men who came up from Nashville and Montgomery to talk platform. They put heart back into those who had lost it -- especially again the young people. My older son, who was still in Chicago finishing some work at the University, marched with Martin Luther King to the other convention -- and came back flying. There were between 8,000 and 10,000 people on that march and they felt they could have marched right through the smoke-filled rooms, if they'd wanted to, and cleared the air for all time to come.

The Fritchmans -- no, correction -- just Steve! -- is off for Japan and the Peace Conference there, and those of us who are left to hold the fort are trying to figure out how to start people studying peace as hard as they walk it. By the time we have figured, it will be marching time again.

Come back before we all get too worn out. I mean come back here and pump up up again. We've run a long, long time on the last shot.

Sincerely,

Janet Stevenson

Janet Stevenson

[c. MARCH 1960]

MEMO FROM
KATE STEWART

Dear Mrs. Dubois:

Sue Schulz (my room mate) and I are having a housewarming party, Friday March 18, at 8:30 PM. [221 West 82d St. Apartment 10A] If you and Dr. Dubois can drop in, I would be delighted to see you again. If possible, RSVP to my office number?

40-10-209-

Most cordially,

Kate Stewart

CARL BYOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC.
800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
YUKON 6-6100

(STEWART)

March 14, 1960

40-10-210

Mrs. Kate Stewart
Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc.
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mrs. Stewart:

We have your kind invitation for March 18th, but regret to say that a prvious engagement will make it impossible for us to be present.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

MILDRED STOCK
1560 GRAND CONCOURSE
NEW YORK 57, N. Y.
LUDLOW 7-3688

112-01-04

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask whether IRA ALDRIDGE, THE NEGRO TRAGEDIAN, published in London in October 1958 by the Rockliff Publishing Corporation, and in the United States by Macmillan just a year ago, has come to your attention. I co-authored this first definitive biography of Ira Aldridge with Herbert Marshall of London, and in the early days of my work in 1955, before I went to England to complete my research, I consulted you about any material you might have about him.

If you do not already own a copy of this book, I would consider it an honor to present one to you and Mrs. DuBois.

I am currently working on a piece of research about the Battle of New Orleans. I have reason to believe that Negro slaves participated in this battle and were, in fact, decisive in winning it. It is generally known and conceded by historians that Negro freemen fought in that battle (as well as all others in the history of our country), but there is almost a complete silence about Negro slaves fighting at New Orleans and the role that Andrew Jackson played in their recruitment. I think I have my facts pretty well documented, not by any out-and-out statement made by any historian, but rather by innuendo. Before I go much deeper into my story, it would be a great comfort to me, and give me greater confidence, if you were to tell me that to your own knowledge there were Negro slaves in the Battle of New Orleans.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you whenever it is convenient for you to communicate with me.

With much admiration,

Mildred Stock

February 8, 1960

February 10, 1960

Miss Mildred Stock
1560 Grand Concourse
New York 57, New York

212-01-04

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of February 8th. I shall be very glad indeed to have a copy of your book on Ira Aldridge which I have not seen. Your reference to the Battle of New Orleans is most interesting. I have nothing at all by way of document or reading to help you. I have no doubt but that slaves helped in the Battle of New Orleans, but this is the first time the matter has come to my attention. You might look at Chapter 2 of THE BLACK PHALANX by Joseph T. Wilson published by the American Publishing Company at Hartford in 1897. I do not find any specific reference to the slaves fighting at New Orleans and yet careful reading might reveal some implications.

Undoubtedly there will be a copy of THE BLACK PHALANX in the Schomburg Collection.

I am sorry not to be of more assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(STUDENT CONFERENCE FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT)

H/116/38

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT FOR STUDENTS AND YOUTH

Sponsored by Movements for Nuclear Disarmament in:

England
2 Carthusian Street,
London, E.C.1.

Netherlands,
Leonardostraat 2",
Amsterdam - Z.

Germany
Guterbahnhofstr.19,
Moringen/Soll.

Dear Friends,

We enclose the latest details and information concerning the International Conference.

As you are aware, France is now a country in possession of nuclear weapons. In addition, we have news of the move to establish German bases in Spain. At the same time, Russia has announced that she is to spend even more on missile production and talks of a "fantastic weapon". Japan, whilst having announced that it will never manufacture nuclear weapons, has signed a new agreement for the missile bases at Okinawa. The American defence budget has again been increased, and in Britain - although the latest White Paper on Defence increases expenditure on arms - it is becoming increasingly clear that Britain is more defenceless than ever before. The British people have now virtually been told that they have "four minutes to suicide". These developments can have no other result than the intensification of the Arms Race and the further spread of nuclear weapons.

IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES OUR CONFERENCE MUST BE A SUCCESS

WE MUST INCREASE OUR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A STRONG INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT, INTENT ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL FEELINGS OR NATIONAL DIVISIONS.

Surely it is clear that the time has come when people all over the world must act to help reverse the present trend to war. We implore you to help us establish an International Movement for Nuclear Disarmament by sending delegates to this conference or delegating representatives who live in or near London.

The Conference will be held in London from 10th to 14th April, 1960, immediately before the third Aldermaston March. The Conference will be opened by Bertrand Russell, the well-known philosopher and Nobel Prize Winner. A number of other internationally known figures will address the Conference.

For representatives not living in England, the conference fee is :

£3.-.- (including meals and other accommodation.)

Foreigners, joining the Aldermaston March will have no expenses during these four days.

MAY WE THEREFORE REPEAT OUR REQUEST FOR DELEGATES FROM YOUR COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION. UNLESS YOU ARE REPRESENTED, ANY INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT WE ESTABLISH WILL BE WEAKER AND LESS EFFECTIVE!!!

Will you therefore complete the attached form telling us:

a) whether you wish to come as an individual or send delegates,

b) if you cannot send delegates for financial reasons, tell us of representatives you may have in London, Paris, or any place nearer to London than yourselves. We will then approach them to represent you. This is very important!!!

c) when you intend to travel, so that we can arrange cheap travel in parties if possible,

d) if you wish to stay for four days after the Conference to take part in the Aldermaston March. The Aldermaston March is a protest march against British nuclear weapons and against the Arms Race. Last year 30,000 people took part, and this year double the number are expected.

Please find enclosed some copies of our poster. We should like you to put these on the wall at your university, your centre, etc. Please let us know if you want some more. Subject to stock being available, we will send you extra copies upon request.

Extra forms and letters can also be obtained. But should you be living far from Amsterdam it should save quite a lot of time if you could multiply these papers yourselves and send some to organisations and people that might be interested.

Please help us to make this conference a tremendous demonstration against nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that we can achieve a great deal by meeting and exchanging views. If you ignore this appeal, you may be contributing to the dangers that menace the world.

Yours sincerely,

(Saar Boerlage-secretary)

Please send all correspondence concerning the conference to:

Student Conference for Nuclear Disarmament,
Leonardostraat 2" - Amsterdam - Netherlands.

STUDENT CONFERENCE FOR NUCLEAR
DISARMAMENT

Dear Friends,

Your name, or the name of your organisation, is mentioned on a list of those all over the world whom we expect to be interested in the conference about nuclear disarmament which will be held in London from Saturday night the 9th of April up to 14th of April.

This meeting of students from all parts of the world, at which like-minded youth-associations are also welcome, is meant for all those who call themselves either opponents of nuclear armament or pacifists.

The conference aims at pointing out the great danger of nuclear armament, at demonstrating against all politics, based on it, at pleading for initiatives, if necessary one-sided, to break through the world situation that has ended in a deadlock and at showing that students and young people from the whole world are aware of their responsibility in this respect. We wish to take note of what is already being done in this field by young people in countries other than our own and afterwards think over what joint action might be undertaken.

During the conference some lectures will be given by prominent speakers from East and West. It will be possible to talk them over in discussion-groups. As much as possible , opportunity will be given to establish contacts with others and to exchange thoughts in an informal way.

At the end of the conference it will be possible to consider about what forms of cooperation and action unanimity exists. Afterwards those who want to, can take part in the Aldermaston March which follows straight after the conference, in order to cooperate in making its success surpass even that of those preceding it.

The conference will, of course, mainly be organised by our English friends of the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the National Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Dutch students however, take care of the correspondence and German friends are charged with the action for obtaining financial help .

From the above the under-mentioned requests result:
1. Could you obtain for us the names and addresses of those in your country or in any other country of whom you expect interest and cooperation?
2. We would also glady receive the names and addresses of those institutions and prominent persons whose willingness to offer financial help to the conference may be expected.
We will then pass them on to the German group.

We hope that you sympathise with our intentions. We also hope for your cooperation and presence in April. Would you be so kind as to send us (at the above mentioned Dutch address) as soon as possible your opinions about these matters and, we hope, many addresses and will you, please, if necessary, mention what corrections should be made in the address directed to you?

Yours faithfully,

(STUDIES ON THE LEFT)

Studies on the Left

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, SOCIAL THEORY, AND REVIEW

Address reply to "Associates"

P.O. BOX 2121
MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

July 18, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are writing you at this time to ask your assistance for Studies on the Left. We are trying to determine whether you and other established members of the academic community would be willing to become what would be known as an Academic Associate of Studies on the Left.

40-10-205

We anticipate your reaction. When coupled with a left journal, the term "associate" usually carries a request for funds. We do not ask you for money. We do hope that the relationship will be mutually profitable (and even indirectly to the magazine in terms of money), but we do not write you from the pocketbook.

Since we mainly write for the academic community, we would hope that an Associate would help us reach this audience by referring us to students, colleagues, and friends who might be interested in our work. One of the areas in which an Associate could help us most, would be in referring manuscripts to us when a promising article comes across his or her path.

We also want to borrow some of your prestige to help us make the journal, self-supporting. We hope eventually to reach the point, where our subscriptions will be high enough to sustain our yearly costs. But until that time we must seek financial assistance from the larger business community. Often, when we approach these people, they are interested and sympathetic, but feel unqaulified to judge our efforts, having little or no contact with academic life or scholarship. Very often they like to know what established scholars think about our journal. And in this area we would ask help from Academic Associates. On our annual fund-raising drive, (which this year will begin in September), we would like to prepare a statement that would be something like the one enclosed with this letter.

To this statement we would like to append the names of established scholars, who of course, would first give their consent. We feel that such a statement, or one similar, would help us in fund-raising. Would you be interested in helping us out in the above outlined ways? Or would you care to help us only in some of them? Would you suggest an alternate wording of a statement, to which you might be willing to append your name?

We would appreciate a response, positive or negative, since we are interested in knowing your thoughts about our journal.

Sincerely yours,

S. Parrini

Sandra Parrini
For the Board of Editors

[STUDIES ON THE LEFT]

September 19, 1960

Mrs. Sandra Parrini
Associates of Studies on the Left
P. O. Box 2121
Madison 5, Wisconsin

40-10-206

My dear Mrs. Parrini:

Answering your letter of July 16 may I say that I would be glad to be known as an Academic Associate of Studies on the Left provided as you say that this calls for no activity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Phone : 44-5151

TAGORE CENTENARY PEACE FESTIVAL

ALL INDIA COMMITTEE

Jt. General Secretaries
Maitreyee Devi
Gopal Haldar

7, OLD BALLYGUNGE ROAD,
CALCUTTA-19

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
- USA -

30 September 1960

Dear Friend,

As you know, the year 1961 will be dedicated in India to the celebration of the centenary of the birth of the great poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore.

40-10-35

In this connection a people's committee has been established in Calcutta, with the participation of writers, publicists and public men, to organise a programme of cultural activities which may bring the teaching of Tagore to wider sections of the people of India and the world.

Until recently the life work of this poet has been made known through miscellaneous publications, and many parts of his creative life remain unexplored. The Indian people are taking the advantage of the centenary celebrations to bring out Rabindra Nath Tagore's manifold contributions, intensify the awareness of his humanist philosophy, and to acquaint the world with his message of universalism and international goodwill, which he insisted upon during the last twenty years of his life.

The Indian Committee will be happy if you could associate yourself with the centenary celebrations generally. And, in particular, we should be grateful if you could write something about Tagore, or, in case you do not want to do this in a direct form for lack of adequate knowledge of the poet's works, to dedicate one of your writings, essay, story or poem, by way of homage to the genius of this pioneer internationalist.

All contributions may be sent to the address given below, by the end of November 1960, in order to enable the Committee to bring out the volume sufficiently in advance of the festival which is being held in November 1961 in India.

As we wish this festival to assume an international character, we would like to invite you to come to India for a fortnight and participate in the various functions of dance, drama, seminar and

fair which are being organised in honour of the memory of Rabindra Nath Tagore. We shall give modest Indian hospitality.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mulk Raj Anand

P.S. We are grateful to the International Institute for Peace for inviting you on our behalf to send contributions for the volume. As many of our friends find it difficult to write something on Tagore we are sending to you this reminder in order to state that any of your stories, poems or essays, dedicated to Tagore on this occasion, can be sent.

All contributions and letters should be addressed to:

Chitta Biswas
Möllwaldplatz 4
Wien IV
Austria

11

[TAGORE CENTENARY PEACE FESTIVAL] T

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 14, 1960

40-10-19

Mr. Maitreyi Devi
Mr. Gopal Holder
Tagore Centenary Peace Festival
All India Committee
7, Old Ballygunge Road
Calcutta, 19
India

Gentlemen:

I should be very glad to join your Committee to celebrate the centenary of Rabindranath Tagore.

When Tagore visited the United States I had the pleasure of seeing him and talking with him and I followed the unfortunate way in which he was welcomed to this contradictory land. I wrote something concerning that meeting which I am enclosing. And I should like to be inscribed as a member of the Committee commemorating the life of this great man.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[ENCLOSURE?]

41/111F/13

On his last visit to the United States I had the pleasure of meeting Rabindranath Tagore. Ordinarily American Negroes dodnot meet distinguished strangers and thus our visitors go home filled with what they are told about Negroes by white people, but having seen and known very few. It happened in this case that Tagore because of his color was insulted in our traditional way when he landed in San Francisco. There was discussion of the incident when he came East. I went to his hotel and talked with him. I was of course impressed by his striking presence and we found much in common to discuss concerning the color line which was growing in world importance. I had heard of Gandhi and corresponded with him so that my talk with Tagore increased my awareness of India and of its meaning to the world. Later I had long and close companionship with Lajput Rai while he was exiled in the United States and Inknew of his martyrdom.

Peculiar circumstances have kept Indians and American Negroes far apart. The Indians naturally recoiled from being mistaked for Negroes and having to share their disabilities. The Negroes thought of Indians as people ashamed of their race and color so that the two seldom met. My meeting with Tagore helped to change this attitude and today Negroes and Indians realize that both are fighting the same great battle against the assumption of superiority made so often by the white race.

TAGORE CENTENARY PEACE FESTIVAL
ALL INDIA COMMITTEE

40-9-24c-b-04

30. November 1960

Dear Friend,

I am very glad to inform you that in response to our request to attend the Tagore Centenary Peace Festival to be held in India organised by our committee, we have received favourable replies from a few personalities from different countries. We shall be very glad to hear from you if it would be possible for you to participate in the Festival in November 1961. As we proposed earlier our committee will be very glad to provide modest Indian hospitality.

I beg to be excused for reminding you about the contribution to our anthology. In case you find it difficult to write on Tagore because of lack of material on the life of the poet and philosopher, we would like to ask you to kindly dedicate any of your writings in honour of Tagore on the occasion of the centenary. We are aware of the fact that you are very busy, but considering the question of technical preparations for the volume, may we venture to request you to kindly send the contribution for the volume at your earliest convenience.

With greetings and best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Chitta Biswas

Address:

C.Biswas
Möllwaldplatz 4
Wien 4
Austria

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

BA 103

VX NB053 PD AR=WUX NEW YORK NY 27 NFT=

W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN= 1960 DEC 27 AM 11 19

WOULD GRATLY APPRECIATE STATEMENT OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED WORDS FOR PUBLICATION IN SOVIET PRESS OUTLINING YOUR HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS FOR NEW YEAR COMMA WITH EMPHASIS ON SOVIET AMERICAN RELATIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR PEACE STOP PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT TO TASS AGENCY 50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEWYORKCITY=

FREEMAN TASS AGENCY.

4/8-10-2

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TASS

THE NEW YEAR, 1961

The most frightening thing about this new year is that while without doubt, most citizens of the United States want peace and oppose a Third World War, they at the same time do not know and cannot realize that practically all of the rest of the world, know that the greatest danger of world war is the United States and its fantastic and increasing war preparation, ~~which~~ This today threatens world destruction, not so much by deliberate design as by foolish mistske or careless accident. The reason for t his fearful situation is that hefe and elsewhere in the world, there are persons who want world war and ~~that~~ these persons have in their hands, knowledge and power to bring about war. In the United Stages this power consists in control of distribution of news, ownership of organs which influence opinion, and control of work and wages. By the continuous impact of this propaganda, the average American believs that Socialism and Communism are immediate threats which will destroy this nation. In face of such firm conviction what can a patriotic American do? If he expresses his his belief that we not Communism threaten war, he may lose his work and income or even land in jail. After Khrushchov"s first vist to America, the belief in peace between the United States, and cooperation between Capitalism and Communism rose markedly; but this last year, prop aganda has increased and the war scafe sharpened, so that 1961 looms dark upon the horizon. Yet Hope lives.China still rushes forward in science, education and industry. Africa arises from its sleep of centuries. It is quite possible that Asia and Africa will join the Soviet Union and save the world. To strenghten this hope comes revolt in Cuba, and significantly in all Central + South America

W.E.B.Du BOIS

38-10-1

Teachers Union
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
EST. 1916

206 WEST 15th STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
TEL. WATKINS 4-5524

[TEACHERS UNION]

115

President Abraham Lederman • *Vice-President* Harry Starfield • *Legislative Representative* Rose V. Russell • *Secretary* Lucile Spence • *Treasurer* Mildred K. Garvin

40-9-29

February 29, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

It gives us great pleasure to invite you to be our guests at the Twenty-fourth Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union. The conference will be held on Saturday, April 9, 1960, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

As in the past, three morning panels will be followed by a luncheon session in the Grand Ballroom. Both the panel discussions and the main, after-lunch addresses will be devoted to the vital problems confronting education today. The conference will be attended by about two thousand people, primarily teachers.

Introduction of our distinguished guests will be a feature of the luncheon program. We should feel honored to include you among them.

To help us complete our arrangements in good time would you return the enclosed reply card quickly?

Sincerely yours,

Leona Abrams

Leona Abrams
Chairman, Conference Committee

LA:hkb
ftul
enc.

[TEACHERS UNION]

40-9-30

March 16, 1940

Mrs. Leona Abrams
206 West 15th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Abrams:

I regret that Mrs. Du Bois and I will not be able to be present at the Twenty-fourth Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union. On April 9th we shall be at the University of Wisconsin where I am speaking.

I am sorry not to accept your kind invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Teachers Union
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
EST. 1916

206 WEST 15th STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
TEL. WATKINS 4-5524

A

115

President Abraham Lederman • Vice-President Harry Starfield • Legislative Representative Rose V. Russell • Secretary Lucile Spence • Treasurer Mildred K. Garvin

October 14, 1960

40-9-46

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois,

I hope you are planning to come to the reception for Rose Russell, Lucile Spence and Abraham Lederman on Sunday afternoon, October 23rd, at the Hotel Commodore.

If it is impossible for you to attend, would you send greetings to be read at the gathering? The guests of honor, and indeed all of us, hold you in such high regard, we would feel deeply honored and pleased if a message from you were included in the tribute to our leaders.

Yours sincerely,

Leona Abrams

Leona Abrams
Chairman, Reception Committee

LA:hkb

October 19, 1960

Miss Leona Abrams
Teachers Union
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

40-9-47

My dear Miss Abrams:

I regret to say that I shall not be able to be at the Hotel Commodore October 23, but I must congratulate the leaders of your union for the evidence of courage which they have proved in the last few years.

I sometimes fear that we are becoming a nation of cowards especially afraid to express our honest opinions in the face of a temporary majority. Your organization gives me and others courage.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Teachers Union
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
EST. 1916

206 WEST 15th STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
TEL. WATKINS 4-5524

115

President Abraham Lederman • Vice-President Harry Starfield • Legislative Representative Rose V. Russell • Secretary Lucile Spence • Treasurer Mildred K. Garvin

October 28, 1960

40-10-34

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your message on the occasion of our October 23rd affair at the Commodore.

Your thoughtfulness and kind words helped make the day a most memorable one for me.

Sincerely

Abraham Lederman

Abraham Lederman
President

AL:go

Teachers Union
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
EST. 1916

206 WEST 15th STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
TEL. WATKINS 4-5524

115

President Abraham Lederman • Vice-President Harry Starfield • Legislative Representative Rose V. Russell • Secretary Lucile Spence • Treasurer Mildred K. Garvin

November 1, 1960

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

40-10-33

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We wish to thank you for your gracious message to the testimonial for our Union leaders at the Commodore Hotel on October 23.

Your expression of appreciation for the work of our Union officers will stimulate them to continue their leadership in helping to solve the many problems of our New York City schools.

Cordially yours

Rose Russell

Rose V. Russell
Legislative Representative

Lucile Spence

Lucile Spence
Secretary

RVR
LS:go

[1960, ТЕМКИНА]

ИЗОГИЗ

Уважаемый доктор Дюбуа!

Поздравляю Вас с присуждением Вам звания лауреата Международной Ленинской премии „За укрепление мира между народами".

Желаю долгих лет жизни на благо того благородного дела, которое Вы защищаете во имя счастья всех народов.

Валентина Темкина.

Художники С. Ожегов и Ю. Ранинский. Ш07179-55. 6231. Т. 200 000. Ц. 20 к. 1-я т. З. 1151.

46-8с-2

ПРИВЕТ ИЗ
МОСКВЫ!

40-28-4

Лауреату

Международной

Ленинской премии

„За укрепление мира между

народами"

Доктору

Уильяму Дюбуа

March 23, 1960

T

[Temple U.]

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a student at Temple University, Philadelphia, and I have been authorized by my University's Lectures and Convocations Committee to invite you to Philadelphia to speak at Temple on a topic of your choosing, provided it be connected with American culture. Perhaps you would wish to speak on American Negro culture, a field with which I understand you to be quite familiar.

40-10-36

I have been informed by the aforementioned Committee that a fund of up to $100 is available for your efforts, and although this sum is probably less than your usual fees, we should hope that your desire to address a substantial group of young college people will influence your decision.

There is little problem in regard to the selection of a speaking date. It would take place any afternoon, save Friday, between now and May 14. All the final details and arrangements, of course, can be arranged in further correspondance. The purpose of this letter is merely to acquaint you with the offer.

I am having this letter countersigned by a member of the Convocation Committee.

Thanking you in advance for any cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,

David Drasin

David Drasin
6603 N. 2nd St.
Phila., Penna.

David H Wahle

for the Lecture and Convocation Committee,
Temple University

[Temple University]

March 28, 1960

Mr. David Drasin
6605 N. Second Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Drasin:

I have your letter of March 23rd. I shall be glad to speak at Temple University on the afternoon of Tuesday or Wednesday April 26th or 27th, the remuneration to be $100.

I will speak on American Negro Culture.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

40-10-37

WEBD/r

[Temple University]

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

March 30, 1960

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am pleased that you are able to come to Temple University This is to confirm that Temple University agrees to pay a fee of $100.00. I have scheduled the meeting for Tuesday, April 26, at 2 P.M. in Park Hall.

40-10-38

I suggest that you meet me or my representative (I have a one o'clock class) at the Hostess' desk at Mitten Hall on the corner of Broad and Berks at a little before two. From there we shall have a half block walk to Park Hall.

I would hope that you would speak for most of an hour and then we might have a question and answer period of perhaps an hour.

Would you like a microphone? The hall in which you will speak holds about two hundred people and the acoustics is not good. It is the best we have however.

Would you please send me biographical material and a mat or picture for our newspaper.

I think I can promise you an appreciative audience. I am glad you are coming.

Sincerely,

David Webster

David Webster

kh

1959 · Diamond Jubilee Years · 1963

[Temple University]

April 4, 1960

Mr. David Webster
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

My dear Mr. Webster:

Regarding your letter of March 30th I am doubtful if I would suit your requirements April 26th. I usually speak for a half hour and not an hour and I cannot undertake any question and answer period.

If I do speak I would of course like a microphone provided it works.

40-10-39

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[TEMPLE UNIV] Temple

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

40|10|35

April 12, 1960

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr Du Bois:

I am sorry that you cannot take part in the extended program that I had suggested and I think I better withdraw the invitation therefore. I ~~am~~ hope that next fall we may be able to develop a program in which you might participate with other people and in which your part, therefore, would be reduced.

Sincerely yours,

David H Webster

David H. Webster
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Penna.

[Temple University]

April 15, 1960

Mr. David Webster
Department of English
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

40-10-40

My dear Mr. Webster:

I regret to say that I must cancel my engagement to speak at Temple University April 26. I have just been to the University of Wisconsin and I find that the strain of lecturing is rather too much fo too much for me at my age.

With great begret therefore I find myself unable to come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[THIRD SUNDAY EVENING CLUB]

Third Sunday Evening Club

9345 CALUMET AVENUE • CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS

Ruth Wesley Rudd, President
Lillian George, Secretary
Hazel Steward, Treasurer

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Mr. L. C. Branch
Mr. Kenneth Elegan
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hatchell
Mrs. Gertrude Hill
Atty. William Henry Huff

40-9-253

May 18, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

We are writing to you in behalf of a Chicago cultural organization known as the Third Sunday Evening Club.

We plan to honor one of our charter members on his birthday, May 27, 1960, with a SURPRISE "This Is Your Life" program.

The honoree is Atty. William Henry Huff. Having learned that he is a great admirer of your writings, we would like to have you here in person to pay tribute to him, but because we are a small group operating on a limited budget, we are unable to carry out this earnest desire. Yet, in order to include his friends who cannot be here, we are making a special request:

1. To send us a snapshot of yourselves

2. To place your signatures on the enclosed cards

Now, on the other hand, if you do plan to be in our city May 27, we will be greatly honored to have you attend the affair, which will be held at the Washington Park Field House, 55th and South Parkway, from 8:00-10:00 p.m.

We would appreciate an acknowledgement by May 25.

Cordially yours,

Ruth Wesley Rudd

RUTH WESLEY RUDD

RWR:KH

[THIRD SUNDAY EVENING CLUB]

40-9-284

May 19, 1960

Mrs. Ruth Wesley Rudd
9345 Calumet Avenue
Chicago 19, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Rudd:

I am enclosing cards signed by myself and Mrs. Du Bois and a picture. I regret that we will not be in Chicago, May 22, but we send congratulations to Mr. Huff.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson
Court Farm
Broadway
Worcestershire
England

My dear Madam:

I am venturing to send you the outline of a plan which we have for an "Encyclopedia Africana". I remember the great pleasure with which I read your work on Zimbabwe.

I hope you can send me at your convenience a worddof advice and that we can have your cooperation.

You will find a note on my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-80

27-30-

Court Farm, Broadway, Worcs.
Oct. 15th 1960

Dear Sir,

The outline scheme for an Encyclopaedia Africana, which you have been good enough to send me, has greatly interested me; and I greatly admire your intrepid intentions. There is no doubt at all that Coordination of the rapidly increasing knowledge of Africa's past history will become a major need, incapable of fulfilment unless undertaken by some responsible body adequately supported by public funds on, at least, a quinquennial basis. I am not competent to judge if your idea to entrust such a scheme to Ghana is likely to be the most fruitful. Your conversation with Mr. Nkrumah suggests that his all-important support might well lead to the establishment of such a University Department as you envisage. I should agree with you that such a scheme should be in the hands of, and with the active cooperation of, some already independent negro State, rather than developping it

T. starts from here

within the existing framework of, say, Makerere. On the other hand it must, I think, be recognised that the inception of such a plan may come to grief unless the Negro State implementing it scientifically financially is ready to see that outside guidance cannot be dispensed with until such time as the historical mind and training of African students has been developed considerably further than I imagine to be the case. It must inevitably be a considerable time before the British School of History and Archaeology in East Africa makes much impression. (It is painful to think of the long wasted years: it needed to be created after the first War!)

None of this is very helpful to you I am afraid. But I am now "on the shelf" having done no active work in Africa since 1930 something: and found myself physically unfit for field-work after the last war.

You are, of course, in touch, as far as this Country is concerned, with the S.O.A.S. (Roland Oliver), and with the R. Anthrop. Inst. (Dr. Audrey Richards now President) as well as the

Inst. of Race Relations (Philip Mason). Daryll Forde, also, at the African Inst. is active and influential; and the Sec. of the British Sch. of Arch. and History of E. Africa is, as you doubtless know, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, with Gervase Matthew (Oxford) as his able lieutenant. I have lost sight of Prof. Arnold Lawrence since he left Cambridge for West Africa, and I know he no longer works there: but his interest in African affairs was unabated when I last met him at the Pan African Congress in Liverpool in 1955.

Yours sincerely

Gertrude Caton Thompson

First fold here

The latest "Zimbabwe" news cannot be delayed much longer: the major contribution is, I think, the apparently certain fact that iron-working in Central South Africa dates back to the earliest centuries of the Christian era: the 'native' origin is not in doubt, though one suspects diffusion of knowledge from the North. Please however await official publication, as details are important qualifications very often!

K

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

J. F. THOMPSON]

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
31. Grace Court.
Brooklyn 1,
New York
U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: G. Cator-Thompson
Broadway. Worcs
England

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

[TUSKEGEE INST.]

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
M. D. SPRAGUE
LIBRARIAN

April 22, 1960.

40|10|37

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
409 Edgcombe Ave.,
New York City 32, N.Y.

Dear Dr. BuBois:

In going through our files, I find that The Library has only a part of the volumes of THE HORIZON.

I am very anxious to have a complete set for the Negro Collection in our library, therefore, I am writing you to find out just where I could find some issues and how much will they cost.

I would like to get what we do not have. We have the following:

Vol. 1, No. 1-3, 1907
" 2 " 1 1907
" 3 " 3 1908
" 4 " 1,3-5, 1908

I will appreciate it very much if you can help us to find these back issues to complete our set.

Very truly yours

Zenobia S. Bias

(Mrs) Zenobia S.Bias
Curator, Washington Collection.

[TUSKEGEE INST.]

40|10|37a

April 27, 1960

Mrs. Zenobia S. Bias
Curator, Washington Collection
Hollis Burke Frissell Library
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

My dear Mrs. Bias:

I regret to say that I have no copies of THE HORIZON for sale and do not know where they can be bought.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[U.S.S.R.]

802-01-04

March 28, 1960

His Excellency Arkady A. Sobolev
680 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Sobolev:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have just sent to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington. I wish you would read it and let me know if you approve of it or if you have any further suggestions.

I shall be under great obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

[U.S.S.R.]

COPY

March 28, 1960

40-9-391

His Excellency Mikhail A. Menshikov
Ambassador of the Soviet Union
Fifteenth Street
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Menshikov:

I presume you have already learned that the effort to organize an occasion when the International Lenin Prize would be bestowed upon me in California has not been successful nor hav have I heard of any other movement of the sort in other parts of the country. This is embarrassing to me as the recipient of this prize and also as realising that few Americans today dare to take an open stand for peace. Nevertheless, it is important that the insignia of this prize be bestowed since the money reward has long since been sent me. I therefore write to suggest this solution, that the countries composing the international group which bestows this prize should bive a luncheon or dinner at the United Nations sometime this spring and on that occasion one of their ambassadors to the United Nations should bestow upon me the insignia of the prize.

Would this be satisfactory to you and to the Committee in Moscow, or have you any other suggestions?

I hesitate to intrude upon your busy schedule but I trust you can find some little time to think this over.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
cc:Sobolev

(U.S.S.R.)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

June 6, 1960.

40/10/33

Dr.W.E. Du Bois
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

I enclose herewith the letter of Mrs.Nina Popova which she asked me to send to you before leaving your country.

I hope that her gift to you sent a little earlier has already reached you.

Yours very truly,

Nadejda Khimatch

Nadejda Khimatch
Attache

[U.S.S.R.]

40/10/32

June 8, 1960

Miss Nadejda Khimatch
Attache
Embassy of the USSR
Washington 6, D.C.

My Dear Madam:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Madam Popova's letter. We have received the book which she kindly sent.

Very sincerely yours,

49-37-9

[U.S.S.R.]

The Charge d'Affaires of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and Mrs. Smirnovsky
request the pleasure of your company
at the presentation of the
International Lenin Prize
For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations
to Dr. William E. B. DuBois
on June 23d
at 6.30 o'clock
followed by a reception

R. S. V. P.
Na 8-7550

The Soviet Embassy
1125 Sixteenth Street, N. W.

It is with deep regret that Mrs. J. G. Mc. I must regret the invitation of
the Chargé d'affaires of
the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
and Mr. Smirnovsky
for the presentation of the International
Lenin Prize to
Dr. William E. B. duBois
on June 23rd
Please express to Dr. duBois my regrets
due to former commitments.
No 5-90-52

[U.S.S.R.]

L

THE CEREMONY
OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRIZE
FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS
TO
DR.WILLIAM E.B.DuBOIS

THE USSR EMBASSY IN THE USA (Washington, D.C.)

June 23, 1960, 6:30 p.m.

1. The Honor Guests are invited to take their seats at the Table:

   Mikhail N.Smirnovsky,
   Yuri I.Volsky,
   William E.B.DuBois,
   Shirley Graham,
   Rockwell Kent,
   Richard Morford

2. Y.I.Volsky opens the ceremony, presents the guests of honor, in a brief introductory address speaks on the International Lenin Prizes and then gives the floor to Mikhail N.Smirnovsky.

41-118-1

3. On behalf and at the request of the International Lenin Prize Committee M.N.Smirnovsky presents to Dr.William E.B.DuBois a Diploma and a Gold Medal.

4. Miss Shirley Graham pins the Medal on Dr.DuBois' right lapel.

5. Soviet children Galya Timokhina, Olya Pavlova and Dima Sagatelyan approach the Honor guests. Galya Timokhina congratulates Dr.William E.B.DuBois and Olya and Dima present with flowers Dr.DuBois and Miss Shirley Graham.

6. Mikhail N.Smirnovsky reads a congratulatory telegram from Nikita S.Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

7. Yuri I.Volsky reads a congratulatory telegram from a group of leading members of the Soviet Peace Committee.

8. Rockwell Kent congratulates Dr.William E.B.DuBois.

9. Dr.William E.B.DuBois takes the floor.

10. Yuri I.Volsky says the meeting is over and invites those present to cocktails.

[United Christian Movement]

1514 Gary Street
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Phone 4-1671

United Christian Movement, Inc.

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Ellis Taylor

40-10-213

March 9, 1960

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Lower Duplex
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was very pleased to learn that a pamphlet was presented to the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations as early as 1947. However, this is no surprise to me because you have always been a person of far vision.

I have discussed the possibility of appealing to the United Nations with many persons and organizations. Some of the organizations are: The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, The Tuskegee Civic Association, The Tennessee Civic League, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, The North Louisiana Christian Association and The Southern Conference Educational Fund. All of these organizations were in favor of some type of presentation to the United Nations because they believe that without external pressure there will be no marked change in our status.

I was in a meeting with Rev. Martin Luther King, Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Rev. F. D. Shuttleworth, Miss Ella Baker, and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of Alabama State College, and they asked that I write to you requesting a copy of this pamphlet.

Thank you very much for any consideration that you can give.

Sincerely,

C. O. Simpkins

C. O. Simpkins, DDS

/b

[UNITED CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT]

March 14, 1960

h12-01-04

Mr. C. O. Simpkins
1514 Gary Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Simpkins:

Answering your letter of March 9th, may I say that I am sure that you can secure a copy of my appeal to the United Nations by writing to the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18. It was entitled, "An Appeal to the World, Prepared for the NAACP 1947 under the editorial supervision of W.E.B. Du Bois." It contains articles by myself, Earl Dickerson, Milton Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr., Leslie S. Perry and Rayford W. Logan.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

5

1514 Gary Street
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Phone 4-1671

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Charley Morris
Green Hogan
Rev. B. Dorsey
Olean Varner
Ellis Taylor

S12-01-04

JANUARY 23, 1960

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 7, NEW YORK

DEAR DR. DUBOIS:

THIS IS A REQUEST FOR YOUR OPINION ON THE FOLLOWING MATTER:

IN SPITE OF APPEALS, PROMISES, FEDERAL INVESTIGATIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL REPUDIATION(IN PART) OF VIOLENCE, NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ONLY TOKEN CITIZENSHIP AND VIOLENCE AND INJUSTICES GO UNCHALLENGED BY LAW.

WORKING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW HAS BECOME A FARCE AND THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT SEGREGATION WILL BE FORBIDDEN BY PROCLAMATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROTEST BY AMERICAN NEGROES HAS BEEN HELD BACK AS A WORLD ISSUE--------YET THE UNITED NATIONS IS ESTABLISHED WITHIN OUR OWN COUNTRY. MORE THAN A YEAR AGO WE CONSIDERED A PRESENTMENT BEFORE THE U.N. RECENT ACTION BY THE JEWISH PEOPLE HAS VERIFIED THE POSSIBILITY OF AUGMENTING OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM THROUGH THIS WORLD ORGANIZATION.

WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR YOUR THINKING AS TO (A) FORM OF PRESENTMENT (B)TIMING (C) STATUS QUO OF THE NEGRO--NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AND (D) POSSIBILITY OF YOUR INTELLECTUAL AID IN SETTING THIS PLAN IN MOTION.

WE SINCERELY HOPE TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

C.O. Simpkins

C.O. SIMPKINS

COS/B

[UNIT. CHRIST. MOVE.]

February 3, 1960

40-10-216

Dr. C. O. Simpkins, President
United Christian Movement, Inc.
1514 Gary Street
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 23, may I say that in 1947 I edited for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "An Appeal to the World." This was a carefully organized pamphlet of 94 pages with a general introduction by myself; an article on "The Denial of Legal Rights of American Negroes" by Earl B. Dickerson; another on "The Legal Status of Americans of Negro Descent Since World War I" by Milton R. Konvitz; another on "The Present Legal and Social Status of the American Negro" by William R. Ming, Jr.; another on "Patterns of Discrimination in Fundamental Human Rights" by Leslie S. Perry; and the final one on "The Charter of the United Nations and its Provisions for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities and Decisions Already Taken Under this Charter" by Rayford W. Logan. This was presented to the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations and was considered by that committee but no action has ever been taken.

I think it would be a very excellent thing to have this appeal rewritten and brought up to date and have it again presented to the United Nations with every effort to see that it is considered. Such a proposal however would cost money and call for careful consultation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

22 East Fifty-Fourth Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-0700

LAWRENCE R. PERKINS
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

June 29, 1960

40-9-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Here is a copy of the speech made by Dr. Harlan Hatcher, president of University of Michigan in which he referred to your The Souls of Black Folk. I am sorry that this could not reach you before your visit with our friend Dr. Nkrumah in Ghana. However, I think that you will find it equally interesting at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Larry

Lawrence R. Perkins
Field Representative

LRP:pw
enclosure

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

See Pages 3 and 4

[United Negro College Fund Campaign]

ADDRESS BY DR. HARLAN HATCHER
President, University of Michigan
at the Kick-off Dinner of the
1960 United Negro College Fund Campaign
April 5, 1960

40/9/127

Some of you may be wondering what the president of a large state university is doing at a dinner whose object is to promote the interests of private colleges. The answer is simple: apart from a personal interest in the welfare of the private Negro colleges in this country, I have long thought, as an educator, that too much has been made of the differences between the small private college and the large state university. That there are differences between them, no one would deny. But that these differences pit them as antagonists, I would deny most emphatically.

The health and well being of a state university such as the University of Michigan depends in great measure on the health and well being of the small private colleges that exist alongside it. The small liberal arts colleges of this country are constantly feeding us: with ideas, with students, often with new teaching techniques. Conversely, the experiments, the research, and teacher training that the great public university can undertake have influenced the small private college.

Perkins 6/24/60

If education is a two-way street in which ideas travel back and forth between teacher and pupil, then the same is true of the relationship between the public university and the private college. Faculty often go back and forth between the colleges. Graduates of small private colleges do their graduate work at the university, bringing with them some of the excitement and personality of their campuses, and they return to teaching jobs in private colleges carrying back with them some measure of the breadth and scope of the great public university.

As no man exists alone, so no institution of higher learning exists alone. All colleges and universities are dedicated to one end: the search for accurate knowledge of man and the world in which he lives. The ill health, the inability of one institution to pursue its goal, is bound to affect the health of her sister institutions. You cannot, I would say, have a great university without having, at the same time, top-flight private colleges. The converse also is true. We are all breathing the same atmosphere. As president of a large state university, I am vitally interested in the welfare of small private colleges.

Let me make this very clear in another way. The State of Michigan has a number of excellent private colleges which rank among the finest in the nation. You can name them as well as I.

Does the University of Michigan regard them as competitors? It most certainly does not. These colleges, in their fields, are making a significant contribution to the welfare of the state and nation just as is the University of Michigan.

Many of their graduates go on into professional or graduate work at the University. And I can tell you that they are for the most part well trained indeed -- they do exceptionally well at our University and we take a great deal of pride in their achievements.

From this it naturally follows that we are vitally interested in the welfare of these private colleges. We take the position that anything which would depreciate their strength, or which would fail to encourage their progress and growth, in reality would be harmful to the University of Michigan. They must be kept strong, and vital, and growing, if our educational system is to prosper.

Apart from the special group which we are here supporting tonight, I would urge all of you to take an active and wholehearted interest in the welfare and progress of our private colleges and universities, here and elsewhere in the nation. In so doing, I believe you also will be supporting the University of Michigan.

It pleases me greatly, I might add in passing, that three of our University Regents are taking active parts in this year's United Negro College Fund campaign. Regents Power and McInally are chairmen of the drives in their cities and Regent Thurber is a special assistant to Mr. Seaton here in Detroit.

II.

And now I come to the specific subject of my talk tonight -- a group of small, private colleges which have been on the American scene for a hundred years now. I am speaking, of course, of the private Negro colleges, of the people who study and have studied there, of the people who teach there, and of those who sustain and support these colleges.

The history of the private Negro colleges is a familiar one to most of us here this evening, but it is worth recapturing especially in the light of recent political and educational events.

It is worth remembering because it is a stirring example of a people's belief in education -- a belief from which our nation is reaping the most important benefits. I'm thinking, of course, of the graduates of these Negro colleges, many of them here tonight, and of the contributions which they have made to our society.

40/9/128

Let me remind you, too, that at the time these colleges were founded the economic position of the Negro people was not one which would have made such sacrifices easy. Yet their faith in education was such that they did set aside from meager incomes the sums necessary to help insure a brighter future for their children. And so arose one of the finest monuments our nation has seen to the Negro race and, incidentally, to the cause of education. Perhaps there is a moral in this for all of us today.

Most of the Negro colleges were born in the stress and strains of the Civil War. They were born out of need, a need for the Negro to receive an education that he was, by his rights as an American and a human being, entitled to.

The federal government, active then, as it is now, provided the impetus for getting some of these colleges started. The Freedman's Bureau, a government agency, lent early support to such colleges as Fisk, Howard, Atlanta University, and St. Augustine's Normal School. Various denominational churches as well as the American Missionary Association also played a major role in starting such colleges as Talladega in Alabama, Shaw University in North Carolina, Clark and Morehouse in Georgia, and Hampton Institute in Virginia. Central Tennessee College, the mother of Meharry, also was founded during this time. Hampton Institute in turn provided the model and inspiration for Tuskegee Institute. Negro Church Boards in the years soon after established such schools as Wilberforce, Morris Brown, and Livingstone College.

Now it would be nice to say that these first colleges once launched were all immediately first-rate institutions giving first-rate educations. Quite the opposite is true. For the most part these colleges were colleges in name only. Their courses were rudimentary; they had to be. The student body had had little if any education on secondary and elementary school levels. The curricula for these colleges contained a great deal of college preparatory work.

You may ask, as critics did, why jump in like that? With grand names like Howard University, Virginia Union University, Clark College? Why not start with the common school, when the common school was so obviously needed?

The answer was best given by the educator, Dr. William DuBois in his book The Souls of Black Folk and other essays, published about the turn of the century.

"Progress in human affairs," wrote Dr. DuBois, "is more often a pull than a push, a surging forward of the exceptional man, and the lifting of his duller brethren slowly and painfully to his vantage-ground. Thus it was no accident that gave birth to universities centuries before the common schools, that made fair Harvard the first flower of our wilderness."

In other words, there was magic in the name, and opportunity in the very concept of a college. And there was action, too -- on a true university level. For while rudimentary courses, basic English, grammar, were being taught, on some of these very same campuses and at the very same time -- professional schools were opening.

Howard University, truly a university from the beginning, opened its medical school in 1864, Meharry in 1876. The 1870's and 1880's saw an exciting string of law schools open at Lincoln, Wilberforce, Shaw, and other universities. The desire to learn, to improve one's lot, was enormous. Dr. DuBois gives us a vivid picture of the young Negro scholars of those hectic early days:

> "The colleges...were social settlements; homes where the best of the freedmen came in close and sympathetic touch with the best traditions of New England. They lived and ate together, studied and worked, hoped and harkened in the dawning light. In actual formal content their curriculum was doubtless old-fashioned, but in educational power it was supreme, for it was the contact of living souls."

A key phrase in that passage is the words "educational power." For to have an education means to possess power: the power to lift oneself out of his environment, the power to shape for better or for worse, the future of one's less talented brothers.

What sort of physical plants did these first colleges have? Their facilities were not impressive. The first classes at Shaw University were held in a hotel in Raleigh, North Carolina. Atlanta University's school bell rang in a freight car on a railroad siding in a city that lay in ashes. Atlanta Baptist College which later became the excellent Morehouse College started in Springfield Baptist Church in Augusta, Georgia, and Howard University, whose reputation is justifiedly worldwide -- began its operations in a building in Washington, D. C. that had been a German beer parlor and dance hall.

With a student body not yet equipped for work at a college level, with a faculty making up in zeal what it lacked in academic background, and with physical plants that were jokes to some -- it would seem the private Negro colleges were starting life with three strikes against them.

Another way of looking at the problem is to see that these colleges had no place to go but up; nothing to do but get better.

And they got better. Supported by the humble Negro people of the South whose economic circumstances were poor indeed but whose yearning for education was rich, supported by church groups in the North, and by private philanthropy, these private Negro colleges grew, and their influence spread: in the South, in the North, indeed around the world.

For a hundred years these private Negro colleges have been providing a means to an education otherwise impossible. And in most cases this has been a quality education. One of our young professors in the English Department at the University of Michigan, Caesar Blake, who graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in North Carolina -- a Fund college -- told me that it wasn't difficult for him and for others he knew to go from these schools to Michigan and Harvard.

The gaps, once large, are large no longer. I might add that Professor Blake, after receiving his Master of Arts degree from the University returned to North Carolina to teach at Bennet and Smith Colleges. In 1957 he received his Ph. D. from Michigan and he has been on our faculty ever since. Professor Blake is publishing a book of criticism this spring with the University Press.

Caesar Blake is only one of many young scholars, scientists, engineers, who are coming from the private Negro colleges. Other names that jump to mind: the University of Michigan's Albert Wheeler, Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Dermatology who did his undergraduate work at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and received his Doctor of Public Health from us; Wade Ellis, Professor of Mathematics at Oberlin College who did undergraduate work at Wilberforce, and received his Ph. D. from the University of Michigan.

The list could go on and on, but my point is made: here are wonderful examples of the intellectual currents I was talking about a moment ago, intellectual currents that flow between big schools and small, enrichening both, and the whole country as well.

Graduates of the private Negro colleges are not only infusing intellectual vitality within the borders of our country, they are ranging around the world. Many Europeans and Africans are coming to school here, and attending schools like Lincoln, Fisk, Talladega. We hear a good deal these days about Africa, the awakening giant, the new nationalism, and which way Africa will turn its face: to the free world or to the Communist world?

40/9/13

4/9/132

America, whether she knows it or not, has had a hand, albeit an unconscious hand, in shaping the destiny of this new emerging continent. African leaders have for years been coming to private Negro colleges in this country. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana is, of course, the obvious example. He attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Azikwe, leader of Eastern Nigeria and President of the Senate in that country also attended Lincoln. The Secretary of War for Liberia is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. The University of Ghana is new, but its roots go back to Livingstone College in North Carolina where the late Dr. Aggrey studied.

The faculties of the private Negro colleges have grown in quality along with their student bodies. A majority, if not all the faculties, are inter-racial; so also are the student bodies or are on their way to becoming so. Faculty members are drawn from all over the world. On the Talladega faculty, for example, you will find graduates of the University of Nanking, the University of Vienna, Charles University in Prague. At Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina, you will find an assistant professor of education from India on the faculty.

Ph. D.'s are no longer uncommon. M. A.'s are commonplace. The old zeal has not vanished. It has been toughened by some strong academic fibers.

This is basically a success story, but like all true success stories, the road was not an easy one. The fight for academic accreditation was a long and stormy one. Inadequate endowments, inadequate financial outlay per student, inadequate faculty salaries, inadequate laboratory expenditures.. this is a long and familiar list of woes to most administrators, and perhaps more familiar and sadder to presidents of the private Negro colleges.

For all these ills, there is just one cure: money.

And this brings us to the question, how were the private Negro colleges supported? Generally, by three means: if they were church affiliated, through church boards. Also through private philanthropies, and through student fees.

The student fees in these colleges are low, and should remain low. It is one of the reasons such colleges exist: to provide quality but inexpensive education for young people whose family incomes are among the lowest in our nation. These colleges are there -- in the field, where the people are, where they can be got at -- they are inexpensive and should remain so.

40/9/13

Private philanthropies, such as Pfeiffer donations to Bennet College, the Duke and Johnson C. Smith donations to Johnson C. Smith University, alumni support, and the foundations -- especially the Rosenwald and Rockefeller Foundations, have contributed much. Even they, however, with the help of the church boards, could not, especially in these inflationary times, do the whole job.

This is where, as we all here know, the United Negro College Fund enters the picture. This fund was established in the early forties when many private Negro colleges had their backs to the wall. In the two preceding decades, gifts from private sources, foundations, etc. had fallen off more than half. Indeed by the time the United Negro Fund came along, outside gifts had fallen to a mere quarter-million dollars. The private Negro colleges out of which for generations had been coming the Negro professional men: teachers, doctors, lawyers, were now in real danger of extinction. And so in 1943, President Patterson of Tuskegee Institute brought together a group of presidents of these colleges to discuss a common means of raising money. Out of this meeting the United Negro College Fund was born. There were twenty-seven member colleges in its first year of operation; thirty-three the following year.

The United Negro College Fund, one can conservatively state, saved the private Negro colleges in this country from going under. Since its inception in 1944, the Fund has raised over 37 million dollars to strengthen its member institutions. The number of contributors has grown from eleven thousand to thirty-seven thousand. The funds raised annually have grown from 765,000 dollars that first year, to two-million raised in 1958.

Forty per cent of the money raised by the Fund has come from the general public: from individuals, fraternal groups, business groups, labor unions, students, church groups, alumni of several different colleges joining together to raise funds cooperatively rather than each giving to their separate alma-maters. This experiment has since been emulated by many groups of private colleges in the North and South.

The United Negro College Fund also pioneered in corporate giving to higher education. Before the Fund came into existence, American corporations gave grants for research and special projects, grants that often terminated as the special projects terminated, forcing, as you can imagine, a frantic search on the part of many college presidents, to find new sources of money to keep their faculty intact, to keep their laboratories going.

The Fund changed that picture, not only for the presidents of private Negro colleges, but for all college and university presidents. Today, corporations give generously for the general support of higher education. One-third of the money raised by the Fund comes from American corporations.

4/9/54

Of the 37 million dollars raised since its inception, more than 20 million has gone to the annual educational budgets of the colleges. To what uses has this money been put? As William Trent, executive director of the Fund has pointed out, the private Negro colleges are 90% self-supporting, which is a very impressive statistic to any college administrator. However, the 10% that the Fund provides is a vital 10%.

It is the 10% that enables each college to maintain and improve on its quality education. The 10% gives these colleges a sense of security, and thus the ability to experiment, to try out new methods of education.

Today, almost half the Negroes attending predominantly Negro colleges are going to private colleges that are members of the Fund. It is largely thanks to the Fund that libraries, laboratories, first-rate faculties, are available to these young people. I might add that these colleges are able to give scholarship aid to 40% of their students, and this is nearly twice the national average of scholarship aid.

Along with the annual educational budgets, the Fund has been sponsoring a remarkable construction program. New buildings, classrooms, dormitories have been built on campuses once believed doomed to extinction.

The debt to the United Negro College Fund of the private Negro colleges, of all colleges and universities that have benefited from the Fund's pioneering efforts in educational financing, has been enormous indeed.

But why, you might ask, should we here in the North support the United Negro College Fund? After all, only one of the colleges which are aided by this Fund is in the North.

The best answer, perhaps, is that we are all involved as a nation in one educational system. But there is an even more practical reason. The Negro labor force in this country is a highly mobile one, as our own wartime experience in Detroit so well indicates. Thus today's graduate of a Negro engineering school in Alabama may be tomorrow's engineer on a production line or research laboratory in Detroit.

These colleges are truly national in scope. And they deserve the support of all of us.

III

It would seem then, the story of the private Negro colleges has a happy ending. In truth, like all exciting and growing things, no end is in sight. As I talk to you, there is a revolution going on in our country. In 1954,

the Supreme Court announced, as we all know, that the concept of separate but equal educational facilities did not meet the American ideal or requirement. The Supreme Court made integration the law of the land.

This brings up an interesting question as to the future of the private Negro colleges, themselves the products of segregation, products of an era when the Negro was denied access to proper schooling. Will the need for them pass? What can and should the private Negro college look forward to in the years ahead?

I believe the prospect is a bright and exciting one.

Let me give you some reasons why.

First of all, the Negro college will not disappear because it is as urgently needed now and will be in the next few decades, as it ever was.

In the words of the first director of this Fund, Dr. Patterson: the colleges for Negro youth over the next few years must not only remain in existence, but must play an increasingly vital role in providing a sensitized leadership dedicated to erasing longstanding inadequacies at the earliest possible date. The whole process of integration must rest squarely on the shoulders of competence. The Negro college can and must play a large role in creating that competence.

Many years ago Dr. DuBois wrote about the need for a talented tenth, a need for Negro leaders to lead their people out of the morass of educational bondage. That tenth has long since grown a hundredfold, but the need for leaders has also grown.

Change in education, as in anything else, comes slowly. It will take years before we achieve the measure of equality of opportunity which all of us desire for our citizens. For many years to come, the Negro college will be providing the leadership to make this transition a true and complete one. For many years to come, the Negro college will still be the indispensable bridge between the secondary schools and the professional schools -- the schools of medicine, law, business, engineering -- (and one could easily digress here and talk about the need for engineers in our country today, and the great strides being made in this field by Negroes.)

Secondly, the Negro college could not disappear, I believe, even if it wanted to. Its traditions, its roots are too deep. For a hundred years these colleges have been providing not only education, but they have also been vital focal points of culture in the South. They were, and still are today, often the only places where people of both races can sit together

in an intellectual atmosphere. They were, still are, the places that provided for the Southerner, both Negro and white, the opportunity of listening to singers like Marian Anderson, to political speakers, like Eleanor Roosevelt, to scholars like Carl Weinrich of Princeton.

Third, and equally important: these colleges were, still are, and will continue to be, places where Negro men and women with scholarly aims and attainments can teach the fruits of their knowledge, their research. Places like Howard where Ralph Bunche taught, like Morehouse where the romance language scholar, E. A. Jones, teaches. Places like Fisk where the poet, Robert Hayden -- B.A. from Wayne State, and M. A. from the University of Michigan -- is now teaching English.

These colleges with their traditions and taproots as deep as those of any old New England school will continue to improve the quality of their education. For quality is the key to the future of the private Negro college. In this connection I would like to quote from a statement issued in 1954 by the United Negro College Fund. You will remember that 1954 was the year that segregation in public education was declared unconstitutional.

The Fund then issued this statement:

For an indefinite period, the major responsibility for higher education of Negroes in the South will continue to fall upon the colleges that have been serving them for the past 100 years ....

It is the Fund's hope that in the near future the facilities and faculties of these colleges which have been strengthened through funds received from the United Negro College Fund will be used even more for the development of human resources without respect to color, creed, or race as they are.

The Fund's member institutions will continue -- not as colleges limiting their services to Negro students, but as first-class institutions for all qualified American youth.

The private Negro college will, in my opinion, continue its splendid work of the past.

1. It will continue to help its students overcome educational handicaps which have been caused by educational and economic inequalities.

2. It will continue to give quality education at a low cost .... The maximum of educational opportunity at the lowest possible expense to the student.

AD 6135

3. As integration takes place, and as Negro students come better prepared to these colleges, the private Negro college itself will become better, with better faculties, physical plants. And then as first rate liberal arts colleges, open to all, but maintaining contact with their traditions, their roots, these private colleges will truly enrich the whole educational fabric of our Nation.

They deserve and must have support for the urgently important work they are doing in the complex educational processes of our Nation.

With this support the future, as I said, can be a most bright and exciting one.

Thank you.

[U.S. : DEPT. OF STATE]

APR 1 - 1960

In reply refer to
PT/LS 130 - DuBois, William Edward B.

41-10D-28

Dear Mrs. Freedman:

You will find enclosed the passports of Doctor and Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois, which you submitted for cancellation by letter of March 25, 1960.

The passports have been cancelled and in accordance with your desire are returned to you by registered mail.

Your cooperation in bringing this matter to a conclusion is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Hickey
Deputy Director, Passport Office

Enclosures:

Passports (2)

Mrs. Hlamah Freedman,
Hlamah Freedman & Gloria Agrin,
320 Broadway,
New York 7, New York.

[U.S - LIB. OF CONGRESS]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

February 10, 1960
Refer to: AG

40-9-219

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reviewing our files of correspondence we find that we have not received a reply to Mr. Mearns' letter of July 27, 1959, concerning the disposition of your personal papers. I am enclosing a copy of that letter for your information.

We would be remiss if we did not remind you of our continued interest in having your papers available here for scholarly research. We hope you will soon have an opportunity to visit the Library so that we may discuss this matter fully. If it is more convenient for you, we will be happy to have a member of the Library's staff visit your home.

We should very much appreciate hearing from you and shall be pleased to answer the questions you may have.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Enclosure

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

[U.S. - LIB. OF CONG.]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

Refer to: AG
August 8, 1960

40-9-202

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In July, 1959, you wrote to Mr. David Mearns, Chief of our Manuscript Division, in response to an earlier letter of his inviting you to seriously consider placing your collection of personal papers here in the national manuscript collections of the Library. You stated at that time that arrangements were pending for the eventual placement of your papers in the library of Fisk University, but if such arrangements did not work out that you would be glad to consider our invitation.

We are writing at this time to re-emphasize that Mr. Mearns' invitation was a standing one, based on the firm conviction that your collection of papers would be a significant addition to our collections. If placed here, your papers, along with the many other equally significant and related collections in our custody, would best serve the needs and interests of scholarship.

We should be very happy to hear from you concerning this matter. Should you be in Washington at some future date, we would be equally happy to show you our facilities for handling personal papers.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

February 15, 1960

Dr. Willard Uphaus
Box 9
Boscawen, New Hampshire

My dear Mr. Uphaus:

I met your wife last week at the Peace Meeting in Toronto. That I was present represents some little improvement in the world atmosphere since when I tried to speak at a Peace Meeting in Canada five or six years ago I was not permitted to enter. This time a strong stand on the part of the local committee got me permission and a most courteous reception. We had, as your wife no doubt told you, a sympathetic audience of 2,000 and they were all glad to hear what your wife said.

40-10-42

I have hesitated to write you before because it did not seem that you would be kept in jail long. But all things are apparently possible at this time and while I am sure that public opinion will soon free you, that I know does not make your present martyrdom any easier. However, I am sure you know that the feeling of all who count is unanimous in your favor and that everything will be done that seems possible if we can just know what to do next.

My wife joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

Box 9
Boscawen, N.H.
March 15, 1960.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your good letter brought cheer and courage. It was certainly wonderful to hear from you, and to know of your participation in the Peace Meeting in Toronot. Mrs. Uphaus told me of the meeting and about seeing you.

Mr. Robinson of the Canadian Peace Congress sent me a copy of the address you made. I was tremendously pleased to receive it and thus know what you said. Just like the honest, forthright Dr. Du Bois with his sense of history and his love of peace and justice in human affairs.

One of the these days we shall have the ruling of the state Supreme Court on our appeal. A favorable ruling would mean my liberation. But we have learned not to count on courts in advance. I am well and in good spirits. Freedom will come, and when it does I can go forward with peace of mind because I refused to betray those who trusted me. I have the faith that the 35 First Amendment defendants will have an effect on the present sit ation.

Very best wishes to you and Shirley.

Very sincerely,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

40-10-43

[Upper Manhattan Comm...]

December 24th, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

100-9-61
40-9-04

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our committee is planning a meeting on the question of Africa, at which we intend to discuss American involvement in current African developments.

Our list of speakers is tentative; we have thus far invited Daniel Watts of the Liberation Committee for Africa, as well as a U. N. representative of Guinea.

Since we have the greatest respect for your lifelong efforts in the cause of African freedom, we would be greatly honored if you would consider our request to be one of our speakers.

Our interracial committee has been active in picketing local Woolworths and in collecting food and clothing for disfranchised Tennessee Negroes. We recently sponsored a meeting on the question of Cuba, at which the invited speakers were Richard Gibson of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Julio Medina of the 26th of July Movement, and William Worthy.

The meeting on Africa is scheduled for Friday, Februayy 17th, 1961, at the Church of the Intercession on Broadway at 155th St.

Dr. Emmett Bassett, our chairman, will contact you in order further to discuss this invitation, which we fervently hope you will be able to accept.

Cordially yours,

Emmett Bassett

Dr. Emmett Bassett,
Chairman
Upper Manhattan Committee
For Equal Rights

Dr. E. Bassett
99 Hillside Avenue
New York 40, New York

[Upper Manhattan Committee]

40-9-52

December 30, 1960

Dr. Emmett Bassett
99 Hillside Avenue
New York 40, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Bassett:

I regret to say that I am no longer accepting invitations to speak.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40/9/30

October 21, 1960

Miss Josephine Van Leuven
First Unitarian Church
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Miss Van Leuven:

I have just come across your letter of June 22 asking for a copy of my article on China. I regret I have only one copy myself, but it was printed in the June 28, 1959 issue of the National Guardian. Perhaps you can find it in your files.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(VEB VERLAG...)

VEB VERLAG DER KUNST

VERLAGSLEITER

Herrn Professor
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

40-10-231

Dresden, den 4. Februar 1960
II Ch Fr/Kl

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor,

wir erlauben uns, Ihnen mit separater Post je ein Exemplar unserer neugegründeten Taschenbuch-Reihe "Fundus-Bücher" zu senden und diese Ihrer Aufmerksamkeit zu empfehlen.

Allgemeine Probleme der Kultur oder allgemeine und spezielle Fragen der Kunst, Literatur, Ästhetik usw. sollten nicht nur, wie das häufig geschieht, in Büchern, die durch ihren hohen Ladenpreis vielen Menschen unzugänglich sind, dargestellt werden, sondern hierfür sollte eine gegenwärtig populäre Form der Publikation wie das Taschenbuch ausgenutzt werden. Aus dieser Erkenntnis ist die Gründung der Taschenbuch-Reihe in unserem Verlag erfolgt.

Wir hegen mit den "Fundus-Büchern" die Absicht, ein wissenschaftliches Publikationsorgan zu schaffen, das in seinen einzelnen Veröffentlichungen die Öffentlichkeit in verstärktem Maße auf Probleme der heutigen Kultur hinweisen und über einzelne Gebiete bzw. Erscheinungen der Kulturgeschichte aufklären soll. In diesen Bestrebungen bitten wir Sie um Ihre Unterstützung.

Der Themenkreis der "Fundus-Bücher" wird in erster Linie, hervorgerufen durch die Tradition unseres Verlages, Titel mit Forschungsergebnissen und Titel über aktuelle Fragen der Kunstgeschichte, der Kunstgeschichtsschreibung und der Ästhetik enthalten müssen. Er soll aber auch auf Gebiete der Literaturgeschichte, Literaturkritik, der Kulturgeschichte, der allgemeinen Kulturpolitik u. ä. erweitert werden.

Innerhalb dieser Arbeitsgebiete soll möglichst eine interessante Vielfalt vorherrschend sein, die selbstverständlich eine gewisse Internationalität der Konzeption dieser Taschenbuch-Reihe voraussetzt. Die Einheit der "Fundus-Bücher" in der Vielfalt der Themen muß sich aus der methodologischen Grundlage aller Titel ergeben.

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Postscheckkonto: Dresden 7717 · Bankkonto: Deutsche Notenbank Dresden, Kontonummer 9/1860 · Bank-Kennummer 112000

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Die "Fundus-Bücher" sollen im Gegensatz zu bereits bekannten wissenschaftlichen Taschenbuch-Reihen ("rowohlts deutsche enzyklopädie", "Das Fischer Lexikon" etc.) auf der marxistischen Forschung fußen, ja sie sollen die Entwicklung der Theorie des Marxismus, angewandt auf spezielle Gebiete, unmittelbar vorantreiben.

Darum wird die Redaktion der "Fundus-Bücher" sich befleißigen, Forschungsergebnisse, die obigem Prinzip entsprechen, aus der wissenschaftlichen Literatur des In- und Auslandes auszuwählen, aber auch originale Arbeiten, die diesem Prinzip entsprechen, in jeder Weise fördern. Da dieses für den Verlag und, wie wir glauben, auch für die Öffentlichkeit so bedeutungsvolle Unternehmen nicht nur von einer Redaktion aus zu den Resultaten kommen kann, die hier erreicht werden müssen, wären wir Ihnen für jegliche Unterstützung dankbar. Selbst wenn Ihnen dies nur in Form von Hinweisen oder Ratschlägen möglich sein sollte, so liegt uns jedoch daran, ein unmittelbares Verhältnis zwischen Ihrer wissenschaftlichen Tätigkeit und unseren Bestrebungen zu schaffen, und es wäre für uns ehrenvoll, wenn Sie sich zur direkten Mitarbeit als Autor innerhalb dieser Taschenbuch-Reihe entschließen könnten. Dieser Wunsch resultiert aus der Kenntnis und Hochschätzung Ihrer bisherigen Veröffentlichungen. Seien Sie versichert, daß wir jedem Ratschlag, jeder Möglichkeit der Erweiterung des Themenplanes, jedem Titelvorschlag unsere ganze Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden werden.

40-10-232

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

VEB Verlag der Kunst

Verlagsleiter

Chefl[illegible]ktor

[VEB VERLAG DER KUNST]

April 6, 1960

To the Verlagsleiter
Veb Verlag Der Kunst
Kipsdorfer Strasse 93
Dresden A 21
East Germany

40-10-233

Sir:

May I thank you for your information concerning "Fundus-Bucher". I am very glad to know of this publishing venture and if I have any material in which I think you will be interested I shall be very glad to forward it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[VEB VERLAG DER KUNST]

V

VEB VERLAG DER KUNST

DRESDEN

POSTANSCHRIFT: VEB VERLAG DER KUNST · DRESDEN A 21 · KIPSDORFER STRASSE 93

Herrn Professor
Dr. Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
B r o o k l y n 1, N. Y.

Ihr Zeichen	Ihre Nachricht vom	Unser Zeichen	Tag
		II Ch Fr/Kl	15. Dezember 1960

Betreff:

40-10-113

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor,

wir haben heute die Freude, Ihnen ein weiteres "Fundus-Buch" unserer Taschenbuchreihe zuzusenden, und zwar

Michail Lifschitz "Karl Marx und die Ästhetik".

Sie hatten nach Übersendung der beiden ersten Titel die Güte, uns davon zu unterrichten, daß Sie eventuell aus Ihrem Werk eine für die Veröffentlichungen in den "Fundus-Büchern" geeignete Arbeit auswählen wollten, die dann, ins Deutsche übersetzt, in dieser Schriftenreihe erscheinen könnte.

Wir wollten nur bei dieser Gelegenheit der Übersendung dieses Titels unseren Wunsch wiederholen. Es wäre uns eine große Genugtuung, wenn aus Ihrem Werk hier in dieser Schriftenreihe ein Buch erscheinen könnte.

Für diesbezügliche Vorschläge wären wir Ihnen sehr dankbar.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

VEB Verlag der Kunst

Verlagsleiter Cheflektor

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Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
Vol. XLV, No. 2, April, 1960

THE CONTEMPORARY OPPOSITION TO THE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IDEAS OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

In 1876, soon after the disputed election of that year, it was said that Reconstruction was coming to an end. Of course, the dispute raged on for a while but on March 2, 1877, an understanding was reached that permitted the election of Hayes in return for his promise to withdraw the last federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana and to support bills for the internal improvements in the South. Seemingly, the so-called "Lost Cause" had won, for by the end of his administration, even Hayes had to admit that there was "still in our country a dangerous practical denial of the equal rights with respect to voting secured to colored citizens by the 15th amendment."[1]

Two years later, Mr. Justice Harlan, dissenting in the decision on the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, held that:

> since slavery . . . was the moving or principal cause of the adoption of [the 13th] amendment, and since that institution rested wholly upon the inferiority, as a race, of those held in bondage, their freedom necessarily involved immunity from, and protection against, all discrimination against them, because of their race, in respect of such civil rights as belong to freemen of other races.[2]

As a result of this unhappy decision and of the federal government's attitude in the next year or so, there were many Negroes who supported Cleveland in the election of 1884. Although, it is true that Cleveland took cognizance of the fears of the Negro, especially in his inaugural address, it is unfortunate that he subsequently did virtually nothing for them. In the administration of President Harrison, however, the issues that had been so long simmering again came to the surface. In his first annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1889, after making clear that he expected little from the South, the President opened up the attitude and the activity of the South to the granting of political and civil rights to the Negro. Therefore, the South, for the first time since Reconstruction, was

[1]Letter to Frank Halton, Aug. 24, 1880, in C. R. Williams, *Life of Rutherford B. Hayes* (Boston, 1914), vol. 2, p. 293.

[2]This decision, 109 U. S. 3 (1883) is cited in Rayford Logan, *The Negro in the United States* (Princeton: Anvil, 1957), p. 125.

With every hope you will enjoy this small tribute to your inspiring intellectual leadership.
Daniel Walden

reconfronted with the possibility of the interference of the government with their "peculiar institution." Despite his good intentions, the strength and strategy of the South defeated measure after measure—and with the defeat of the Lodge Bill (for the federal supervision of federal elections) President Harrison admitted defeat, also.

By one means or another, the vote of the Negro in the last decade of the nineteenth century had been rendered almost impotent and his constitutional rights, already severely diminished, virtually vanished with repeal of the remaining Reconstruction laws in 1894. At the same time it seems that there was a movement afoot to characterize the Southerner as a new type of man, a new generation who could now be counted on to treat the Negro fairly.

Thus, in the face of the determination of the South not to grant the Negro equal rights, in view of the many political successes of the South, and with a national mood of appeasement in the air—and after the tragic death of Frederick Douglass on February 20, 1895—the scene was set for the emergence of a new course and a new leader for the Negro.

Easily the most striking thing in the history of the American Negro since 1876 was the ascendancy of Mr. Booker T. Washington. Although free Negroes from 1830 up to the Civil War had striven to build industrial schools, and the American Missionary Association had from the first taught various trades—and some had also sought an honorable alliance with the best of the Southerners—it was Washington who first indissolubly linked these things.[3] By virtue of his enthusiasm, unlimited energy and perfect faith, he changed what had been a bypath into a way of life. As W. E. B. DuBois said in 1903:

> To gain the sympathy and cooperation of the various elements comprising the white South was Mr. Washington's first task; and this, at the time Tuskegee was founded [1881], seemed, for a black man, well-nigh impossible. And yet ten years later it was done in the word spoken at Atlanta: "In all things purely social we can be as separate as the five fingers, and yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." This "Atlanta Compromise" is by all odds the most notable thing in Mr. Washington's career.[4]

[3] W. E. B. DuBois, *Souls of Black Folk* (New York, 1951 ed.), p. 41.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 42.

Truly, it was an ex-slave who framed the modus vivendi of race relations in the New South.[5] By the 1890's, the ascendancy of industrial education had been established. At this time, Booker T. Washington, already known as one of the better known Negro educators, had not achieved much national recognition and his influence in creating the vogue for industrial education can be said to have not yet been of fundamental importance.[6] As early as 1884, Washington, perceiving the conflict, pointed out that most Southern whites objected to Negro education "on the ground that when he is educated he ceases to do manual labor . . . [but] just here the great mission of industrial education coupled with the mental comes in. It 'kills two birds with one stone' . . . secures the cooperation of the whites and does the best possible thing for the black man.'"[7]

It is apparent that from the time that Washington made his speech at Madison, Wisconsin, where the white people "were pleasantly surprised to find that there was no word of abuse" in his address, and where he pointed out "that in proportion as the Negro learned to produce what other people wanted [to] have, in the same proportion would he be respected," he was emerging as *the* Negro to be invited to "speak to an audience composed of the wealth and culture of the white South, the representatives of [his] former masters," at the Atlanta Exposition of 1895.[8]

On September 18, 1895, and after addresses by Governor Bullock and several others, Booker T. Washington was introduced with these words: "We have with us today a representative of Negro enterprise and Negro civilization."[9] It is undeniable that Washington's own sense of responsibility was overwhelming, for he knew that if he failed, no colored man

[5]C. V. Woodward, *Origins of the New South* (Louisiana, 1951), p. 356.

[6]Frederick Douglass, *Life and Times* (Hartford, 1882), p. 352; John R. Lynch in the *A.M.E. Review*, III (Oct. 1886), p. 167; Rutherford B. Hayes, diary entry May 7, 1882, in Williams, *op. cit.*, p. 352; all of whom spoke of the importance of industrial education.

[7]E. D. Washington, ed., *Selected Speeches of Booker T. Washington* (New York, 1932), pp. 7-8.

[8]Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery* (New York, 1907), pp. 200, 202, 211.

[9]*Ibid.*, p. 217.

could soon again get such an opportunity. He had to be true to the North and, at the same time, to the best elements of the white South.

As he walked on the platform, and again when he rose to speak, considerable cheering came from the colored people in the gallery, but only faint cheers from a minority of the white folk in the body of the hall.[10]

> He turned his wonderful countenance to the sun without a blink of the eyelids and began to talk. There was a remarkable figure, tall, bony, straight as a Sioux chief, high forehead, straight nose, heavy jaws, and strong determined manner. The sinews stood out on his bronzed neck and his muscular right arm swung high in the air, with a lead pencil grasped in the clenched brown fist. His big feet were planted squarely .... his voice rang out clear and true, and he paused impressively as he made each point.[11]

The central theme in Booker T. Washington's philosophy, enunciated so persuasively at Atlanta, was that through economic and moral advancement Negroes would attain their constitutional rights. For him, politics was in the fullest sense the science of the predictable. As he noted in the parable that dominated the speech, it is necessary only to cast down one's bucket where you are in order to make friends in every manly way of the people of all races by whom they were surrounded. And to the white race, specifically, he repeated his injunction:

> Cast down your bucket where you are. Cast it down among the 8,000,000 Negroes whose habits you know, whose fidelity and love you have tested .... Casting down your bucket among my people .... you will find .... the most patient, faithful, lawabiding and unresentful people that the world has seen .... interlacing our industrial, commercial, civil, and religious life with yours in a way that shall make the interests of both races one. In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers [and here he held his hand aloft, fingers spread] yet one as the hand [at this point he made a fist] in all things essential to mutual progress.[12]

There is no doubt that Washington's patient persistence in pressing forward only to the next feasible step, as he saw it, reflected his belief that "the man who is intelligent and virtuous, and owns and cultivates the best farm in the county, is the largest taxpayer," shall not long be denied "the proper

[10]Basil Mathews, *Booker T. Washington* (Cambridge, 1948), p. 85.
[11]James Creelman, quoted in Washington, *Up From Slavery, op. cit.*, p. 240.
[12]*Ibid.*, pp. 218-25, *passim.*

respect and consideration.''[13] But, in dealing with the determined Southerner, it seems he miscalculated. Nevertheless, at the time, he appears to have been echoing a wide sentiment, even among Negroes, when he backed away from the question of social equality. For these were the words that were to be used very soon by that small group of Negro intellectuals who were to form the opposition.

> The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. . . . It is important and right that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges.[14]

This was a program that Booker T. Washington felt would be acceptable both to the South and to the North. It was a program that a statesman might make to reach understanding with the white South. In fact, even Dr. Dubois, at the time, ''hoped the South would respond with equal generosity.''[15] But the response was not with cooperation, but with Jim Crow legislation more vicious than before. Washington's refusal to campaign in an all-out fight against these disabilities, and his concentration upon urging the Negro to acquire property, led DuBois, in 1903, to write a vigorous criticism of the older leader's policy and program.

> One hesitates to criticize a life which, beginning with so little, has done so much. And yet the time has come when one may speak in all sincerity and utter courtesy of the mistakes and shortcomings of Mr. Washington's career, as well as of his triumphs, without being thought captious or envious, and without forgetting that it is easier to do ill than well in the world.[16]

Although it is impossible to pinpoint just when the opposition to the policies of Mr. Washington first appeared, it is possible to sample the views expressed by the press and, a little later, by a few individuals who articulated the aspirations of the leading elements of the Negro people.

[13]Booker T. Washington, *The Future of the American Negro* (Boston, 1899), p. 176.

[14]Washington, *Up From Slavery, op. cit.*, pp. 223-224.

[15]Mathews, *op. cit.*, p. 278.

[16]DuBois, *Souls of Black Folk, op. cit.*, p. 44.

As might be expected, the Southern press almost unanimously approved the Atlanta speech. The *Atlanta Constitution* called it the "hit of the day," and added that it was the "most remarkable address delivered by a colored man in America." The *New Orleans Picayune* said: "The Rev. Booker T. Washington . . . a prominent and sensible man, had given a most temperate address." The *Charleston News and Courier* called him "one of the great men of the South" while the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* said that his speech evoked much applause and pleased both white and black.[17]

In the North, the *New Haven Evening Register* approved the speech and quoted the statement that no race that had anything to contribute to the markets of the world would be long ostracized. The *Phila. North American* commented favorably and then declared that Washington had said that proceeding along industrial lines, the Negro would surely conquer prejudice and arrive at that political equality for which so many wished as the *summum bonum* of life. In Chicago, the *Tribune* merely noted that Washington was one of the great men of the South[18] while James Creelman of the *New York World* observed that at the end of the speech, "most of the Negroes in the audience were crying, perhaps without knowing just why."[19]

In view of the almost prophetic quality of Mr. Creelman's observation, it is not too surprising that, one month later, the first hint of opposition appeared in the *Detroit Tribune.* Openly criticizing the compromise, the paper derisively said: "That latest Tennessee lynching should be exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition as a fine specimen of one of the staple products of the South."[20]

Five months after the Atlanta speech, on February 22, 1896, John Hope, President of Atlanta University, in one of the earliest individual allusions to Mr. Washington's address, vigorously stated:

[17] *The Atlantic Constitution, The New Orleans Picayune, The Charleston News and Courier, the Memphis Commercial Appeal:* all for Sept. 19, 1895.

[18] *The New Haven Evening Register,* Sept. 19, 1895; *Phila. North American,* Sept. 20, 1895; *Chicago Tribune,* Sept. 19, 1895.

[19] Washington, *Up From Slavery, op. cit.,* p. 241.

[20] *Detroit Tribune,* Oct. 6, 1895.

I regard it as cowardly and dishonest for any of our colored men to tell white people and colored people that we are not struggling for equality. . . . Now catch your breath, for . . . I am going to say we demand social equality. In this republic, we shall be less than freemen if we have a whit less than that which thrift, education and honor afford other freemen. If equality, political, economic and social is the boon of other men in this great country of ours, then equality, political, economic and social is what we demand. . . . Come, let us possess this land. . . . Let your discontent break mountains high against the wall of prejudice, and swamp it to the very foundation. Then we shall not have to plead for justice nor on bended knee crave mercy; for we shall be men.[21]

While Booker T. Washington's leadership of the 10,000,000 American Negroes was generally conceded, it did not go undisputed. And of the many voices that were raised, none was more effective than that of William E. Burghardt DuBois, a free Negro, born in Massachusetts and educated at Fisk, Harvard and Berlin.[22]

Though some Negro papers, in the period after the Atlanta speech, condemned the proposition with the white South, W. E. B. DuBois was one who wrote to the *New York Age* suggesting that here might be the basis of a real settlement between whites and blacks in the South. The suggestion, however, was premised on the assumption that the South would open to the Negroes the doors of economic opportunity and the Negroes would cooperate with the South in political sympathy. But this offer was frustrated by the fact that between 1895 and 1903 "the whole South disfranchised its Negro voters . . . and passed a series of Jim Crow laws which made the Negro citizen a subordinate caste."[23]

In 1901, the opposition to the policies of Booker Washington became vocal with the emergence of The *Boston Guardian,* edited by George Forbes, Amherst, 1895, and Monroe Trotter, Harvard, 1895. Trotter, a very brilliant scholar, was a man obsessed with an idea, the idea that, as citizens, colored people deserve the same opportunities as whites, and these equal

[21]Herbert Aptheker, *Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States* (New York, 1951), p. 759.

[22]C. V. Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 367.

[23]W. E. B. DuBois, *Dusk of Dawn* (New York 1940), p. 55.

rights could be "secured only by persistent manly agitation, untempered by compromise."[24]

Since their main purpose for establishing the *Guardian* was to give Trotter and Forbes the means to fight the leadership of Booker T. Washington, they directed their criticism at his "toleration of political and civil discrimination and his emphasis on industrial education as opposed to higher academic education."[25] Determined to confront the Negro leader, they made an attempt early in July, 1903, in Louisville, but met with an example only of their opponent's power. At their next opportunity, on July 30, 1903, in Boston's A.M.E. church, Trotter and his friends precipitated the "Boston Riot" by shouting out questions to Washington. In the ensuing confusion, part of the crowd panicked, the police were called and Trotter, his sister Maude and two others were arrested. It goes without saying that large numbers of people of both races were shocked at this first, open expression by Negroes of opposition to their leader.

Although Dr. DuBois "did not always agree with Trotter," he did feel strongly that sending Trotter to jail was a mistake. As he put it, "to treat as a crime that which was at worst mistaken judgment was an outrange."[26]

It was also at this time that Dr. DuBois, for the first time, crystallized, formulated and verbalized the opposition of the Negro intellectual to the Washington policy that represented "the old attitude of adjustment and submission . . . [and the practical acceptance of] the alleged inferiority of the Negro races" in his brilliant essay, "Of Mr. Booker T. Washington and Others," that appeared in 1903.[27] Inasmuch as DuBois admitted the position of Washington as the "new leader" and though he went out of his way to praise the older man's contributions to the Negro, nevertheless, he found it necessary to point out that Mr. Washington was "essentially the leader not of one race, but of two—a compromise between the South, the North and the Negro." In words that were the essence of

[24]C. W. Puttkammer and R. Worthy, "William Monroe Trotter," *Journal of Negro History*, XLIII (Oct. 1958), pp. 298-316 *passim*.

[25]*Ibid.*, p. 300.

[26]DuBois, *Dusk of Dawn, op. cit.*, p. 87.

[27]DuBois, *Souls of Black Folk op. cit.*, pp. 41-59 *passim*.

clarity and yet never forgetting that he was criticizing the leader of his people, Dr. DuBois continued:

> There is among educated and thoughtful colored men in all parts of the land a feeling of deep regret, sorrow and apprehension at the wide currency of ascendancy which some of Mr. Washington's theories have gained . . . [and] the hushing of the criticism of honest opponents is a dangerous thing. . . . Mr. Washington asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things, first, political power; second, insistence on civil rights; third, higher education of Negro youth, and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South.[28]

To this, Dr. DuBois asked: What has been the return? And he gave this answer.

1. The disfranchisement of the Negro;
2. the legal creation of a distinct status of civil inferiority for the Negro;
3. the steady withdrawal of aid from institutions for the higher training of the Negro.[29]

As a result of the paradox created by Mr. Washington's position, he became the subject of the criticism of two classes of Negro Americans; namely, that group reflecting revolt and revenge—and the other group that had thus far said little aloud. And thus it was, as a member of this priorly silent, yet articulate class, that W. E. B. DuBois insisted

> that the way to truth and right lies in straightforward honesty . . . in praising those of the South who do well and criticizing uncompromisingly those who do ill. . . . [for] the black men of America have a duty to perform . . . to oppose a part of the work of their greatest leader. . . . So far as [he] apologizes for injustice . . . does not rightly value the privilege and duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions, and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds . . . we must unceasingly and firmly oppose them. By every civilized and peaceful method, we must strive for the rights which the world accords to men clinging . . . to these great words which the sons of the Fathers would fain forget: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."[30]

DuBois's essay appeared in 1903. Two years later, from

[28] *Ibid.*, pp. 45, 51.
[29] *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51.
[30] *Ibid.*, pp. 52-59 *passim*.

Atlanta, he issued a call "to those of like mind, demanding aggressive action." The ensuing conference organized the "Niagara Movement" and demanded for the Negro "every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil and social."[31] It was also in this era that the so-called "Tuskegee Machine" was attacked and a colored New York pastor, the Rev. Charles Morris, said, I believe Booker T. Washington's heart is right, but

> in fawning, cringing and groveling before the white man he has cost his race their rights and that twenty years hence, as he looks back and sees the harm his course has done his race, he will be brokenhearted over it.[32]

The mass of evidence that has been weighed seems to damn the Negro's greatest leader since Douglass. In 1947, Dr. Dubois, when queried by Basil Mathews, said he had not modified his judgment on Washington in the intervening years. And yet, today, there is a small body of opinion that Booker T. Washington was a "master politician on the race question . . . appeared to be an appeaser [and] did his great work under that protective cloak."[33] It is further offered that Washington's own correspondence reveals extensive efforts against segregation and disfranchisement.[34]

Nevertheless, when all is said and done, the opposition position can be summarized in these cogent words uttered by John Hope: "What Washington did for the Negro was useful when he did it. He helped to produce tolerance for the Negro, but at too great a price."[35]

In August of 1908, within half a mile of Lincoln's home and within two miles of his final resting place (and only a few months before the hundredth anniversary of his birth), a race riot occurred in Springfield, Illinois, in which several Negroes were lynched. The Springfield riots shocked the sensibilities of many, among whom was William English Walling, a noted

[31] C. V. Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 368.

[32] Mathews, *op. cit.*, p. 283.

[33] *Ibid.*, quoting Roy Wilkins in 1944.

[34] See the Francis J. Garrison Papers in the Schomburg Library, New York, especially letters to T. T. Fortune Nov. 10, 1899, and to Garrison, Feb. 27, Mar. 11, 1900.

[35] Mathews, *op. cit.*, p. 295, quoting John Hope.

white writer, who went to Springfield and wrote an article on "The Race War in the North."

> Either the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and of Lovejoy, must be revived and we must come to treat the Negroes on a plane of absolute political and social equality of Vardaman and Tillman will soon have transferred the Race War to the North. . . . Yet who realizes the seriousness of the situation and what large body and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their aid?[36]

To Walling's impassioned and earnest plea there was an answer. And in 1908 Mary White Ovington, Walling and Dr. Henry Moskowitz decided to call a conference for Lincoln's next birthday, in 1909, for which Oswald Garrison Villard wrote the words of the appeal:

> We call upon all believers in democracy to join in a National conference for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty.[37]

It was in this way and at this conference that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came into being. It was in May, 1910, that the new organization got off the ground—with Moorefield Storey as president, William Walling as chairman of the executive committee and W. E. B. DuBois as director of publicity and research. And it was in November, 1910, that the first issue of the *Crisis* appeared.

In the first issue, after clearly enunciating the object of the publication, "to set forth those facts and arguments which show the danger of race prejudice, particularly as manifested today toward [the] colored people,"[38] a paragraph in small print inconspicuously presaged the attitude of the magazine toward Mr. Washington.

> Mr. Booker T. Washington while in Europe received much social attention. In an interview in the Morning Post he said that the race problem in the South is becoming more and more reasuring. On landing in America, Mr. Washington announced that the Negroes in the United States were better off than the poor classes in Europe.[39]

One month later, in the second issue, this straight-faced reporting of the ideas of Washington was followed up with:

[36] John Hope Franklin, *From Slavery to Freedom* (New York 1956), p. 438 quoting Walling.

[37] *Ibid.*, p. 438 quoting Villard.

[38] The *Crisis*, vol. 1, no. 1 (Nov. 1910), p. 10.

[39] *Ibid.*, p. 5.

Mr. B. T. Washington (the London Nation comments) recently gave us a glowing picture of the progress, industrial, intellectual and moral made by his colored fellow-citizens in the United States during recent years. His policy "Let politics alone and acquire efficiency," is, however, repudiated by a strong body of educated opinion in America, which finds expression in a remarkable letter published this week in Paris. . . . Among the signatories . . . we find the names of many of the most influential teachers and professional men among the colored people.[40]

Though Booker T. Washington's influence remained quite strong right up until his death in 1915, it was apparent that the tide of adverse opinion had grown more and more pervasive. In fact, it can be said that by the end of World War I, the Washington leadership had already begun to lose its influence. The decline, some have advanced, resulted from objective conditions changing in the relation of the Negro to the American community. Even if he had lived longer, however, it appears that his hegemony would have declined.[41]

On the death of Washington, in 1915, in an era encompassing the political defeat of both Roosevelt and Taft (which in turn deprived Mr. Washington of his political influence), the Tuskegee Machine gradually ceased to function and returned to its natural place as a center of education; and W. E. B. DuBois wrote as follows:

The death of Mr. Washington marks an epoch in the history of America. He was the greatest Negro leader since Frederick Douglass. . . . Of the good that he accomplished there can be no doubt. . . . On the other hand, there can be no doubt of [his] mistakes and shortcomings: he never adequately grasped the growing bond of politics and industry; he did not understand the deeper foundations of human training, and his basis of better understanding between white and black was founded on caste. . . . We may generously . . . lay on the grave . . . testimony of our thankfulness for his undoubted help. . . . On the other hand, in stern justice, we must lay on the soul of this man a heavy responsibility for the consummation of Negro disfranchisement, the decline of the Negro college and public school, and the firmer establishment of color caste in this land.[42]

It has been said that Washington insisted on duty, spoke only what he thought the world should hear and was actuated

[40]The *Crisis*, vol. 1, no. 2 (Dec. 1910), p. 15, quoting the London *Nation*.

[41]E. Franklin Frazier, *The Negro in the United States* (New York 1957, rev. edition), pp. 526-7.

[42]DuBois, *Dusk of Dawn, op. cit.*, pp. 241-244.

by prudence.[43] The words are harsh—very few are strong enough to say, and believe: "For every right, with all thy might."[44] Yet, perhaps, all could agree with Frederick Douglass who, in the year before his death, said:

> Could I be heard by this great nation, I would call to mind the sublime and glorious truths with which, at its birth, it saluted . . . a listening world. . . . Its voice, then . . . announced the advent of a nation based upon human brotherhood and the self-evident truths of liberty and equality. . . . Put away your race prejudice. Banish the idea. . . . Recognize the fact that the rights of the humblest citizens are as worthy . . . as are those of the highest and your problem will be solved, and . . . based upon the eternal principles of truth, justice and humanity, with no class having cause for complaint or grievance, your Republic will stand and flourish forever.[45]

DANIEL WALDEN

City College, N. Y. 632 E 11TH ST NEW YORK 9

[43]Kelly Miller, *Race Adjustment* (New York 1910), pp. 19-21.

[44]This was the motto of Trotter and Forbes' *Boston Guardian*.

[45]F. Douglass, "The Lesson of the Hour," a pamphlet, 1894, cited in Philip Foner, *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass* (New York 1955), IX, p. 523.

MISS JOAN WALLERSTEIN
225 WEST 106 STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

February 22, 1960

My Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am a high school student. I was assigned to do a special report about China today and the communes. My mother and I heard you speak, with your wife, about China and your trip on Station WBAI.

I was wondering if, if you have a free moment in your busy schedule, you might be able to send me some information, and some of your personal observations about China.

40-9-06

You see, our history class was given these assignments a week ago to be due, completed, on March 4th.

I would appreciate any aid that you might be able to give me.

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

Joan Wallerstein
student (sophomore)
of George Washington
High School

March 14, 1960

Miss Joan Wallerstein
225 West 106 Street
New York 25, New York

My dear Miss Wallerstein:

Your letter of February 22 found us on the way to the West Indies and we did not return until March 10th so it is now too late to serve you. I wish we could have helped.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

MISS JOAN WALLERSTEIN
225 WEST 106 STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

March 15, 1960

40-9-75

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley Graham:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 14. I deeply appreciate your interest.

I became so interested in Communist China as a result of my research in reference to the Chinese communes that I decided to do my World History term paper on the more broad subject of Communist China. As it is very difficult to obtain up-to-date, objective material about the subject, I was wondering if you might still be able to find time to send me some material. It would help me if you could send me some of your personal impressions of the country and the feelings of the Chinese people (whom you spoke to) about living under the system such as is prevalant in China today. I would also appreciate it if you could give the names of some reliable reference material that I might find useful in preparing this report . Would you be able to send me the text of your discussion of a few weeks ago on Station WBAI?

MISS JOAN WALLERSTEIN
225 WEST 106 STREET
NEW YORK 25, NEW YORK

JE-6-04

Thank you both for your time and interest. I appreciate it more that you can imagine.

My mother asked me to tell you that she has the book "The Souls Of Black Folk" in which you autographed "August thirty first, Nineteen twelve -- before lunch." She thought that you might be interested in such a piece of information.

I hope that your trip to the West Indies was a pleasant one.

Very sincerely yours

Joan Wallerstein

Joan Wallerstein

April 6, 1960

Miss Joan Wallerstein
225 West 106 Street
New York 25, New York

40-9-22

My dear Miss Wallerstein:

For information on China I would advise you to subscribe for the PEKING REVIEW, a weekly magazine which has a great deal of information. You can subscribe by writing to Guosi Shudian, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China.

Also in the NEW WORLD REVIEW, 54 W. 15 Street, published monthly, you will find articles often on China. The present number, April, 1960 has an article by Anna Louise Strong.

Very sincerely yours,

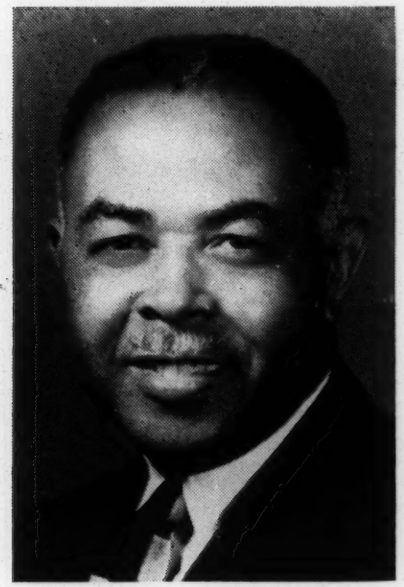
W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[illegible]

THE TEACHER*
by

To W. E. B. Du Bois, Destinguished Scholar, Author, Teacher, World Citizen



Samuel E. Warren

To
Dr & Mrs W. E. Du Bois
in recognition of
Many years of Challenging
Contributions
and the meaningful Messages

*From "The Teacher and Other Poems" by Samuel E. Warren, on sale at his residence 2510 Barbee, Houston, Texas and ~~at Book Stores at $1.25~~. during our Social Science meeting at Johnson C. Smith University April 1, 1960 SEWarren

12-6-04

Who
Or What is a teacher?
Fool or fraud, philosopher or preacher?
Is he a dreamer, poring over the past?
Or a schemer, dealing in children's futures?
Or a craftsman whose materials were cast
From the moulds of Nature
And whose tools are spirit and faith?
'Tis hard to say--but harder not to know,
Who or what a teacher is.

If you are one,
Or had the good fortune but one great teacher to know,
You remember him or her with heart aglow--
Be that teacher
Father or Mother, Sister or Brother, Stranger or Neighbor.
Do you remember the words and deeds and spirit
As this teacher planted his or her hopes and fears,
faith and love
And fed your urge to learn, to do and
To be?

What will you call him who led out your inner powers
And helped you see and understand the little things--
the great things?
Call him Prophet for he perceived your future better than
you could do!
Call him Preacher, as he prepared you for a heaven of
countless tomorrows.
Call him Scientist,
As he dissected tiny leaf or elongated worm
And helped you to discover immutable laws and principles.
Call him Social Scientist,
For he helped you explore others in relation to you.
Call him Artist,
Because he mixed clays of crass humanity into imperishable
personality!

Call him Pioneer,
As he dared to blaze trails where human feet never trod!
Call him Builder, for
He was forever spanning rivers with bridges,
Decking rivers with ports,
Converting caves into homes or palaces,
Arbors into temples and schools,
Mean money marts into cultural processes,
And the raucous babble of hungry hordes
Into spiritual strivings and meaningful prayers!
Call him Reformer,
For he sacrificed self in trying
To change acceptance of warped and warping environment
Into cooperative planning and adaptation for individual
and social betterment!
Call him Moulder of the social graces, of worthier tastes,
of noble attitudes!
Call him Creator
Of intellectual understanding
And transmitter of unquestioned dignity.
Know him for integrity, for quiet courage, for unassailable
Character!
Call him Master,
For did he not develop
What was and is
Into what ought to be?
Did he not dedicate himself
To work with God and man by doing some simple task each
day?
Did he not consecrate himself
To help each one achieve--equality, goodness, greatness,
nobility?
Whoever did that in his best way was and is a teacher
To me!

PRICE: 25 CENTS

W

January 8, 1960

Mr. John M. Weatherwax
737 N. Edgemont Street
Los Angeles, 29, California

410-9-04

My dear Mr. Weatherwax:

I shall be glad to review Mrs. Bass' book if you will send it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

WEBD/r

[Weber Toys]

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[WEST AFRICA STUDENTS UNION]

To the Secretary-General,
West African Students' Union,
1, South Villas,
Camden Square, London, N.W.1

Please include my name in your list as one of the regular subscribers to your quarterly magazine.

I enclose cheque or postal orders Nos.....for your next two issues.

Name.....

Address.....

Wheeler, Hotel Ukraine, Moscow, USSR [WHEELER]

Sept. 22, 1960

Dear friends,

The editors of the magazine "Foreign Literature" asked if I would review the second volume of "Mansart" and I'm asking Aptheker to air mail a copy to Prague. This is just a "contrac" to make sure he got the request.

I went to "Ukraine Story" with Louise Patterson last night and will visit Ralph Parker and the Pittmans today. Otherwise simmering down from restful, very Russian trip on a steamer down the Volga. Such a thrill. In Kazan the girls got in the hands of a Tatar patriot at the University and almost missed the boat!

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31, Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, USA

АВИАПОЧТА США

AIR MAIL

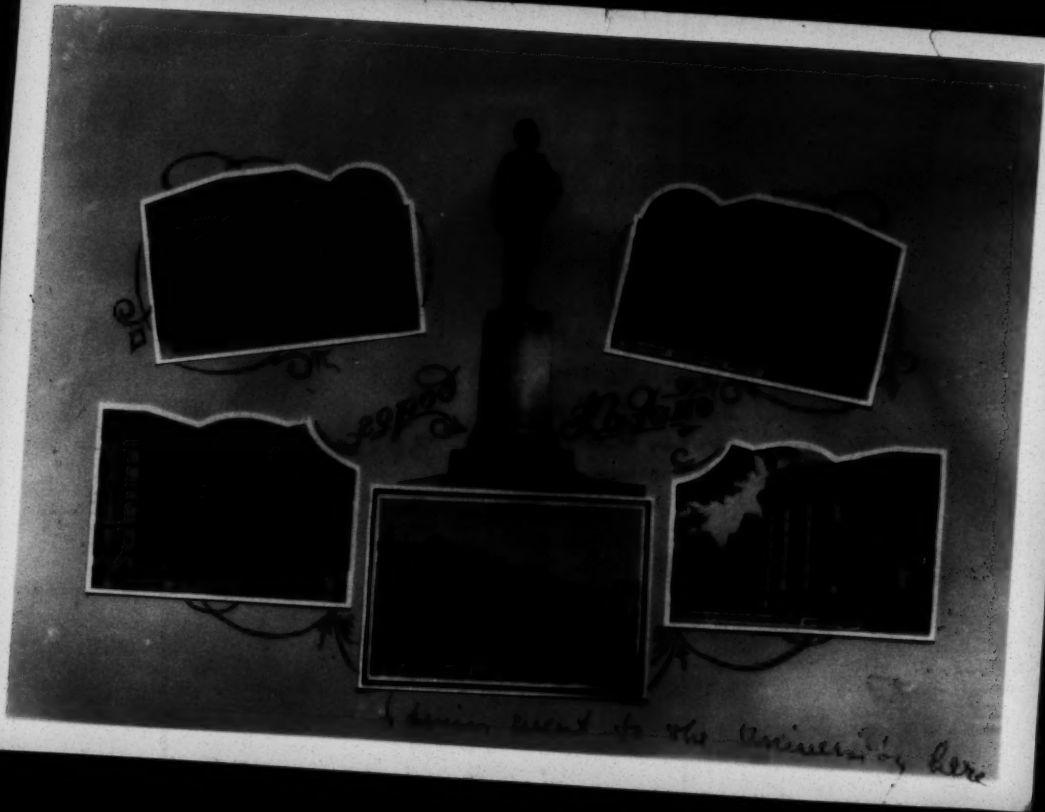
40-Sa-15

Казань, (монтаж)

Работа арт. инв. «Фотохудожник». Татпромсовета. Редактор З. Гатаулин. ПФ 04237. 4-V-60 г. Зак. № 2501. Тир. 10 000. Цена 70 коп. Комбинат печати им. Камиля Якуба.

We wanted them to see everything! Love from George, too.

Eleanor



31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 24, 1960

Sir Mortimer Wheeler
British Academy
Burlington Gardens W 1.
London, England

Sir:

I am venturing to bring to your attention a plan which I have for an "Encyclopedia Africana".

You will find my biography in "Who's Who".

I trust I can hope for a word of advice from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-99

[Who's Who]

S. AFRICA: 12. Church St. Cape Town and 25, Bosman Arcade, Bosman Building, Johannesburg
EIRE: 49 Upper O'Connell St. Dublin
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40/9/24

Dear Sir/Madam,

READY SOON: THE NEW UP-TO-DATE
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Now is the time to order your copy of the new 1960 edition of "Who's Who".

The most comprehensive reference book of its kind published, the 1960 "Who's Who" contains over 3,300 pages with approximately 30,000 biographies of distinguished men and women in every walk of life. It includes addresses, dates of birth, details of careers, hobbies, clubs, publications and a wealth of other often-referred-to information. In this new up-to-date edition, every entry has been submitted for revision, resulting in many hundreds of important alterations. The price is £6.10s (postage free).

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Yours faithfully,
W. & G. FOYLE LTD.

W. A Foyle

Managing Director.

P.S. We shall be pleased to accept the return of your 1959 edition, for which we allow £2 for copies in good condition, until two months after the publication of the 1960 edition. If you wish to dispose of your copy, please send it to the above address marked for the attention of the Mail Order Department.

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.....

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.....

[WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA]

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

EDITORIAL OFFICES

MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING
CHICAGO-11 ILLINOIS U S A

1898 - Our Seventh Decade - 1960

Dear Marquis Biographee:

You are - as is every "Who's Who in America" biographee - automatically listed in our other standard biographical dictionaries, whenever location or vocation so suggests ...

> the one currently in compilation is the new Eighth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST.

The reasons for this "dual listing" are given in detail in the enclosure entitled "The Whys and Wherefores of Listing 'Who's Who' Biographees in the Other Marquis Biographical Dictionaries."

39-46-17

This enclosure also explains why our editors not only utilize this necessary relisting as a convenient opportunity for "Who's Who" biographees to make available of-the-moment changes or corrections, but also to place on record - and, if they so desire, permanently in print - significant additional data which obviously could not be published continuously in "Who's Who" itself, whereas it is usually possible to carry such data in the appropriate regional volume.

> When a "Who's Who" biographee desires - and so requests - to have an appropriately detailed biography ... of the type referred to above ... of record in print for all time, we will gladly cooperate additionally ... with the worthwhile objectives noted in the enclosure in mind ... by taking compilative steps which will assure ultimate transfer of this more detailed sketch, instead of the necessarily more condensed last-published "Who's Who" listing, to a volume of "Who Was Who" in the Marquis Library of Continuous American Biography, which reaches back to Civil War days.

I should also point out that, due to the need of space for supplying reference centers with as great a number as possible of listings of uniquely regional reference interest, though not necessarily of the national interest requisite for listing in "Who's Who in America," the full sketches of "Who's Who" biographees not supplying supplementary data, and in particular the sketches of those not replying at all to requests for such data, will in most cases NOT be included in the body of the regional volumes, but rather these biographees will be listed by name only - preceded by an asterisk to indicate full data is available in "Who's Who" - in a special index.

Our editors ... being in full agreement with the expert advice mentioned in the enclosure on making of record for all time personal data in connection with the obvious familial and successorial factors cited on the last page of this letter ... are therefore glad indeed to cooperate with "Who's Who" biographees in expanding our biographical files - now, as the information in the enclosure suggests, probably the most extensive in the country - and the printed record of soundly selected American biography available in libraries.

* * *

As a convenient means for noting data corrections or changes for the editors' attention, we send proofs of the last-published "Who's Who" sketches affected, when preparing new editions of the regional and the functional dictionaries.

That I am now doing in respect to your "Who's Who" sketch and the new Eighth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST, now in compilation, as you are, according to our records, located within the latter's regional scope (the Eastern and Northeastern States), or significantly otherwise identified with it.

Simply jot down any changes, corrections, or essential additions beside the enclosed proof and mail it to our editors, as promptly as is convenient, in the accompanying no-postage-required envelope.

> While, if you desire ... in view of the purposes I have mentioned ... to make permanently of record in print a more detailed biography than is appropriate under the current general reference requirements to which the scope of "Who's Who" is limited, use Sections 1 through 4 as provided on the enclosed Data Sheet for the additional information (attaching a separate sheet to it if need be), and return it to me.

* * *

I take it it goes without saying

> - for we naturally wish all "Who's Who" biographees to have every advantage or priority we can legitimately offer in respect to any of our publications -

that we will be glad to service any bookings for WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST made by you at the same pre-publication subscription preferentials extended to its non-"Who's Who" biographees in reciprocation for their helpfulness in supplying original data.

> The enclosed preferential subscription form is, in fact, the one they are sent, after thus assisting

our editors, and you are welcome to use it to book WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST, (containing either the data corrections or changes you now send, or the more detailed biography for permanent inclusion in the Marquis Library of Continuous American Biography).

The press run for the new WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST is necessarily limited, as closely as practicable, to subscriptions in hand before publication, and known requirements of reference centers.

Therefore, using the enclosed Eastern biographees' form assures delivery - since it automatically provides inclusion in the press run - quite aside from affording a considerable dollars-and-cents advantage.

For giving the editors the cooperation this letter requests, our thanks. "In Records That Defy the Tooth of Time" (see last page) will, I nope, suggest justification for asking it on the score of real mutuality of interest between you and them.

Sincerely yours,

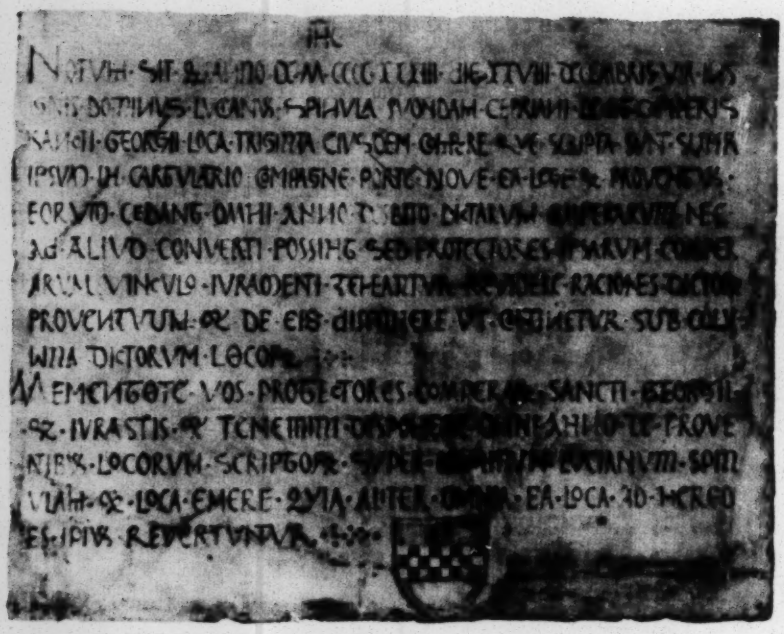
Jackson Martindell

Jackson Martindell
Publisher

WE/PA

Four Enclosures

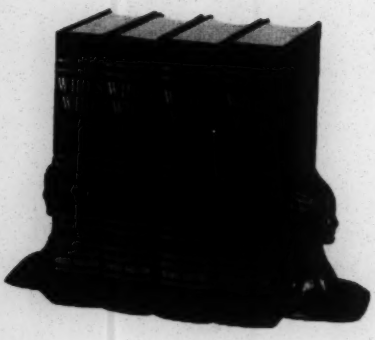
In records that defy the tooth of time. - EDWARD YOUNG



Until this and the nineteenth century, there were no adequate facilities for making soundly chosen biographical data permanently available for reference use. The life synopsis—on a marble slab—of Luciano Spinola reproduced to the left is, for example, intact after more than 500 years only because the room containing it happened to escape obliteration when the Banco San Giorgio in Genoa was bombed during World War II.

Today, using their carefully tested selective standards and the modern improvements in reproduction methods, Marquis editors continuously carry forward—from the Civil War period—a balanced coverage of the essential biographical data of Americans they have rated, under realistic criteria, as in fact noteworthy. And a significant percentage of this capably selected store of life records becomes permanently available in print, shelved in many widely dispersed libraries.

The cost is not inconsiderable—it now approximates half a million dollars annually—and under present conditions is increasing abnormally. Yet this burden is obviously justified by the unique reference source made available for all time to the biographer, the historian, and the researcher; while the expense is entirely nominal to the individual biographee who voluntarily elects to participate, because of the overall worth of the objective or on the score of the many personal successoral considerations attaching to perpetuating a biographical record "against the tooth of time"—or both.



Marquis biographical dictionaries provide a national store of biographical data recording the life records of American men and women which is unprecedented not only in point of scope, but as well because its value to reference-users, researchers, historians and biographers is unique by reason of the fact that without exception those included in it have been *selected under Marquis' thoroughly tested standards for reflecting comparative subjectivity to reference interest on meritorious scores.*

June 20, 1960

Editor
Who's Who in America
Marquis Publications Building
Chicago 11, Illinois

Sir:

May I call your attention to the enclosed clipping taken from the National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York, issue of June 20, 1960, page five.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

40/9/61

From
DOXEY A. WILKERSON
##########

Box 464 - Cooper Station
93 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York
June 23, 1960

42-14-127

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Warm congratulations from Yolanda and me on the receipt of the Lenin Prize.

We hope that you and Shirley have a fine trip and a wonderful experience in Ghana.

Cordially,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

Dock Road, South Norwalk, Connecticut

[1960]
3/10

40-9-69

Dear Dr DuBois -

Anita and I are lately back from Southern Mexico. At Jalapa, near Veracruz, is a handsome new museum, featuring six or eight giant stone heads lately hauled out of the jungle, weighing 10 to 15 tons, beautifully carved. There is as yet no authoritative theory about them, but they are supposed to date between 1000 B.C. and 200 AD - definitely pre-Maya. The intriguing thing is that the features are unmistakably negroid, utterly unlike any American Indians we know of.

We immediately thought we must have your opinion on them. The director of the museum, (a full blooded Indian) who brought the heads out, is convinced they are African types. But did the Africans beat

Columbus by a millenium or two? —

We tried to ~~reach~~ reach you yesterday when we were in New York, but had no luck. - Would you be kind enough to tell us if and when you would be able to look at our pictures and photographs. — It's possible these heads are one of the most archeological revolutionary finds of the century.

Sincerely

Henry Willcox

March 14, 1960

Mr. Henry Willcox
Dock Road
South Norwalk, Connecticut

40-9-69

My dear Mr. Willcox:

I have your letter of March 10th received just as we returned from three weeks rest in the Virgin Islands.

I am much interested in your trip to Southern Mexico. In 1920 Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard, published three volumes on AFRICANS AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. The publishers were Innes and Sons, Philadelphia. Wiener was a sort of crank and his work received comparatively little attention, but it was really of tremendous importance and deserves attention. He pointed out innumerable proofs of African influences in America. He refers to Mexico. I think you will find the book in most college libraries and surely in the Yale University Library.

Shirley joins me in best regards to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
October 10, 1960

The Honorable Eric Williams
Governor of Trinidad
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

My dear Mr. Williams:

I am venturing to enclose a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana". I should like very much to have your advice and if you think well of it your cooperation.

I am writing also to Mr. William Arthur Lewis of Jamaica, and I wonder if you would give me the names of persons who have been interested in the history and culture of Africa and the influence of Africa in the Americas.

I trust I may hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-74

Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams

2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Tuesday

40-9-74

Dearest Papa -

I'm going back to work tomorrow. I think I'm strong enough now. Dr. Higgins said I was very sick but with strong heart & lungs it did not veer toward pneumonia. This is what happened in the case of the other teacher who had the same 36 hr. virus & died. Also one of my pupils who

caught the same virus developed pneumonia & died while I was still sick. Dr. Higgs was frightened as well as sick!

The people of Mesa Park really turned out to be stanch friends & they really stood by - taking turns for two days. I have some lovely flowers & cards. Irene came every day & Dorothy sat right by me for a full 36 hours. I lost a few pounds - Well try

to improve on this! Maybe a few more ever gradually come off!

Tomorrow I meet my new classes - 11th & 12th grades so wish me luck

I enclose the clipping for the "Herald" - Care you had to see it.

Love & Shirley - hold & be careful of this 36 hr. "bug"! It's horrible!

love, Yolande

P.S. Thanks so much for your calls - they helped a lot!

[Yolande Williams]

January 20, 1960

Dear Yolande,

41-18-215

The slippers are very comfortable indeed and exactly the right size. Thank you so much for them. Shirley also was delighted with the silver. We have already had two small dinner parties adorned with Stief silver.

I shall never understand your Baltimore way of spending. It is so different from the old Great Barrington method of pay as you go, but it seems to work and you understand it so all right.

Write us when you can. Shirley sends love.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-9-65

February 10, 1960

My dear Yolande,

We have just returned from a trip to Canada where I spoke at a great Peace Meeting with an audience of 2,000. It was especially interesting because three or four years ago when I tried to go to a Peace Meeting there they would not let us out at the airport and sent us back. This time I think they would have done the same thing, but people went to work and the result was we received a very cordial welcome.

I hope you are quite recovered and that you will be careful now not to overwork.

Shirley joins me in best love,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2201 Southern Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland

(Williams)

410-9-156

June 17, 1960

My dear Yolande,

We are finally getting our plans in order. First we are going to Washington to the Soviet Embassy June 23 and hope to see you there. Next on June 25 we leave at 9:30 p.m. for Czechoslovakia where we shall stay a week, then on June 30 we leave for Accra, Africa to take part in the ceremony of the inauguration of the new President of the Republic. We will probably be away until late August or September and, of course, we'll talk this over over the phone before I leave, but I thought I would put down the matter in detail so that you would know.

Our address here during our absence will be in care of our lawyer, Bernard Jaffe, 20 Vesey Street, New York. In Prague, in care of the Minister of Education and Culture and in Accra in care of President Nkrumah.

Shirley joins in love.

Yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

October 5, 1960

H.W. Wilson Company
950-72 University Avenue
New York 52, N.Y.

39-46-69

Gentlemen:

You published in 1946 a second edition revised and enlarged of the Encyclopedia of the Negro, Preparatory Volume. This was done for the Phelps Stokes Fund, Inc. of New York. Lately the project of such an encyclopedia has been revived and as the former Editor in Chief I want to distribute copies of this Preparatory Volume amongst various interested persons in various parts of the world.

Would you kindly let me know if you have copies on hand and at what price I could secure a dozen or more copies?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

(WINTERS)

Hampstead 4781

103 Frognal,
London N.W.3

Aug 2
1968

41-100-30

Dear my very beloved D.Bs

We were so pleased with your letter and delighted that you're going to be in London tho' its hard to wait another month and we feel slightly slighted to have all those other cities ahead of us. What a marvellous month it must have been in Ghana! I feel I'd like to devote the rest of my life to Afrida, specially the Congo now with its apparent desire to start from the ground up. Basil (Davidson) says they wouldn't even need to take over the Belgian industries or mines, all they'd need would be to tax ten times the present amount.- But what fascinating problems of administration and economics and govt it all raises. Steffens always said he'd like to go to some quite other culture - China he used to say, before it was this China - and talk to the students about what he'd learned muckraking and in general about the US - so as to see how it struck them. That might really teach us something about our effete culture.

And more and more we get fed up with our culture, plays and novels and life generally. Political life is so incredibly tedious here and I guess in the US too now except for what is happening in the South. There's so little really new going on with us. I LONG for those months in China - and I even like noodles.

Hampstead 4781

41-100-31

103 Frognal,
London N.W.3

Don and I are both writing our life stories because Angus wanted us to but golly what a chore. I have a feeling who can possibly be interested?- that's what Steffy said to me every day when he was writing the Autobiog. Anyway, I thought we'd better get right away from all this and so when an opportunity offered and the Barzmans wanted the house for nine months (from Sept 20) I said OK. So we shall be on the loose. Where would you go? Guinea? Ghana? India? Mexico? Cuba? Java? Congo? I hate being just a tourist. We ought to do a travel book on the emerging world in some form.

Anyway we'll talk about it.
Nkrumah doesn't want two able assistants?

Much love and a rividerci.

Ella.

Winters

[WISCONSIN, UNIV. OF] A

The Africa Union
651 University Avenue
Madison 5, Wisconsin
March 30, 1960

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Ct.
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

40-10-30

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

It was with great pleasure that we, members of the Africa Union at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, learned of the great news that you would be visiting our Campus on the weekend of April 9.

Every student of Africa and African affairs, no doubt, knows of your invaluable contribution to that great Continent of Africa. He must have read it also that you were the founder and architect of the Pan-African movement. Of this we are all very proud.

We, members of the Africa Union at the University of Wisconsin, feel very strongly that during your coming visit to Madison, we have the honor to meet you, and have a few minutes of informal discussion with you.

We hope you will be able to fit

this last minute request of ours into your already busy schedule during that weekend.

Very truly yours,
for The Africa Union
John Kwame Adadevoh
(Secretary)

40-10-31

April 6, 1960

Mr. John Kwame Adadevoh
The Africa Union
651 University Avenue
Madison 6, Wisconsin

40-10-32

My dear Mr. Adadevoh:

I regret to say that it will be impossible in the limited time during which I shall be in Wisconsin to arrange a meeting with the African students. I wish that I could.

I arrive for a dinner Friday night and speak Saturday. I must then return Sunday or Monday to New York. I hope you will realise that despite my wishes I have to be very careful in conserving my time and strength.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

[WNTA]

November 2, 1960

Channel 13
WNTA-TV
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

My wife, Shirley Graham, and myself witnessed the drama by Ernest Pendrell "Seven Times Monday" on Channel 13. We liked the play very much and we especially commend the acting of Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee.

This is to thank you for the opportunity of seeing it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

40-10-114

[Worker]

The Worker

CABLE ADDRESS DAIWORK NEW YORK • ORegon 9-9450

23 WEST 26 ST. • NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

February 2, 1960

08-6-04

Dr. W.B. DuBois
31 Grace Ct
Brooklyn 1 N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I wish to thank you on behalf of the staff of The Worker for accepting our invitation to address our Carnegie Hall meeting in celebration of Negro History Week and in observance of the 36th Anniversary of The Worker.

The particulars of the meeting are as follows :

1) Time and place: 8:00 P.M. Friday Feb. 19th, Carnegie Hall

2) Length of speaking time : 15 minutes.

3) I will pick you up at home and return you there after the meeting.

4) If there is any additional information you may wish from me, please ask Shirley to give me a call.

With warmest best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James Jackson

[worker]

The Worker

23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

GRADUATION EXERCISES

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1960.

was learned today.

Ku Klux Klan Plans School

MACON, Ga., Jan. 7 (AP)—A Ku Klu Klan-sponsored private school will be built in Atlanta, Lee Davidson, Grand Dragon of the Georgia Klan, said today.

Dear Friend;

One hundred years of racist propaganda has made our country a victim to the myths of white supremacy. Talk of a school of the Klan is a mockery of democracy.

In what other sections of the "free" world could so monstrous a thing take place save in that Germany seeking to return to anti-Semitism and the savagery of nazi terror that drenched a world in blood.

A school for white supremacy, a school to train Americans in the niceties of dehumanization is a national disgrace!

It's time to call a halt.

Time to outlaw the Klan and all the organizations of racist and religious terror.

Time to enforce the Constitution, the Desegregation Decision of the Supreme Court. Time to pass an anti-lynching bill.

Make the Attorney-General protect the Negro voter and his rights.

The fate of constitutional government and domestic peace hang in the balance of Negro rights.

It's time for action. Time to bring only those candidates to power who stand for equality of opportunity and human rights.

Sincerely,

William L. Patterson

General Manager

40/9/25

March 14, 1960

The WORKER
New York City

40-9-70

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with bill 10 copies of the issue of The WORKER which carried my Carnegie Hall speech.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

FEDERATION MONDIALE DE LA JEUNESSE DEMOCRATIQUE
WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ
FEDERACION MUNDIAL DE LA JUVENTUD DEMOCRATICA
世界民主青年聯盟

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40-9-286

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Ref. VP/mc

June 30th 1960

Dr. W.E. Du Bois
31 Grace Court - Brooklyn 2
New-York
U S A

Dear Sir,

Being aware of the interest you are taking in the activities and movements carried out for the cause of peace, we permit ourselves to inform you that an INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN's CAMP will be held from July 17th to August 6th 1960, in Altenhof, near Werbellinsee, in the German Democratic Republic.

This great international gathering, due to the initiative of the children's organizations, will be organized by the German Pioneer Organization "Ernst Thälmann", under the sponsorship of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. It will be held under the sign of peace and friendship between children of all countries.

The aims of the Camp are not only to impress upon the mind of children the ideas of peace and friendship, and to arouse in them lofty idea of solidarity, but also to establish relations, to facilitate the exchange of experiences between the various children and adolescent groups and organizations.

The Camp will be attended by children from over 30 countries from various continents. Its programme will be rich and varied: cultural and sports competitions, exhibitions, visit to a former nazi concentration camp, excursions, parades in national costumes, group meetings, etc.

We would like to invite you to visit this great international gathering. We should be very pleased to welcome you among the guests of honour of the Camp. Your presence among our young people will be of great importance to the aims of the Camp and to its success.

./.

However, if you will not be able to accept our invitation, we should like to request you to send a message to the young participants at the International Children's Camp - Pionierrepublik, Werbellinsee, D.D.R.

Your message will be highly appreciated by all of us who want children throughout the world to make friends with each other, to appreciate their country concerned whatever their race or coulour might be.

Looking forward to receiving your positive reply, please accept our most cordial greetings.

FEDERATION MONDIALE DE LA JEUNESSE DEMOCRATIQUE

For the Secretariat

Ilario Pierelli

President

UN-9-207

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Feb. 3, 1960

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DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
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OLA H. UPHAUS
Assistant to the Director
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Friends,

Each Wednesday - and Christmas Day - since December 14 I have seen Willard. It is impossible to tell you how much your letters, greetings, gifts, poems and prayers have meant to him during this new experience in life. He wishes he could answer each one personally. He has devised a country style post office with labeled space between the bars for each state and rests himself from writing (three articles have been published in a N.H. daily and he has the first chapter of what may be a book finished) by re-reading and drawing strength, courage and faith from your messages. He continues to feel very much a part of a world parish and both of us feel, difficult as this enforced separation is, that what he did was the right thing to do. A clear conscience is not bad companion.

New Hampshire imprisons his body but not his spirit. He feels more clearly than ever that World Fellowship must continue in the cause of justice and peace for all people everywhere. He misses being able to see the sky above, feel the wind on his face and the crunch of earth under his feet but he does manage to exercise in the limited available space. When his back bothers him he has an ostecpath come from Concord to give him a relaxing treatment. The difficult problem of food that agrees with him his been partially solved by friends and me who take fruit, cheese, nuts, honey, etc.

"Wednesday is our Sunday" he says and certainly it is the most important day for him because it is the day visitors are allowed from one to four. My spirits rise, too, when I arrive to find him laughing and in the midst of animated conversation with friends who have arrived ahead of me.

Under the direction of the Board of Trustees plans for the summer program - June 20, to Sept. 5 - in Conway are making pregress

The support of friends has sustained us during these six difficult years. To us it has been an affirmation of our trust in the Bill of Rights. It has been, and continues to be, expensive. There are still large bills for printing, office expenses, lawyers, etc. Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated. Contributions should be sent to World Fellowship, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.

Willard's address is: Dr. Willard Uphaus, Box 9, Boscawen, N.H.

Very Sincerely,

Ola H. Uphaus

Ola H. Uphaus

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

No. 3 (4th Year) 1 FEBRUARY 1960

DISARMAMENT – WAY TO STRENGTHEN PEACE AND ENSURE FRIENDSHIP AMONG PEOPLES

New cut in Soviet armed forces – by 1,200,000 men

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR met in the Kremlin on 14 and 15 January. The President of the Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov presented a report entitled: "Disarmament — way to Strengthen peace and ensure friendship among peoples."

After the debate the Supreme Soviet adopted an appeal to the Parliaments and Governments of all countries and a law, extracts of which are published below.

LAW ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME SOVIET

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having thoroughly studied the present international situation and made a comprehensive appraisal of all the circumstances deems it possible and expedient to carry out another substantial cut in the armed forces of the USSR.

In taking this decision the Supreme Soviet of the USSR proceeds from the fact that the great victories gained by the Soviet people in Communist construction have ensured an unprecedented rise in the might of our motherland and led to radical changes in the international situation. This situation is also being influenced more and more by the growth of the powerful socialist camp as a whole.

Under these conditions the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist camp, which meets with the understanding and support of all peaceloving forces throughout the world, has brought about a certain improvement in the international situation. For the first time in many years the tension in the relations between states belonging to different social systems has begun to relax. A major role in the slackening of this tension was played by the historic visit made by N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the United States of America and his talks with President Eisenhower.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based upon Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. Guided by this principle the Soviet state has, since its very inception, been consistently and persistently working for the preservation and strengthening of world peace. The most reliable and sure means of guaranteeing a stable peace and friendship between peoples and of delivering mankind forever from the disaster of sanguinary wars is universal and complete disarmament.

Striving to achieve this lofty goal the Soviet Government has put forward for the consideration of the United Nations a programme for universal and complete disarmament. This proposal made by the Soviet Government has won broad support from all the peoples of the world. The idea of universal and complete disarmament has been unanimously approved by the UN member states.

Tirelessly working for the alleviation of international tension the Soviet Union has many times taken the initiative with a view to putting an end to the arms race and embarking upon disarmament as early as possible. Moreover the Soviet Union has backed this initiative with practical measures and has carried out these measures unilaterally. The Soviet Union has liquidated its military bases on the territory of other states, has substantially cut its armed forces and its military expenditure, has once again discontinued tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons and has taken a decision not to resume them unless the Western powers resume nuclear weapon tests.

Desirous of making a further contribution to the securing of peace and to creating the most favourable conditions for agreement on universal and complete disarmament, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

Article 1. To carry out another substantial reduction in the strength of the armed forces of the USSR, namely by 1,200,000.

Article 2. In this connection to disband a corresponding number of units, formations, officers training schools in the Soviet Army and Navy, and correspondingly to cut arma-

(Continued on page 2)

Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace meets in Rome

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace met in Rome on 23 and 24 January to discuss the most urgent problems of the struggle for peace.

The next issue of the Bulletin will inform readers of the work of this important meeting.

Appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the Parliaments and Governments of all Countries

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has decided to appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world on an exceptionally important question, touching on the interests of all mankind.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided to carry out another substantial cut in the armed forces of the USSR without waiting for a disarmament agreement on an international scale. We have adopted a Law on reducing these forces by yet another third, namely by 1,200,000 men. The armaments of the Army and Navy will be reduced and military expenditure will be cut.

When the Law, which we adopted today, is put into operation, the ranks of our Army and Navy will number 2,423,000 men.

We wish to remind you that in 1956, during the discussions on the disarmament problem, the United States, Great Britain and France provided in their proposals for the Soviet Union and the United States a level of 2,500,000 men, and that the Soviet Government accepted their proposals, proceeding, of course, from the fact that this would be the first disarmament step. But as soon as the Soviet Union accepted this figure, those who proposed it rejected it themselves.

Three years have since passed, without any agreement being achieved with the Western powers. The question now is what to do next. Our Government, which has on several occasions already cut our armed forces and military budgets unilaterally, has decided to take another bold and noble step: to effect without any further delay another appreciable cut in its armed forces.

Adopting the Law on Another Substantial Cut in the Soviet Armed Forces, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR proceeded from a realistic evaluation of the international situation which is now arising. In fact, the tension in the relations between states has considerably relaxed. The prospects for strengthening peace have essentially improved.

The undoubted truth that the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems is a historic fact and a vital necessity arising out of the present stage in the development of human society is becoming ever more firmly rooted in the conscience of the nations and in the minds of politicians and statesmen.

Meetings and contacts between leading statesmen are becoming an effective method for easing tension and solving the most complex international problems. The visit of N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to the United States and his talks with President Dwight Eisenhower have turned a new page in international relations—that of peaceful negotiations for the settlement of outstanding international issues—the heritage of World War II—or which have arisen in the years of the armaments race and the cold war.

The only possible way of solving controversial issues is that of negotiations. Such is one of the main conclusions recognised and fixed in the joint Soviet-American Communique of September 27, 1959. The atmosphere of sincerity, the straightforward and frank exposition of their respective attitudes, a constructive approach to mutual interests, which characterised the talks between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, set an example which should be followed if there is a real wish to attain a radical improvement in the international situation.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the hope that an equally constructive approach will be displayed at the forthcoming conference of heads of government, the convocation of which has finally been agreed upon.

The nations expect this conference on the highest level to lead to new positive changes in international relations, to promote the solution of the disarmament problem.

In its Appeal of October 31, 1959, to All Parliaments of the World, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR called on parliaments and members of parliament in all countries to take advantage of the present favourable international situation and to do all possible to free the nations from the terrible scourge of the armaments race and to open up to all mankind the path to lasting peace.

Adopting the Law on Another Substantial Cut in the Soviet Armed Forces, we express the hope that the parliaments and governments of other states will, in their turn, embark on a similar path.

It is time to pass from disarmament talks to its practical implementation. Only then will it become possible to carry out the great task, for which the delegates of all countries unanimously voted at the recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, at which the

(Continued on page 3)

World Council of Peace Tenth Anniversary Medal Handed to Premier Khrushchov

On January 15 a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee consisting of A. E. Korneichuk, member of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace; N. S. Tikhonov, President of the Soviet Peace Committee and member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace; I. G. Ehrenburg, member of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace; M. I. Kotov, member of the World Council of Peace and Executive Secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee, and B. N. Ponomarev, a public figure, handed to N. S. Khrushchov the anniversary medal of the World Council of Peace.

In handing over the medal, A. E. Korneichuk, speaking on behalf of all peace champions, warmly thanked N. S. Khrushchov for his immense, outstanding contribution to strengthening world peace.

Mr. Khrushchov, on receiving the medal, requested that his cordial thanks for the great honour paid him be transmitted to the World Council of Peace and the Soviet Peace Committee. He wished all peace workers further great success in their tireless work to consolidate peace and win the great aim of total, all-round disarmament for the happiness and prosperity of all peoples.

Soviet Peace Committee letter to Premier Khrushchov

Dear Nikita Serguevich,

On the tenth anniversary of the World Peace Movement the World Council of Peace instituted silver medals and diplomas which are awarded to active peace fighters in all countries.

The World Council of Peace also asked the Soviet Peace Committee to award these medals to representatives of public opinion.

We therefore ask you, Nikita Sergeyevich, kindly to accept the World Council of Peace medal and diploma because you are the most outstanding and tireless fighter for peace in the world.

With respectful greetings,

For the Soviet Peace Committee
A. Korneichuk, N. Tikhonov, I. Ehrenburg,
W. Wassilievska, M. Kotov.

LAW ADOPTED BY THE SUPREME SOVIET

(Continued from page 1)

ments, and also to reduce the Soviet Union's expenditure on military needs under the state budget of the USSR.

Article 3. To instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

a) To take all necessary measures for the implementation of articles 1 and 2 of the present Law, to define the actual period for effecting the reduction of the armed forces of the USSR and to ensure employment in the national economy for the men and of Acers demobilised from the Army and Navy.

b) To maintain the country's defence capacity at a proper level by preserving the necessary armed forces of the USSR and armaments until an international agreement on universal and complete disarmament is achieved.

In adopting this Law the Supreme Soviet of the USSR hopes that the new cut in the Soviet armed forces will serve as an encouraging example for other states, particularly for those which possess the greatest military might. This would make it easier to reach agreement on universal and complete disarmament.

Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace urges President Eisenhower to reconsider his position on nuclear tests

A letter from the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace to President Eisenhower was made public in London on 16 January last. The letter deals with President Eisenhower's statement of 29 December in which he announced that the United States considered itself free to resume nuclear tests. Below is the text of this letter, followed by the list of signatories:

Dear Mr. President,

After the notable contribution you have made during the past year towards a relaxation of international tension, culminating in a definite arrangement for a meeting of the heads of states on 16 May, it was with the greatest regret that we received the news of your statement of 29 December on the subject of nuclear weapons tests.

We feel that, whatever points of difference on methods of inspection remain unresolved, the statement that the American Government considers itself free to resume nuclear weapons testing cannot but prejudice the success of both the conference on the cessation of nuclear testing and the meeting of the disarmament committee which is to begin in March.

You must know already, from the reactions of public opinion throughout the world, how widely felt this disappointment is, and how a great proportion of mankind, who had hoped to find that the world was set on the path to peace and disarmament, feel themselves threatened once more with the danger of renewed testing and the prospects of an indefinite arms race.

The difficulties you allude to in your statement are, we submit, more political than technical. Given goodwill and mutual trust, they could be removed by negotiations, which, even if protracted, are far better than the previous state of absolutely uncontrolled nuclear weapons testing.

We would urge you very strongly to reconsider your statement, and at least to modify it by a pledge that the United States will not resume such testing before the meeting of the heads of state, where we hope it will be possible to end for ever the threat of nuclear warfare.

Professor Bernal (Great Britain), Mrs. Eugenie Cotton (France), Mr. Velio Spano (Italy), Mrs. Isabelle Blume (Belgium), Reverend James Endicott (Canada), Mr. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie (France), Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (India), Pandit Sunderlal (India), Professor Friedrich (German Democratic Republic), Mr. Laurent Casanova (France), Mr. Antoine Tabet (Lebanon), Mr. Fernando Targetti (Italy), Mr. Alberto T. Casella (Argentina), Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg (USSR), Mr. Alexander Korneichuk (USSR), Professor Infeld (Poland), Mr. Yoshitaro Hirano (Japan) and Mr. Setiadi (Indonesia). Mr. Domingos Velasco (Brazil)

Appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the Parliaments and Governments of all Countries

(Continued from page 2)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Government, outlined a plan for universal and complete disarmament.

Never before in the history of mankind have the armaments race and the war psychosis been as dangerous as they are today, when armies equipped with the most terrible means of extermination face each other. Under these conditions the unreasonable acts and the malicious schemes of individual statesmen may lead to the world being flung into the abyss of war catastrophe.

Modern arms are boundless in their devastating power and range of action. The explosion of only one hydrogen bomb can wipe off the earth the major centres of the world civilisation. Only a few hydrogen bombs are needed to destroy entire states. And the quantity of stored atomic and hydrogen bombs is growing continuously.

Because of the continued arms race masses of people are unable to indulge in peaceful labour, they serve in the forces or are engaged in the manufacture of means of destruction. The flower of human society—millions of workers, engineers, scientists, talented and industrious people, whose creative mind and energy could achieve so much for the good of the peoples—are now wasting their efforts in the creation of ever more horrible lethal weapons. The more means are used for the arms race, the more guns, tanks, rockets and other types of weapons are produced—the greater is the taxation burden borne by the nations. An end of the arms race would make it possible to allocate important additional means for housing, the medical services and education, for raising the incomes of working people and aiding economically underdeveloped countries.

The implementation of the great programme of universal and complete disarmament advanced by the Soviet Union would make it possible to use tremendous material and intellectual resources for the creation of a life worthy of man.

In the last four years the armed forces of the USSR were unilaterally cut by a total of 2,140,000 men, and now we are cutting them by another 1,200,000.

In these years the Soviet Union has fully withdrawn its forces from the Rumanian People's Republic, considerably cut its armed forces on the territories of the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic and liquidated its military bases on the territories of other states.

The Soviet Union systematically, from year to year, cuts budgetary allocations for defence. The share of these appropriations for 1960 constitutes but 12.9 per cent of gross expenditures of the state USSR budget as against 19.9 per cent in 1955.

We firmly believe that the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Law on Another Substantial Cut in the Soviet Armed Forces will be a major contribution to further improving the international situation.

Now that negotiations between states will be conducted on universal and complete disarmament, the practical deeds of states in the field of unilateral disarmament conducive to an atmosphere of confidence and the success of the forthcoming negotiations, acquire particular significance. Such steps are all the more necessary since, in spite of the easing of international tension that has been achieved, there are still forces in the world which are trying to prevent an end to the cold war, hateful to the peoples, and the arms race.

Western Germany is being rearmed and equipped with atomic weapons and rockets, an action fraught with serious danger for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. In a number of countries open calls for the long ago bankrupt positions-of-strength policy are still heard.

All this makes it necessary that those who sincerely wish to free the peoples from the horrors of another war should not relax their efforts for reaching agreement on disarmament. A great deal can be done in this respect by parliaments. It is their duty and obligation to the peoples to use every opportunity to promote the termination of the arms race and the solution of the disarmament problem.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the hope that the new unilateral cut in the armed forces of the Soviet Union will serve as an example to other countries particularly those which possess the greatest military power.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR calls on parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to respond to the new peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union and in their turn to undertake practical steps towards reducing the existing armed forces, delivering the peoples of their countries from the armaments burden and ridding mankind of the menace of war and safeguarding world peace.

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics.

ONE MILLION PEOPLE endorse Stockholm Appeal in Finland

(by a special correspondent)

Helsinki. January: On 8 January the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Veino Sukselainen, received a deputation from the Finnish Peace Movement which informed him of the results of the campaign to make known the 2nd Appeal from Stockholm. This campaign lasted from 1 September to 6 December.

Governor Vaino Meltti led the deputation which included Mr. Vilho Makela, secretary of the Federation of Small Peasants, and Mrs. Mirjam Vire-Tuominen, secretary of the Peace Movement.

These are the results the deputation communicated to the Prime Minister: the Stockholm Appeal was endorsed at 3,225 meetings of 759,910 people; in addition it was individually endorsed by 198,679 people. Indeed nearly a million people gave their approval to the 2nd Appeal in Finland, and these figures will be communicated to the heads of the great powers, to the United Nations and to the governments of countries bordering the Baltic.

The campaign for the 2nd Appeal from Stockholm ended in Helsinki on 6 December. (The report of this campaign must be speedy because a new one has already been started on the problem of disarmament.) On 6 December, anniversary of Finnish independence, a national fête took place. More than one thousand people were present, delegates from all parts of the country bringing with them the signatures they had collected, and peace couriers who had traversed the country from one meeting to another to get the Appeal endorsed. Also present were representatives of national peace committees.

Professor Iversen, in his opening speech, dealt with disarmament and national independence, stressing the importance of the Soviet Government's proposals for general and total disarmament. After recalling that in 1917 the Soviet Government was the first to recognise the independence of Finland, he assured his audience that friendly relations with the Soviet Union are the best guarantee for Finland's independence.

Professor Victor Chkhikvadze, Secretary of the World Council of Peace, spoke about the disarmament campaign, the different obstacles aimed at hindering the realisation of disarmament and said that it was absolutely necessary to achieve united work by all peace forces to win this aim. The WCP representative thanked the President of the Republic and the Finnish Government for their positive attitude to peace work, which had made it possible to hold several international peace conferences in Finland.

Peace workers were also honoured at this fête. Professor Chkhikvadze awarded the tenth anniversary Gold Medal to Pastor Armas Tolsa for his great contribution to the unification of all peace forces. Professor Iversen awarded silver medals to three active peace workers, Mrs. Hilma Halonen, Mrs. Edit Ranta and Mr. Vaino Hytonen.

The audience adopted a letter to be sent to the governments of the Baltic countries asking them to strengthen their cooperation for peace, and messages of greetings were also sent to the Soviet and Swedish Peace Committees.

* * *

The signature collection campaign in Finland for the First Stockholm Appeal made the Peace Movement a really mass organisation. When the campaign for the 2nd Appeal started the situation was of course very different which made the activity easier. The thorough explanatory work carried out over the years and demonstrated by fact has been very effective among growing circles and, for example, no direct objections came out in discussions on banning nuclear weapons.

In September, in the atmosphere of international detente, many people were beginning to believe that it was no longer so necessary to make a big effort to maintain peace. It had therefore to be explained that it was precisely the action of the peoples which had led to the relaxation of international tension and negotiations and that it was absolutely necessary that this action continue to achieve decisive results.

Mass action is the very foundation of the Peace Movement. Its enemies are doing all they can to minimise the importance of this; that is why they always recommend a passive attitude to the problem of peace. Alleging that Finland, a small country, has no importance on the international scale, they are condemning a positive stand on major international questions such as the danger of nuclear weapons and the arms drive. In this campaign the Peace Movement fought to get Finland to take an active part in the struggle for peace, at the same time fighting for equal rights for all countries and for democratic rights for the people. Further, those who are demanding a passive attitude to peace had a different attitude to the militarist and anti-peace activity which has increased in the different period, especially in relation to the demonstrations to commemorate the winter war, thus strengthening war propaganda and anti-Soviet feeling.

* * *

During the three-month campaign, broad discussions were carried out on peace questions. It should be pointed out that no party political organisations signed the Appeal apart from the Popular-Democratic Party—the attacks on the Peace Movement and cooperation are still bearing fruit—but many mass organisations with members holding different political viewpoints supported it. And many members of political parties took part in local meetings which unanimously supported the Appeal. Indeed, cooperation with different circles, so essential for the Movement, increased during this campaign, above all on a local scale. It should also be said that the party political press wrote very little against the campaign. It seems to have wanted to create a wall of silence in order to minimise the campaigns effects.

The Appeal to which signatures were collected was based on the two points of the Stockholm Appeal with the addition of one special point in relation to the Baltic Sea. Although in general the signatories accepted all three points there were some differences. The first point was clear to everybody but that on atom-free zones aroused wide discussion. What importance can an atom-free zone have when rockets can reach all parts of the world? What is the importance of a zone of peace for the Baltic area? And a whole series of explanations were necessary to show the value of partial or local measures for a relaxation of international tension, which also led up to insisting that Finland take an active part in the policy of peace.

The Soviet Government's proposals for general and total disarmament played a very important part in the campaign. Some signatories, such as the Helsinki Union of Christian Workers, took pleasure in stressing that the points of the Stockholm Appeal tend towards the same goal: general and total disarmament.

On the anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, an exhibition was put on in collaboration with the Polish Peace Committee. It showed the grave danger caused by the revival of militarism in Federal Germany and stressed the urgency of a peaceful solution of the German problem.

An important subject discussed throughout the whole three months was that of peaceful coexistence and good relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. A statement made by the President of the Republic, Mr. Hurho Kekkonen—"The strengthening of good relations between Finland and the USSR is a particularly important task for peace in our country"—was added to the Appeal.

It is clear that such a national campaign requires widespread preparation. Two different organisations did the main work: the Peace Movement and the Organisation to Support Peace Worker, the body in charge of economic help; district committees contacted peace groups in the areas. The fruit of all this preparatory work was the formation of 86 local committees to lead the campaign in the various areas and the 120 peace couriers who, while collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, also collected signatures to a message to be sent to a peace committee of a particular country. This method of work considerably strengthened the spirit of friendship between peoples. On 6 December, 120 messages to peace committees in all continents were handed in and will be given to them at forthcoming World Council meetings.

The main job of the Finnish Peace Movement now is to strengthen and broaden its contacts and its relations with other forces both in Finland and in other countries and to undertake a new and still more extensive campaign on the question of disarmament.

All India Peace Council Session

The last issue of the Bulletin published an account of the Ahmedabad session of the All India Peace Council. A number of documents were adopted at the meeting, some of which are printed, in full or in part, below and on page 11. It was also decided to organise a country-wide campaign to defend India's peaceful foreign policy based on the principles of Panch Shila and to win a peaceful solution of the differences existing between China and India.

Meetings were organised in many towns of a number of provinces at which leaders of the Indian Peace Movement took the floor. A meeting of active workers in the New Delhi Peace Committee, with Mrs. Jessie Street of Australia as guest, devoted its discussion to the Ahmedabad session.

Among the other activities of the All-India Peace Council were a New Delhi ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Bulgarian poet Nicola Vaptzarov, and the visit of a delegation of cultural personalities from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Indian Movement is also making active preparations to receive M. K. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expected in New Delhi on 20 January.

Message to the World Council of Peace

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council meeting at Ahmedabad send its affectionate greetings and good wishes to the World Council of Peace, to all its members, to its Presidential Committee, its Bureau and Secretariat. It expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the Chairman of the Presidential Committee for his warm and inspiring message.

The ten years of the World Council of Peace have been ten years of service to humanity, unparalleled in its effect on the peoples and governments of all lands. The activities of the World Council of Peace have inspired the birth of many great international and national organisations, which also work for the same ends to bring the peoples into mass action for peace, national independence, disarmament and international cooperation.

In Asia and Africa, the World Council of Peace commands the affection of millions, particularly for its consistent and continuous support to the struggle of all peoples of the two continents against colonialism and imperialism. The World Council of Peace has won Indian hearts particularly because through its national committees even in Portugal itself and in all the countries of the NATO, it has campaigned vigorously for the cause of Goa's freedom. The World Council of Peace is specially dear to our hearts for its unceasing activity against colonialism and racialism, against foreign interference, against military pacts and for the great principles of peace in framing which Prime Minister Nehru played a memorable part—the principles of Panch Shila and Bandung.

In honouring the World Council of Peace today, we remember its beloved Founder President, the late Professor Joliot-Curie, who died last year, sacrificing his life to the cause of science and peace. A life long friend of India, a personal friend of Shri Nehru, Joliot-Curie's memory will always live as the architect of the great movement, the honour of belonging to which is ours. May the memory of Joliot-Curie ever inspire us in our work.

The All India Peace Council places itself wholeheartedly at the service of the World Council of Peace and the Chairman of its Presidential Committee, Professor J. D. Bernal, the worthy successor of Professor Joliot-Curie, for all that it can do in the cause of world peace.

Solidarity of the Chinese people with the Japanese people's struggle

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity have sent the following joint message to the Japanese National Peace Committee, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan and, through them, to the Japanese National Council against the Revision of the Japan-US "Security Treaty."

"Having scored major successes in their ninth united action, the Japanese people are taking their tenth national-wide united action to defeat the aggressive plots of the US-Japanese reaction. This will demonstrate, in a more forceful manner, the Japanese people's will and determination against the revival of militarism and the Japan-US military alliance. Your struggle has won universal acclaim and support among the people of Asia and the world in general. The Chinese people once again congratulate the Japanese people in the progress of their just struggle and wish them new and greater success in the forthcoming tenth united action.

"The Nobusuke Kishi group of Japan, in defiance of the opposition by the Japanese people and the broad masses in Asia and Africa, is intensifying its repression and persecution of the Japanese people's just movement against the "Security Treaty" with the United States, and has bluntly declared that Kishi himself will go to the United States next January to conclude this treaty of aggressive military alliance which betrays the Japanese national interests and takes China, the Soviet Union and the people of Asia in general as the enemy. At the same time, US imperialism is backing up Nobusuke Kishi even more unscrupulously and the US government has blusteringly declared that the Japan-US "Security Treaty" is of "extraordinary importance" to the United States. This lays bare still more clearly the scheme of collaboration between the US and Japanese reaction. It also clearly shows the current sinister designs of the United States behind the mask of peace. This vicious move on the part of the US-Japanese reaction not only threatens the interests and security of the broad masses of Japanese people, but also seriously menaces peace in the Far East and the world. It, therefore, will inevitably meet with still stronger opposition by the Japanese people, the Asian people and all those who oppose aggression and cherish peace in the world.

"Us imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese people and it is their common task to fight the accelerated revival of Japanese militarism by the US-Japanese reaction and safeguard peace in the Far East and the world. The Chinese people will always stand side by side with the Japanese people and struggle together with them in their just fight for a just cause. We are confident that the Japanese people, steeled in their struggle, will become even more united and will fight on courageously and untiringly, smashing all obstructions and sabotage by US-Japanese reaction. The ultimate victory belongs to the Japanese people.

RESOLUTIONS

Disarmament

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council welcomes the proposals for general and complete disarmament put forward by Prime Minister Khrushchov. It further welcomes the fact that the Joint Soviet-American resolution on disarmament was co-sponsored by all other member countries of the UNO and adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly.

The All India Peace Council calls upon the people of India to act in unison with the rest of the peoples of the world for achieving an early agreement on disarmament proposals.

The All India Peace Council considers that this disarmament plan, when fully implemented, will not only remove the scourge of devastating war from the life of mankind, but also open out a new era of peace, prosperity and happiness hitherto undreamt of.

Summit Conference

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council notes with great satisfaction the brightening prospects for a Summit Conference and the recent improvement in international relations. The new trend in international relations, which is a result of the force of public opinion asserted through an unceasing campaign for a Summit meeting, followed by exchanges of visits between non-governmental and governmental leaders, reached, after the successful visit of Prime Minister Khrushchov to the USA and the signing of the Eisenhower-Khrushchov joint communique, a height unsurpassed before.

The success of the Eisenhower-Khrushchov meetings led to the belief that a Summit conference could be held latest by the end of this year. But the forces, still working against relaxation of international tension and always opposed to a Summit meeting, have already succeeded in getting the Conference delayed further. This underlines the urgency of shedding any complacency and of redoubling popular activity by all peace forces of the world, demanding an early meeting between the heads of the Big Powers.

The Council places on record its warm appreciation of the part played by the Government and the people of India in helping to bring about the present relaxation of tension and in winning support for the demand for a Summit Conference. The Council appeals to the Government of India and to all sections of our people to continue to exert their powerful influence to help bring about an early and successful Summit meeting, which may open up a new era of lasting peace.

Cooperation of Peace Forces

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council places on record its warm appreciation of the efforts for world

(Continued on page 11)

Judicial Aspects of the Düsseldorf Peace Trial

by H. Fieldhouse

The trial against representatives of the Peace Committee of the Federal German Republic, which has now been going for twelve weeks with some interruptions, is arousing growing public interest in many countries. In view of the fact that the trial will last some weeks yet the many messages of support sent to the accused and to the Düsseldorf court gain in importance.

The following article was sent to the Bulletin by the British legal expert H. Fieldhouse.

The trial now proceeding before the Fourth Chamber of the Landgericht in Dusseldorf, in which six of the leaders of the Peace Movement in Germany are accused of "endangering the State", is a remarkable one, deserving of very close attention from all lovers of peace and of civil liberty.

None of the accused persons has been shown to have done anything which would be punishable in any normal democratic country in any part of the world; but in the German Federal Republic, where already movements for a Referendum and for a National Front have been declared illegal, where the German Youth Movement and the Communist Party have suffered the same fate, and where even the Association of the Victims of Nazi Persecution is likely also to be forbidden, it is unhappily not surprising, however shocking, that these persons should find themselves in the dock.

The proceedings were started nearly eight years ago; the indictment was drawn up nearly a year ago; and the actual trial began on 11 November, 1959, just at a time when the world in general was beginning to feel that the Peace Movement was nearer to winning a real international detente than it had been for many years, and when any action in a Western European country against the peace movement was out of step with the march of progress.

It is plain that the object of the West German Government is not merely to secure the conviction and punishment of the six accused, but also to make it impossible for anyone to continue working for peace in West Germany, and to make the Peace Movement there in substance illegal.

The formal accusations are four in number:

1) that the accused have aided, as ringleaders the efforts of an association whose objects or activities are directed against the Constitutional Order;

2) that the accused have taken a leading part in a combination whose objects were to be kept secret from the government;

3) that the accused founded, or took part as ringleaders in, an association whose objects or activities were directed to the commission of criminal offences;

4) that the accused, in committing the offences alleged in the second and third charges, were intending thereby to do away with or undermine certain "constitutional principles" set out in the Criminal Code.

A substantial number of witnesses have been heard, and the accused themselves—as they are entitled to do have made a number of statements. Many more witnesses are probably still to be heard.

Judging as objectively as possible, it is fair to say of the four charges:

1) that there is no evidence that the objects or activities of the "association" mentioned in the first charge —plainly the Westdeutsches Friedenskomitee, renamed in 1956 the Friedenskomitee der Bundesrepublik Deutschland—were or are directed against the Constitutional Order of the Republic; that there is a good deal of evidence to the opposite effect; and that in any case it is not easy to see how work for peace could be *against* the constitutional order of a country whose Constitution emphasises the need to work for peace and for international understanding;

2) that there is no evidence that the "combination" mentioned in the second charge—plainly again the Westdeutsches Friedenskomitee—had any objects to be kept secret, or intended or attempted to keep any of its objects secret, from the government; but that there is a good deal of evidence that it did nothing of the sort;

3) that there is no evidence that the objects or activities of the association are or have been directed to the commission of criminal offences; but that there is a good deal of evidence to the opposite effect;

4) that there seems to be so little relation between the subject matters of the second and third charges and the constitutional principles in question that it has not so far been possible to discover the object of the prosecution in adding this fourth charge.

Thus, on the facts of the case, the charges on the face of them seems to have no substance, and the observer is driven to examine whether there are some facts or matters, not at first sight obvious, which are alleged by the prosecution to constitute in some indirect way some evidence that the offences alleged have actually been committed. If one studies attentively the questions put to the witnesses, one finds that the following allegations of this are apparently, made, presumably in support of the accusations:—

1) that the Westdeutsche Friedenskomitee was to some extent and in some way under Communist influence or control;

2) that it was to some extent provided with finance from sources outside West Germany, and in particular from the German Democratic Republic;

3) that it received orders and instructions as to what it should say and to from the same sources;

4) that both the Committee and a weekly journal called *Die Stimme des Friedens*, which is alleged but not proved to have been its central organ, have pursued a line of persistent and indiscriminate hostile criticism of the present (Adenauer) government of Western Germany;

5) that the accused were in some fashion conspiring to apply to Western Germany the social and political system of the German Democratic Republic.

As far as the hearing has gone, it may be fairly said of these charges:

1) that the balance of the evidence is very heavily against the allegations of Communist influence or control;

2) that the balance of the evidence is very heavily against the allegations of finance from outside; and, moreover, that mere financing from outside would surely not of itself constitute any evidence in support of any of the accusations made in the Indictment;

3) that the balance of the evidence is very heavily against the story that any orders and instructions were given, as distinct from such things as the resolutions and recommendations of the World Council of Peace, regularly and openly distributed;

4) that the hostile criticisms of the Committee and of the *Stimme des Friedens* have been shown to be neither persistent nor indiscriminate, but on the contrary to have been confined to the dangerous foreign policy of the Adenauer government, and thus to fall well within the constitutional rights of West German citizens to criticise their government of the day.

Much has still to come in this case, which is expected to last until the latter part of February; but what has been written above should suffice to alert opinion in the World Peace Movement and outside it to the danger to the peace of the world of such a trial, and to lead peacelovers in all countries to continue to protest against such a trial brought before a court.

جرى في دسلدورف بالمانيا الغربية محاكمات لعدد من قانونية لفريق من العاملين في حركة السلام . والتهمة الموجهة الى هؤلاء هي الانضمام الى « جمعية في مرخص بها ». والذين تجري محاكمتهم هم ادينهوبرث منيز، اروين ايكرت ، والتر ديهل ، وجميع هؤلاء اعضاء في مجلس السلام العالمي . وبينهم ايضا جوهانس اوبرهوف ، في عام ١٩٥٩ دولرات غوستاف نيالين ، ايريك كومبالبا ، وهم اعضاء في مجلس السلام الوطني بالمانيا الغربية . ويبدو في الصورة محامي الدفاع د. ن. برت يحيي اروين ايكرت – الثاني من اليسار – في قاعة المحاكمة .

This photo of the Düsseldorf trial showing Mr. D. N. Pritt, QC, shaking hands with Mr. Eckert was published in the Lebanese paper "Al Akhbar"

International Institute for Peace Questionnaire

The International Institute for Peace reports that it has received a large number of replies to the questionnaire it sent out to many leading figures and organisations in the Federal German Republic in connection with the trial at present going on in Düsseldorf against leading members of the Federal Republic Peace Committee.

The questionnaire asks for replies to the following questions:

1) Have you see anything in the press of the Federal German Republic on the trial of 7 representatives of the Federal Republic Peace Committee? If so, where?
2) Do you think that the public should be informed about such trials?
3) What in your opinion are the reasons for this trial and the lack of of information on it?

The International Institute for Peace states that the replies contain very interesting statements on the trial and that the overwhelming majority, indeed practically all, express the opinion that the public should be informed in great detail about such trials. To judge from the answers to the first question, this has not so far been the case with this trial against representatives of the Federal Republic Peace Movement.

Support for Düsseldorf accused

In Australia and New Zealand

On 21 December a very widely representative deputation initiated by the Australian Peace Council expressed their protest at the trial of leading peace workers in Federal Germany to the German Consul in Melbourne, requesting him to forward their views to his Government and to the Court. These views were expressed in a statement signed by the members of the delegation. Two days later Mr. Gordon Bryant, Member of the House of Representatives, led a deputation from his electorate to the Consul protesting about the trial. On both occasions the Consul promised to convey the messages to his Government and the court. A hundred copies of an air mail letter of protest have been sent to the court at Düsseldorf.

This indignation, expressed by such widely representative groups in Australia, is reflected in New Zealand too, where the Peace Council in a letter to the German Envoy in Wellington stated: "If the activities of these people have been in line with those of supporters of similar movements in other parts of the world, then they have been advocating no more than the policies that seem now to be advocated by the governments of leading countries—relaxation of international tension, cessation of nuclear weapons tests and steps towards general disarmament under agreed systems of inspection and control, and the settlement of differences by patient negotiation. We find it hard to believe that such activities are a danger to any state..."

In Iraq

The Iraqi Peace Movement has mobilised the Iraqi people on a wide scale to protest against the proceedings taken against German Federal Republic peace workers. Under the growing pressure of public opinion, the German Federal Republic ambassador in Baghdad published a communique declaring that the Peace Movement will not be banned in West Germany.

On 24 December, a campaign to protest against the Düsseldorf trial was launched by the Permanent Bureau of the Peace Movement. Petitions and deputations were sent to the Federal Republic Ambassador in Iraq including representatives of the Baghdad Peace Committee, of the Baghdad Fifth Electoral District, of the women of Kasimieh, of Diwanieh and so on. The Peace committees of Karsh, Shawaka, Bab-el-Seif, Karsh Shimali, Baakuba, Krimat and 279 secondary school girls sent telegrams and petitions to the West German authorities.

Widespread peace activity in Iraq

Mass organisations in Iraq are carrying out extensive activities for peace on a national level, in line with the Republic's active peace policy. Together with the Iraqi Peace Movement, the League for the Defence of Women's Rights, Peasant Organisations, trade unions, the Union of student, lawyers, engineers, doctors and many other organisations have included in their general activities a consistent struggle for peace.

> On 4 January Prime Minister Kassem received members of the Permanent Bureau of the Peace Movement, led by its General Secretary Aziz Sherif. On behalf of the Iraqi Peace Movement the deputation congratulated the General on his recovery. Premier Kassem, in his reply, stressed the peaceful policy of Iraq and the role the Iraqi Republic is playing in the maintenance of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

All patriotic forces in Iraq, hundreds of thousands of people, took part in an impressive demonstration in Baghdad on 6 January. Peace workers marched at the head of the procession, thus symbolising the support given by the Iraqi Republic and its Prime Minister, Abdel Karim Kassem, to the cause of peace. All the watchwords mentioned the struggle for peace. Hundreds of posters demanded: "Long live peace between the peoples of the world", "Long live Afro-Asian solidarity against imperialism and aggressive blocs", "Fraternal greetings to the struggling peoples of Algeria and Oman", "Long live General Kassem, peace fighter", "Down with the concentration of Iranian troops and provocations on the frontiers of Iraq", "Down with CENTO".

The League for the Defence of Women's Rights organised a Week of Struggle for Peace beginning on 21 December and in close cooperation with the Women's Committee of the Iraqi Peace Movement. Lectures were held in all parts of the country pointing out the importance of the struggle for peace and the role of the women in this campaign. Films were shown in Baghdad.

On 20 December Dr. Naziha Douleimi, Minister for Local Government, opened the Week with a lecture in the People's Hall in Baghdad on the theme: "Women's organisations and their role in the defence of world peace". The meeting opened with two minutes of silence in honour of the memory of Frederic Joliot-Curie and Abdel Karim Mashta, Peace Gold Medal Laureate and founder of the Iraqi Peace Movement.

The meeting closed with the adoption of a protest telegram to the UN against the nuclear tests in the Sahara.

On 29 December the Permanent Bureau published a statement on the concentration of troops and Iranian provocative activities going on on the frontiers of Iraq. After stressing that this is a part of CENTO's imperialist plans to destroy the bastion of peace, Iraq, the statement calls on the people to close their ranks around the government. Following this appeal, a wave of protest swept over the country: from 1019 Baghdad citizens, 114 members of the Union of Medical Professions, 123 Slimanyeh teachers, student's committees representing all the faculties (letters, veterinery medicine, law and commerce, pharmacy, sciences etc.); from the peace committees of Kelbala, Naamaniya, Shakrieh, Karsh, Diwanieh, and others, from peasants of Nasrieh, 130 oil workers, 184 civil servants from the Ministry of Education, the Democratic Youth organisation of Khankhine, 350 citizens of Sukel-Sheikh, 213 people from Duribl, and so on.

The United States attitude in the debate on Algeria at the last UN General Assembly meeting also aroused a wave of protest. The Permanent Bureau of the Peace Movement issued a statement censuring United States manoeuvres against the Arab peoples and in particular against the Algerian people and calling on the Iraqi people to make a strong protest against them. Lawyers office workers from the Board of Electricity, the General Union of Students and the Teachers' Union issued statements denouncing the United States attitude to the Algerian people.

A letter from Emil Zatopek

Hundreds of messages from all over the world have continued to reach the *Bulletin* expressing support of the peace workers accused at Düsseldorf. Following are extracts from a letter by the world-famous Czechoslovak athlete and peace worker Emil Zatopek, triple Olympic champion:

"From newspaper reports and the radio I have learned that three acquaintances of mine have been haled before the IVth criminal tribunal of the Provincial Court in Düsseldorf. They are Mrs. Heereth-Menge, Mr. Erwin Eckert and Mr. Walter Diehl. I know them from a number of sessions and congresses of the World Council of Peace in Vienna, Helsinki and Stockholm as sincere, honest people who above all bear the merit for the fact that, despite the bad experiences six years of Nazi occupation brought us, we Czechs once again began to believe in the possibility of a good and peaceful coexistence with the German nation... Now that my friends stand accused before the Düsseldorf court for openly working against nuclear weapons of annihilation and for peaceful coexistence with neighbouring countries even if they have a different social system, it is difficult to believe that the German Federal Republic is pursuing peaceful aims, as its constitution states.

"It seems absolutely fantastic to accuse people of revolutionary activity merely because they are for peace..."

The United States considers herself free to resume nuclear weapon tests

The last days of 1959 were marked by a serious event that strikes a new blow at the relaxation of international tension.

On 30 December President Eisenhower announced that the United States considers herself free to resume nuclear weapons tests and will continue her active programme of research, perfecting and testing of weapons in the laboratory.

The American Government's decision had the effect of a cold shower on public opinion and even on certain official circles.

Whereas Great Britain and the Soviet Union are maintaining their positions —the former that she will carry out no tests while the discussions are going on, and the latter that she has stopped tests for good unless the other members of the Nuclear Club resume theirs—the United States takes this stand. The US Government's attitude seems worthy of the most arctic period of the cold war.

And yet ... In the Camp David communique the US Government pledged itself to do its utmost to reach a constructive solution of the disarmament problem and had affirmed that all outstanding international issues should be settled not by the use of force but by peaceful methods and negotiations. So why continue the active programme of research and perfecting of nuclear weapons?

The UN General Assembly invited the nuclear powers to suspend their tests while the Geneva talks are going on and to make an increased effort to conclude an agreement on this at a very early date.

The Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of tests resumed its work a few days after President Eisenhower's declaration, the ten nation disarmament commission is to meet in March and the Summit Conference in May. The American Government's position seems calculated to bring back into fashion the old method of discussion with pistol on the table.

For more than a year there has been a de facto suspension of tests without any agreement or international control system. This invalidates the argument that one cannot trust the other fellow and corroborates Sir Michael Wright's observation that even an imperfect treaty is preferable to no treaty at all, and observation in tune with the statement of Professor Federov, head of the Soviet delegation at Geneva, that there is no serious reason for revising the recommendations of the 1958 experts' conference and that the question of control should not delay the signing of an agreement.

In fact, at a time when success has never been nearer, President Eisenhower's statement creates new traps on the eve of a series of important discussions.

Nuclear brinkmanship

The reaction of official circles and the public generally reflected the gravity of the decision.

The British Government does not seem to have reacted very warmly to Washington's new position. As soon as the decision became known a Foreign Office spokesman declared that the British Government considered the Geneva negotiations were still useful, and most of the British press was loud in its criticism of the American attitude.

On 31 December the Agence France Presse wrote that the news had caused concern in Geneva international circles where the work of the three-power conference was being closely followed, and that the stiffening in the American attitude seemed particularly inopportune there.

The general public was swift to react. In the United States itself many personalities have already protested by putting their names to a statement published by the National Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The statement opposes the US Government's delaying tactics and says that present technical possibilities make it possible to take reasonable basic measures for an inspection system. At the Council's request a number of scientists have prepared a report affirming that an agreement on stopping all nuclear tests accompanied by an appropriate system of control is technically quite possible.

Democratic Senator Humphrey, chairman of the Senate disarmament sub-committee, described the President's decision as nuclear brinkmanship.

Canon Collins heads London demonstration

In Great Britain several hundred people demonstrated in front of the American Embassy in London on 4 January. They were led by Canon John Collins, Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which had called for the demonstration. The British Peace Committee also called for mass activity on 12 January, including the sending of deputations, messages, telegrams and petitions to the American Embassy.

Appeal to Eisenhower by 58 leading British figures

Fifty-eight eminent British scientists, writers, artists and trade unionists have signed an appeal (to be sent by all who feel as they do) to President Eisenhower not to permit his country to be the first to resume nuclear tests. They include the vice-chairman of the TUC and John Horner, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union; actors Sir Michael Redgrave, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Dame Edith Evans, Mary Ure, Jill Balcan, Miles Malleson, George Devine and John Neville; writers John Braine, John Osborne, John Arlott, Cecil Day Lewis, Sir Compton Mackenzie, J. B. Priestley, E. M. Forster, Pamela Franlau, Doris Lessing and Christopher Hollis; eight Fellows of the Royal Society and two bishops; sculptors Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth; Composers Benjamin Britten and Michael Tippet and pianist Denis Mathews and other leading figures.

In Africa the general opinion is that the US government is not only acting counter to the relaxation of tension, but is also leaving the door open for the French government to carry out its tests in the Sahara. Developing this idea, the Moroccan newspaper *L'Avant-Garde* recalled at the beginning of January that the peoples cannot accept a peace maintained by arms, but only genuine peace through disarmament.

Volumes of protest in Canada

The US retreat on nuclear tests is a blow at the deepest desires of the general public. There is no need to recall the mass of activity that has taken place in almost all countries for the final stopping of tests. During a discussion at Toronto University recently the Canadian Minister for External Affairs said that his ministry had received nine volumes of letters, petitions and protests, while the Prime Minister's office had received six. The Canadian Peace Congress was happy to note that this was largely the result of its activity. Many of the leaves of these volumes are advertisements inserted by the Congress or local peace committees in the newspapers and cut out and sent in by readers. The film on the Aldermaston March has been shown at 200 meetings, while thousands of copies of Professor Linus Pauling's speech at the Hiroshima Conference have been distributed. At Toronto University a petition was signed by 650 professors and 2,500 students, and handed to Prime Minister Diefenbaker who talked with their representatives for nearly an hour And all these actions demand the final stopping of nuclear tests and ask the French Government to give up its plans.

7 FEBRUARY IN PARIS

National meeting of aga

by D

Radiol

The struggle against weapons of mass destruction, which has always been an elementary problem of ethics, has in the past few years taken on a new aspect: that of being a question of life or death for hundreds of thousands, perhaps even millions of people, who are the innocent and arbitrarily chosen victims of nuclear tests.

This immediate human aspect of the problem could not leave indifferent those who by profession and vocation have set themselves the supreme aim of saving human lives.

* * *

Last July on the initiative of the Cochin Hospital in Paris several hundred doctors and medical staff workers of the Paris area met to examine together the part they could play in informing the people and in the struggle against nuclear hazards.

Since then, with justified feeling being aroused by the French Government decision to explode an A-bomb in the Sahara, the Peace Movement has held all sorts of meet-

In the Netherlands and Lebanon

In Lebanon, where a signature campaign is going on against the Sahara tests, 1,700 students of different nationalities at the American University in Beirut sent a telegram to the UN Secretary-General.

In the Netherlands 900 people have asked the government to press the nuclear powers to reach agreement, while the Committee for the Stopping of Tests appealed directly to the French government.

It is the same all over the world.

Need for sustained effort

Whatever the reasons that prompted the American Government to consider itself free to resume testing, it is not a decision favourable to peace. Coming after Mr. Rockefeller's talk of the need for the United States to resume tests and the NATO meeting which, while proposing a date for the Summit Conference, nonetheless demanded a greater military effort, this decision underlines the great influence still possessed by certain militarist quarters and those who support them. It underlines too how much the peoples need to make a sustained effort if the forthcoming meetings are to be effective and are to take the long awaited decisions, how they need to be vigilant and aware of the louring menace at a time when the goal was never nearer.

Anti-nuclear war film shown in 18 capitals

At the some time as the US President was making his statement it was announced that the Hollywood film *On The Beach* (based on the book of the same title by British born novelist Nevil Shute whose death in Melbourne has just been announced) was going to be shown in 18 capitals simultaneously, including Washington and Moscow. Opinions on the film are divided, particularly on its form, presentation and certain aspects of its subject. In fact the author of the book himself refused to attend any of the premieres because he disagreed with certain changes in the film from his novel. But it is a graphic plea against nuclear war. The fact that it was shown in 18 capitals simultaneously and that in many cases government personnel went to see it shows its importance. Its conclusion, "There ist still time, brother" is an invitation to action.

We are not yet "on the beach." Indeed, it seems that our earth can draw away from it more and more. May this film increase even more the numbers of those who are pulling on the oars and set the world on a course towards peace.

IMPENDING ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS IN THE SAHARA

A statement by the French Government dated 31 December and published on 11 January informed all French and foreign airlines and all airports that they would have to make arrangements to re-route aircraft away from that part of the Sahara in which the French atomic tests are to be held. Airlines were given 12 hours to change their routes.

The French Government is thus making clear that it intends to go on with its atomic tests and fairly soon too since "prealert" arrangements have been decided on, despite the fact that public opinion opposes the tests and that they were categorically condemned by the UN General Assembly. Certain commentators consider that the tests will take place before 15 March, the date of Mr. Khrushchov's visit to France.

Coming just after the US Government statement that it considers itself free to resume nuclear tests, the news of the approaching Sahara tests has still further aroused public opinion, above all in the African countries which have widely protested against the plan, in France, where vigorous and very widespread activity has been going on for many months with various protest demonstrations to take place in the coming period, in Great Britain, Italy, and many other countries including the United States itself where, when the news became known, several leading people including the Reverend Howard Shomer, Chairman of the Chicago Seminary of Theology, severely censured the Paris decision.

On the eve of big international discussions on disarmament implementation of the French plans in violation of a UN decision can only be seen as a new attempt to prolong the cold war and put serious obstacles in the way of a relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

This is one more reason for increased activity, not only to keep that which has been won but to strengthen the progress made towards understanding, relaxation of international tension, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

All this was pointed out by the French Peace Movement in a statement issued on 11 January. "The future and the interests of France", it says, "lie elsewhere. When a start is being made on easing international tension and the question of total disarmament is being posed, France's duty is to join the front ranks of the countries working for peace and against the arms drive.

"To remind the leading statesmen and once again make the voice of popular protest heard, the Peace Movement calls on all committees and all who consider such a test to be dangerous and useless to make their disapproval of this decision known to the government and to the President of the Republic. In the coming period, protest letters and telegrams should be submitted for the approval of the people in factories and homes. We should say No to the French bomb and to all atom bombs."

f doctors and medical personnel gainst A and H Bomb explosions

Dr. Jean-Pierre May

ologist, Member of the French Peace Movement, Member of the World Council of Peace

ings (Villejuif, Bagnols-sur-Ceze, Aix-les-Bains) with increasing participation by the medical corps. There will be another gathering in Bordeaux in February.

Let it suffice to say that several hundred doctors of the Paris region took part in the Villejuif, Aix and Bagnols gatherings, that meetings of doctors have taken place or are going to take place in a number of Departments, that many of them recently signed the appeal launched by the French Federation against atomic armaments.

But it is urgently necessary that a majority of doctors and medical personnel realise the gravity of the danger. It is in this sense that the initiators of the meeting of medical personnel last July took the decision to convene a gathering of their colleagues in Paris on 7 February, this time on a national level.

* * *

The damage caused by the tests that have already taken place is highly dangerous. However, for the past year there has been a tacit truce, won by the sheer pressure of public opinion, and it is in this situation that there is talk of carrying out tests in the Sahara. What is one to think of the French test? My judgement is made. I know that it will increase radioactivity very little in comparison with all the tests already carried out, but I know too that in the field of international politics it means opening the door to many more tests. I know that it may be responsible for only one additional case of leucaemia, but for me that is enough.

The bomb must not be exploded.

I am a radiologist in the blood disease clinic at Broussais Hospital and for ten years I have seen people stricken with leucaemia go through that long agony interspersed with periods of partial recovery in which both patient and family recover hope and believe in cure. It is perhaps the worst of all diseases, because its course is interspersed with hope, whereas in the present state of science we doctors know that one can only talk of survival, and not of life.

As our knowledge has progressed and as we have been able to stand back further and look at our results, we have learned in certain cases not to inflict risks on the patient in the treatment of benign maladies that do not endanger his life.

Thus, to give an example, we no longer give X-ray treatement to children with adenoid growths in the cavum, the common-or-garden growths we have almost all had, though radiotherapy gave excellent results, because statistics have shown that cancer of the thyroid and the thymus occurs more frequently in children who have been irradiated than in children who have not.

We do not want to subject these children to rists, even tiny ones, even if the treatment is successful. This indicates our anger at nuclear tests which create similar risks, but in this case utterly useless ones, in our opinion.

* * *

Now that our government intends disregarding world opinion and the French people's rejection of the test, a new and very serious effort is necessary.

It is up to doctors, in view of their vocation and responsibilities, to play and active part in all moves, and actions undertaken in the different Departments—meetings, rallies, approaches to the authorities,—and to work for the success of the National Assembly on 7 February. This is already being prepared at a number of Departmental assemblies, one of which was held a few days ago in Marseilles.

Gold Medal Award to Mrs. Eva Sanderson

At a public meeting of 300 peace workers in Toronto, the Rev. S. G. Endicott presented Mrs. Eva Sanderson with the World Council of Peace Tenth Anniversary Gold Medal. Mrs. Sanderson, a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and of the Church Peace Mission of Toronto, has been on the executive of the Canadian Peace Council since its founding in 1948 and for many years has served as vice-chairman. She attended Peace Congresses in Vienna in 1952, in Ceylon in 1957 and in Stockholm in 1958 and was one of the ten Canadians to attend the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Conference in Peking in 1951. In 1958 Mrs. Sanderson was appointed by the Stockholm Conference to accompany Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru when she met the General Secretary of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and presented the World Council of Peace Statement. Mrs. Eva Sanderson is a tireless letter writer and advocate in the press of principles and policies for peace. Our photo shows the Rev. Endicott and Mrs. Sanderson (centre left) and the two members of the Executive of the Toronto Association for Peace, Mrs. Mary Endicott (left) and Mrs. Helen Claus (centre right) who escorted Mrs. Sanderson to the platform.

Protests in London and Paris against anti-semitic outrages

Protests in London and Paris were carried out against recent anti-semitic outrages at the beginning of January. In London, the British Peace Committee organised a meeting in Charing Cross Road, where several hundred people listened to speeches by leaders of the British Peace Committee and the Ex-Service Movement for Peace. A hundred people carrying posters against the nazi revival in Federal Germany and other countries in Europe marched to the Federal German Embassy. In Paris thousands made a two-hour march past the Unknown Jewish Martyr's Memorial, while a big protest meeting was held on 7 January at l'Hotel Moderne, organised by the Movement Against Racialism, Anti-Semitism and for Peace.

British peace demonstrators arrested

The "Speed the Summit" meeting organised by the British Peace Committee on 18 December in London unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the imprisonment of three men and three women members of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War who refused to give guarantees to cease their protests against rocket sites. "The use of the law to prevent these protests being expressed in peaceful demonstrations" the resolution stated "can only be regarded as an attempt to conceal the deep concern of the people on this life and death issue. This meeting calls on the Home Secretary to use his powers to release these friends of peace."

Messages of greetings and protests have poured in. They included those from the executive council of the Constructional Engineering Union, branches of the AEU and local Trades Councils, the Manchester Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and many groups of workers as well as individuals. Hundreds of Manchester shoppers saw a protest march through the city on 2 January to demand the release of those imprisoned.

Although the six leaders of the Direct Action Committee were still serving their sentence, the protest march and demonstration they had been planning at the Thor rocket base at Harrington went ahead under a temporary committee. Over 500 marched from the peaceful Northamptonshire village of Rothwell, five miles from the base. At the base itself, 82 people were arrested for "Obstructing police officers in the execution of their duty" by persisting to camp on the public highway. This courageous action by ordinary people, well aware they would face prison sentences if they continued, is just another proof of the determination of people in Britain to act now for an end to nuclear tests and for disarmament. Like the leading peace workers in Federal Germany and Dr. Uphaus in the USA, they would rather go to prison now than risk a nuclear war by doing nothing.

Liverpool to Hull 132-mile coast to coast march for peace

Following a 52-hour vigil for peace at Whitehall by various peace organisations which expressed sympathy of peace leaders jailed in Britain, USA and Federal Germany, opposition tot the planned French Sahara tests and the hope for successful summit talks, and a poster parade in London on Boxing Day, action for peace in Britain swung north to Liverpool where young people set out on a 132-mile coast to coast march from Liverpool to Hull. In the nine days, facing bitter winter weather, none of the young people dropped out. They were joined along the way by many people and given a great welcome. A rousing welcome was given them in Bradford where the textile workers of a botany spinning mill came out to greet them. Two bands met them at their final city—Hull where a torchlight procession was held. Chairman of the National Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Misha Goldman, said: "News of America's decision to renew H-bomb tests can mean the cold war has started again at its worst. We have got to see to it that no nuclear arms are given to Germany. It's up to ordinary people like ourselves to make sure the cold war ceases in 1960 so that young people can look forward to total disarmament in the next decade."

Prof. Linus Pauling in New Zealand

Following on the ANZ Congress, Professor Linus Pauling has been making a lecture tour, organised by the Congress Committees. His visit to New Zealand was a great success and the New Zealand Peace Council says it has proved the most stimulating experience the Peace Movement has had for years. Prof. Pauling impressed everyone who heard him with his very extensive scientific knowledge and his plea for action by the people to see that not only were nuclear tests and nuclear weapons abolished, but that total disarmament be achieved. Apart from meetings in Auckland and elsewhere, he gave a number of interviews to newspapers and periodicals and on the radio.

Solidarity with Dr. Uphaus

Dr. Willard Uphaus, the 69-year old Methodist lay preacher who has been imprisoned for a year or "until he has purged himself of contempt", which, as Dr. Uphaus himself said may mean in his case "a life sentence", for refusing to reveal the names of his guests who took part in discussion camps which he organised in 1954 and 1955, speaking at the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace in Warsaw 1950. Behind Dr. Uphaus, on the right, is Professor J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace.

In a New Year's message in the London weekly *Tribune*, the Rev. Donald Soper, one of the leaders of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, wrote: "I am proud to know Willard Uphaus. He is a pacifist, a socialist and a lover of freedom. In its cause he invited some friends to meet him a long time ago now. Under the peculiar interpretation in American law of the word "subversion", Dr. Uphaus was called upon to disclose their names—he has persistently refused to do so. That is his crime."

An article in the *New York Times* of 15 December quotes Dr. Uphaus as saying that pacifism "does not mean passivity. It means enormous organisational activity for peace . . ." It is for this activity that Dr. Uphaus, a member of the World Council of Peace, is now, in his seventieth year, to spend twelve months in prison. *Bulletin* No. 2 published a letter by Professor Bernal to the US Ambassador asking that the case be reviewed and Dr. Uphaus set at liberty, Pandit Sundarlal, Member of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, has also sent a letter of protest to the US Ambassador in New Delhi in his capacity as Chairman of the All India Peace Council.

All India Peace Council Session

(Continued from page 5)

peace being made by different movements and organisations all over the world—each in the way it considers best.

The great movements for freedom from colonialism in Africa—like the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and their liberation army in defence against the barbarism of French imperialism, the guerilla struggle waged by the Union of the Population of the Cameroons against the savage atrocities of the imperialist rulers, and the mass movements in Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and elsewhere—all these have the unstinted support of the All India Peace Council. The struggle for national independence is inextricably linked with the struggle for world peace.

The All India Peace Council extends its greetings and its support to the great movement for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, which has become a mighty force in the two continents for aational independence, world peace and the principles of Pancha Shila and Bandung.

The All India Peace Council greets and supports the noble work being done by pacifist organisations in all parts of the world—those who, believing in the creed of non-violence, are countering the forces of war, imperialism and racialism through methods associated with the hallowed name of Mahatma Gandhi.

The All India Peace Council greets and supports the magnificent work of the Japan Council Against A and H Bombs and also the efforts of the movements for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain, West Germany and in other parts of Europe and America.

The All India Peace Council welcomes the increasing cooperation among all the peace forces of the world and expresses its confidence that this cooperation will continue to grow bringing about more and more united action by the peoples for the sacred cause of peace.

Message to Prime Minister Nehru

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council fully endorses your policy of non-alignment and Pancha Shila and extends its wholehearted and unconditional support to your efforts to safeguard the honour, integrity and independence of our country and to solve all disputes through peaceful and friendly negotiations. The session wishes you long life, health and vigour to guide the nation and promote the cause of world peace.

India-China Relations

Deeply desirious as the Indian people always are to maintain friendly relations with all countries, they view with the greatest regret the present unhappy breach in age-old India-China friendship, which has been a powerful factor for Afro-Asian solidarity and for World peace.

The All India Peace Council warmly welcomes the latest letter from Prime Minister Nehru to Prime Minister Chou En-lai in reply to the latter's letter suggesting negotiations at the highest level and measures to be taken for the elimination of the danger and border clashes. The exchange of these letters has created a more helpful atmosphere in which the two Prime Ministers may meet and arrive at an amicable settlement. The Council fully supports Prime Minister Nehru's efforts to prepare for a successful meeting with Prime Minister Chou En-lai and expresses the hope that such a meeting will take place in the immediate future.

The Council also appreciates Prime Minister Nehru's efforts to arrive at an understanding with the Chinese government in regard to the steps to be taken to prevent any further border clashes, pending negotiation and a settlement.

The Council regrets the shortsighted attempts being made in certain quarters to oppose the praiseworthy efforts for a peaceful solution of the problem and also to force India to reverse its peace policy based on non-alignment.

The All India Peace Council firmly believes that in this period of difficulty and strain for the country, the most urgent need is that of the unity of the entire Indian people in support of all steps by Prime Minister Nehru to safeguard the freedom, the honour and the integrity of India, to solve the present dispute through peaceful negotiations, to combat resolutely the creation of any form of war psychosis in the country, and to preserve and strengthen India's policy of non-alignment based on the Pancha Shila, which has won the greatest support in all parts of the world and is in the interest of our own security and progress.

The All India Peace Council extends its full support to Prime Minister Nehru in all such steps and appeals to all sons and daughters of India irrespective of their political ideologies or party affiliations, to join in the noble task of building up such a unity at this critical juncture in the history of our nation.

Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Conference

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council fully supports the Second Conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity movement to be held in Conakry in Guinea in February next year. The Council is confident that the Conference will be a big step towards strengthening the ties of Afro-Asian countries and furthering the cause of peace and freedom.

Goa, Daman and Diu

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council views with grave concern the continued colonial occupation of the Indian territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, by Portugese Imperialism. India's independence remains incomplete as long as our brothers and sisters in these parts of the country remain in foreign bondage. India's security as well as the peace of this entire region continue to be threatened by the use of these territories by Portugese forces as military bases within the overall framework of the plans of the North Atlantic Traty Organisation.

The All India Peace Council strongly condemns the terror and barbarism unleashed by the Portugese authorities against the patriotic people of Goa, Daman and Diu. The repressive acts of the Salazar regime are a negation of all standards of civilised behaviour. The Council demands an immediate end to this rule of terror and the release of all political prisoners in these territories which are an integral part of India.

The Council expresses its unflinching solidarity with and full support to the people of Goa, Daman and Diu in their heroic struggle for independence and for joining the motherland. The Council fully endorses the united decisions taken by Goan political parties in the recent Goan Political Convention held at Bombay, and pledges itself to do all in its power for the early realisation of the independence of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The All India Peace Council joins the leaders of the Goan freedom movement in urging the Government of India to take immediate steps to assist the people of Goa, Daman and Diu in ending foreign rule once and for all time.

Repressive Actions

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All India Peace Council strongly condemns the attack on workers for peace and for national independence in certain countries of Latin America, in West Germany, in the United Arab Republic, in Pakistan and in countries under colonial domination in Africa.

The Council views with grave concern the action of the Government of the German Federal Republic in placing seven eminent leaders of the German Peace Council on trial on charges which are manifestly false.

In Greece, the beloved leader of the Greek people, Manolis Glezos, has been sentenced to long imprisonment and in the United Arab Republic, many peace workers have been put behind bars awaiting punishment for their love of peace.

In Africa—in Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, Cameroon, Congo, Tanganyika and elsewhere, leaders of movements for national independence have been imprisoned and even put to death by their imperialist rulers for the crime of patriotism.

The All India Peace Council calls upon the people of India to raise their powerful voice against these attacks on workers for peace and for national independence and appeals to the Governments concerned to put an end to these inhuman acts, all the more abhorrent at a time when the world is witnessing a certain relaxation of tension and when peaceloving people everywhere are looking forward to a day when no country shall keep another under subjection.

Important peace meeting in Cuba

• to achieve peaceful and just international coexistence
• in favour of total and absolute disarmament

A Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of the Peoples has been set up at a big gathering in Havana, Cuba.

Last October and November more than 200 personalities in political life launched an appeal calling for a meeting. This meeting was held in December and elected the national leading bodies of the movement.

The appeal that served as a basis for the meeting pointed out that; "The Cuban revolution, which has its roots in the very depths of our nation, has to be carried through in a world convulsed by contradictions and dangers. An international situation founded on justice and peace gives security for our process of liberation and the best guarantee of its victory..."

The appeal goes on to say "that respect for the independence and sovereignty of the peoples is the firmest basis for peaceful coexistence, in the same way as the latter provides the best climate for the national will to manifest itself without interference or subordination. It is for this reason that all Cubans must be determined defenders of the national independence and sovereignty and alert and dynamic servants of the cause of peace..."

The participants in the assembly included university professor and other teachers, intellectuals, journalists, artists, writers, professional men, and representatives of workers, youth, students, women and others of different beliefs and ideologies.

A National Council of 80 members and a 25-member Executive Committee were elected, and a programme of struggle was adopted. Following are the most important passages of this document:

"The tasks to be accomplished by our Movement flow from the reasons for its existence as expounded in the Appeal with which our activity began. We said there that it was becoming urgently necessary to form a great movement which, in working for peace, would defend and ensure the victory of the Cuban revolution, and so it is obligatory that our practical action should be directed towards every thing that fulfils the two principal objectives. This means that everything which in any way promotes friendly understanding between peoples will have our support, just as everything that strengthens the revolutionary will of the Cuban nation will enjoy our backing..."

The programme puts forward the following immediate tasks: "The achievement of peaceful and just international coexistence in which the sovereignty of every will be respected and any intervention by one country in the internal affairs of another be made impossible... "Solidarity with all peoples fighting for their liberation or working to defend or affirm it...

"Opposition to all acts of oppression or discrimination tending to divide the peoples, place them on different levels and hold them at a distance for reasons of race, colour, stage of development or the social and political system they have freely adopted...

"Active work in favour of total and absolute disarmament as the best guarantee of permanent peace...

"Mobilisation of the nation in favour of a Summit Conference...

"A campaign for the banning of nuclear weapons...

"Solidarity with the universal desire to put a final end to nuclear weapon tests...

"A call for all international difference to be resolved through negotiations...

"A demand that no military forces should be stationed outside the territory of the nation to which they belong...

"Persistent action to bring about just, extensive and mutually beneficial economic relations... and broader cultural relations among all peoples...

"Support for all activity that promotes the development and advance of the Cuban revolution, bearing in mind that its plans and objectives fit in with the principles of the peace movement. This presupposes support for the revolutionary laws and publicising the programme and postulates of the revolution.

"To combat all counter-revolutionary and opposition activities and condemn all behaviour likely to limit, condition or attack the national sovereignty.

"To denounce and combat all war propaganda and all acts aimed at weakening faith in mass action, in the revolution and its works.

"To work for the exchange of experiences and coordination of activity with any movement which in any way promotes peaceful coexistence, economic or cultural relations and progress for all peoples.

"The promotion of close, friendly relations with the peoples of Latin America with the primordial aim of preserving the national sovereignty and encouraging free and progressive economic development, amelioration of cultural standards and the maintenance of peace."

* * *

Further, the National Council of the Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of the Peoples adopted two important resolutions, the first of which says:

"The Council of the Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of the Peoples will organise a national ceremony in honour of Frederic Joliot-Curie to express Cuba's devotion to such an eminent man and to set an example to the young generation."

The other resolution states:

"The National Council of the Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of the Peoples agrees to hold a national tribute to Dr. Domingo Villamil, the eminent Catholic thinker, to bring out his virtues and the work he did for peaceful and fruitful coexistence between peoples..."

Dr. Domingo Villamil was a distinguished member of the World Council of Peace until his death.

With the support of the Cuban people the Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of the Peoples has started the organisation work of the Movement throughout the country.

Message to peace workers throughout the world.

Finally, the Assembly endorsed the following resolution:

"Bearing in mind that, while the Peace Movement is closely linked to national problems and singularly to the cause of Cuba's liberation and sovereignty, it has a universal import by its very nature and can only win victory through the active solidarity of all peoples... the Assembly sends cordial greetings to all bodies, initiatives, activities and declarations in favour of peaceful coexistence between peoples and nations. This makes clear our objective of uniting all forces to ensure peace."

For New Year a Mexican reader Maria Lagunes sent the Bulletin the above engraving. She tells us it was inspired by her one-year-old daughter. Voicing the feelings of millions of mothers she dedicates it to us in the following words: "I add my wish for peace to all good wishes for peace for the world and for our children..."

"The World Council of Peace leads a world-wide campaign for disarmament"

states writer Jorge Zalamea

The liberal daily *El Espectador* of Bogota (Colombia) recently published a letter to its Editor from the distinguished writer and member of the World Council of Peace, Jorge Zalamea.

Below are the main parts of this letter, which we are sure will be of interest to readers.

The Editor
El Espectador

"Allow me to express my great pleasure at the campaign waged with praiseworthy consistency and well-known efficacy by your newspaper for the disarmament proposals made by various Latin America governments during the last few weeks. It is clear that in relation to these proposals an identity of views and aims has been forged in the liberal, conservative, independent and communist press of our country and that the same thing has happened between the Colombian government and people."

"... The arms drive endangers peace in Latin America, the democratic stability of our countries and their economic and social balance."

"... I do not think it would be presumptuous to say that National Peace Committees in Latin America... and the World Council of Peace... have made an important contribution to the creation of this new awareness which is today acting so effectively against the out-moded, unnecessary and extravagant arms drive in our countries.

"... During long and difficult years in many parts of the world thousands of peace workers were subjected to hostility, torture and murder, and the World Council of Peace was classed as a dangerous, subversive institution at the service of one of the parties to the cold war.

"... But facts, stubborn as ever, have changed the possibilities and restored the truth.

"... The tireless campaign led by the World Council of Peace for the suspension of nuclear tests, finally resulted in the truce which mankind is enjoying today and this truce has elements which give a hope that the demand of the World Council of Peace for the final abolition of atomic and nuclear weapons will be satisfied.

"... For years now the World Council of Peace has been calling for a meeting of the Great Powers to solve by negotiations and not by force the international problems threatening world peace. This meeting will take place next year under the watchful eyes of the peoples..."

"Parallel to this and for ten years the World Council of Peace has been consistently leading a world campaign for disarmament. A thing which during all that time was described as ill-intentioned and subversive... is now supported by the great majority of Latin American governments.

"... These examples are sufficient to throw a clear light on, and give its rightful place to, a movement which, enjoying the support of hundreds of millions of people of goodwill, anticipated correctly the solutions which are today accepted by all who are sane in mind and sincere in heart.

Yours faithfully,
Jorge Zalamea, Bogota."

World Peace Movement's Tenth Anniversary Celebrated in South Africa

Readers know that the South African Peace Council, at a public meeting last June, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the World Peace Movement.

On 14 November a special ceremony took place to award diplomas to leading peace workers. Twenty diplomas were awarded although only 8 of them could be presented directly at this celebration, the other winners being either exiled or in prison. Most of the laureates are leaders and founders of the South African Peace Movement.

The presentation was a very moving ceremony, while at the same time it showed the strong determination of South African peace workers to continue their stubborn struggle despite savage repression and revolting and desperate measures of racial discrimination.

A choir of African children opened the meeting with a song in honour of Chief Luthuli, member of the World Council and President of the African National Congress. Chief Luthuli is a leading peace worker, at the moment in forced residence.

The President of the Peace Council explained the history of the South African Peace Movement and declared that peace workers could be proud at having maintained the Council despite all difficulties, and at having brought the message of the World Council of Peace to South Africa. Mr. Szur, another leader, then described the activities of the World Council these last 10 years and stressed the need to make even greater efforts and be vigilant and determined in face enemies of peace. He made particular reference to the French nuclear tests planned in the Sahara.

After the presentation ceremony there was a recital and freedom songs were sung.

This demonstration symbolised the unity of all men, coloured and white, in the struggle for peace and against racial and colonial oppression.

In the audience were coloured people, Indians, Africans, and white people, doctors, housewives, journalists, trade unionists, workers and writers.

A demonstration in South Africa against tests

Peruvian Peace Movement calls for general disarmament

The Peruvian Peace Movement has published a statement making clear its position on the proposals put forward by President Alessandri of Chile and Prado of Peru on the reduction of arms in Latin America.

The Peace Movement statement begins by pointing out that "... it welcomed the proposal made by Don Manuel Prado, President of the Republic and by the President of Chile, Jorge Alessandri, to promote a meeting of the South American countries with the aim of drawing up a plan to restrict the procurement of arms as a way of stopping the present arms drive and of using the resources released for economic development."

It goes on to say that "... this is an important contribution to the efforts made by the peoples to see their desire for peace realised and it indicates the right way to alleviate the crisis burdening our peoples and which is getting worse both in our country and throughout the continent.

"Nevertheless," the statement continues, "we consider that the President of the Republic's proposal does not go far enough since our people, like all other peoples, are demanding total disarmament. In our opinion the arguments about the defence of the continent or the protection of our countries invoked in support of a plan which restricts itself to 'limiting the procurement of arms' are not valid."

Referring to the aggression against the continent of Latin America alleged by some United States circles that support the cold war, the statement indicates that "no danger is threatening" the Latin American countries and that "no power whatsoever is threatening our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

"Partial disarmament", the statement continues, "or still more merely restricting the procurement of arms can create suspicions and cause fear due to military inequality between nations. Total disarmament, on the other hand, would indisputably put them on a footing of equality, eliminate forever all danger of war and save a considerable part of the national expenditure to satisfy the basic needs of the peoples."

The statement expresses sincere acknowledgement of "this first step" taken by President Prado "... aimed at lightening the military burden" on the shoulders of the Peruvian people and considers that "this restriction should consequently include all military aid from other countries, the acceptance of which is in direct contradiction to the proposals put forward."

The Peruvian Peace Movement ends its statement with an appeal to the Peruvian Parliament to reduce the military expenditure provided for in the 1960 national budget, the money thus saved to be used forpublic works, "as an illustration of Peru's real and positive determination to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours and all peoples of the world."

1300 Puerto Rican delegates protest against militarisation of the youth

A Movement for the Independence of Puerto Rico has been set up at a meeting held in Ponce, with the participation of the Puerto Rican Peace Council.

The Assembly was attended by 1,300 delegates from 13 organisations from all parts of the country. A resolution was adopted condemning militarisation of educational institutions and compulsory military service for the young people of Puerto Rico, forced to serve in a foreign army.

The Puerto Rican people, who love national sovereignty, friendship and peace between all countries, are strengthening their national unity in the struggle for independence.

The Assembly called for the national independence of Puerto Rico and the immediate release of Dr. Pedro Albizu Campo, suffering a cruel prison sentence since 1938 for his struggle for the sovereignty of his country and friendship between peoples.

And finally, protests have been going on in Puerto Rico against the militarisation of the island which has been turned into a huge military base for the United States.

8 MARCH 1960

50 th Anniversary of International Women's Day

by Mrs. Eugenie Cotton

President of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Member of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace

It was at a conference of socialist women from 17 countries in Copenhagen in 1910 that Clara Zetkin, the great German militant, proposed that 8 March be observed throughout the world as a day when women would put forward their demands for equal rights and peace. The success of this day has grown constantly since 1910, and today it is observed in more than 80 countries on all five continents. It is the occasion for thousands of meetings, great and small, where women of different professions, opinions and religions discuss problems of common interest: working conditions, the measures necessary to improve the life, health, education and professional training of their children, and what must be done to put an end to wars.

The WIDF, set up after the Second World War with the aim of uniting the greatest possible number of women throughout the world to prevent any repetition of the atrocities committed between 1939 and 1945, realised the importance of International Women's Day to its work and called on its national sections to give all their attention to the preparation of this day and to the implementation of its programme.

A demonstration of miners' wives in Japan

At the present time, in Asia, America, Africa and Europe, 8 March is an occasion when millions of women celebrate the victories won by their united activity and prepare for further successes by developing their solidarity even more.

This day has become so important in Italy that a bill has been tabled to make it a national holiday. We know how Irene Joliot-Curie in 1951 and Frederic Joliot-Curie in 1952 encouraged by their presence and their words the great women's gatherings held on 8 March at Gennevilliers near Paris. A number of members of the World Council of Peace, gratified by these successes which give great support to the campaigns launched by the Peace Movement, nonetheless wonder if it is really necessary for women to act independently for peace and whether it would not be enough for them to work with the men in the Peace Movement, as do certain women who are not members of any women's organisation. It is true that daily life rests on the permanent cooperation of men and women. However, I believe in the efficacy of purely feminine undertakings in certain circumstances, particularly when it is a question of working for peace. Not that women are the only ones to suffer from war, but I am convinced that they suffer from it even more than men. For a father as for a mother, there is no greater grief than to outlive their child. But in the case of the mother this grief is accompanied by an intolerable physical separation that makes her instinctively more hostile to war than a man and can spur her more strongly into action, just as instinct drives a lioness to protect her cubs when they are attacked.

But that is not all. The winning of peace is part and parcel of the women's demands that International Women's Day sets out to win in the name of justice.

Mankind lives on a number of habits which it has slowly acquired and accepts without discussion. It has accepted for too long and in too many cases still accepts the existence of privileged and inferior races, sated and hungry people, masters and slaves, laws that sanction inequality between men and women. It is to change these habits and laws that women have been uniting more and more closely in the past fifty years, not with the intention of entering into an open struggle with men but to seek with them the conditions of a more equitable collaboration.

In these last fifty years there have been great changes in the status of women and International Women's Day is to a large extent responsible for this.

Laughter greeted the first women teachers, doctors, lawyers, manageresses, members of parliament and skilled workers and the first women cyclists and motorists were ridiculed. Today, 60 years after the discovery of radium by Marie Curie, it is considered quite natural that Soviet women scientists should play an active part in the work of exploring space, and the performances of great women athletes are received with enthusiasm.

The 50th anniversary celebration of International Women's Day will be an occasion for paying tribute to the courageous women who blazed the trail for all these changes, and it will also be the starting-point for new undertakings in tune with today's prodigious rate of advance. The backcloth to all the women's efforts to improve their working conditions or to win a better future for the children is their determination to work for peace, without which all these efforts would be vain.

That is why the great international meeting to be held in Copenhagen next Spring as the culmination to thousands and thousands of national meetings all over the world will powerfully serve, both directly and indirectly, the great cause of peace.

Appeal to Parliamentarians of the World

On behalf of the 250 Members of the Indian Parliament and the many members of State Legislatures who signed its first appeal, the Comittee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace sends its warm fraternal greetings to all fellow Parliamentarians all over the world for their happiness and prosperity in the New Year and the New Decade.

2. As 1960 opens, the news that the Summit Conference will take place in Paris in May has filled men and women in every country with new hopes of an early end of the cold war and of agreements which can rapidly bring about a world without war weapons.

3. This accord between the heads of the Governments of the four Great Powers has been reached following a number of welcome developments: the exchange of visits of leading statesmen of the Western Powers and the Soviet Union, culminating in the visit of the Soviet Prime Minister to the USA and the signing of the historic Eisenhower-Khrushchov joint communique; new proposals for general and complete disarmament put forward by leading Governments, the adoption by a unanimous vote in the United Nations of a resolution on disarmament jointly sponsored by the USA and the Soviet Union, and the setting up of the ten-nation Disarmament Committe; scientific achievements of a miraculous nature which demonstrate clearly the immense power which man possesses today for co-prosperity.

4. The Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace places on record its great appreciation of the splendid part which the peoples of the world have played in bringing about all these welcome developments which have created the present atmosphere in which the decision to convene a Summit Conference has been taken. The force of public opinion for peace has been a factor of the utmost significance in removing obstacles in the way of the convening of a meeting of the Big Four.

5. Parliamentarians in several countries have participated actively in the world-wide efforts for peace, and we extend our hearty congratulations to them. Several National Parliaments have adopted resolutions and appeals for peace, dasarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons and their tests – a policy which has been advocated from the very beginning by the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his Government. Individual Parliamentarians and groups of them have, from time to time, raised their voices in an effective manner for concrete measures for the reduction of tension. All these initiative have contributed in influencing public opinion as well as the Governments concerned.

6. The work for seace is however, by no means over. Public opinion will have to assert itself still more forcibly to ensure the success of the objectives of the Summit Conference and the arrival at agreements for general and complete disarmament with an adequate system of inspection and controls, for the settlement of all disputes through negotiations and by peaceful means, and for peaceful coexistence and the banishment of aggressive policies and of war.

7. Believing that Parliamentarians, as elected representatives of the people, have a special responsibility today to stand in the front ranks of the movement for relaxation of tension, the Committee of Indian Parliamenarians for Peace appeals to the Parliamentarians of the world to work harder than ever to ensure that genuine and acceptable agreements are arrived at, at the Summit in Paris next May.

8. Let 1960 – the Summit Year – go down in the annals of history as the year which turned the face of humanity for ever away from the policies of cold war and aggression and towards disarmament, cooperation and peace among the nations of the world for all time.

Long live Peace.

8, Windsor Place, New Delhi

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL,
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF INDIAN
INDIAN PARLAMENTARIANS FOR PEACE

Cultural Anniversaries 1960

JANOS BOLYAI

1802 — 1860

One of the most eminent mathematicians of the C19

Wednesday 27 January marks the centenary of the death of Janos Bolyai, creator of 'absolute geometry', who is rightly considered to be the greatest Hungarian mathematician. The importance of his work has been recognised far beyond the borders of his own country. The World Council of Peace has included Janos Bolyai among the cultural anniversaries proposed for 1960.

The first mathematician to create a geometry on the basis of axioms was the Greek Euclid. Experience shows that his geometry, perfect in its logic and entirely free of contradictions, corresponds to reality.

Janos Bolyai and the Russian Nikolau Ivanovitch Lobatchevski simultaneously but quite independently realised that if they changed Euclid's system of axioms (replacing one of them, which does not seem sufficiently simple, by it negation, therefore its inverse) they arrived at a correct and watertight geometry, also entirely free of contradictions. There is no reason to suppose that this geometry is not valid in relation to physical space as long as we do not have the results of measurements made in real space. It stands up to the severe test of logical examination. The example of Bolyai and Lobatchevski proves that other different geometries seem possible. These two mathematicians worked out geometrical systems that are different in detail but similar in their functional ideas. The question naturally arises: which of these two geometries is valid for physical space: Euclid's, Bolyai's or perhaps Lobatchevski's ? It goes without saying that this can only be proved by measurements taken in real space.

To understand Bolyai it must be remembered that for 2,000 years Euclid's type of mathematical space was considered to be the only reflection of real, that is, physical, space. Bolyai was the first to show that a geometry based on another set of axioms was possible, and therefore that a geometric space of another type could be imagined. This other geometry, Bolyai's geometry, called 'absolute geometry', is in essence a synthesis of the hyperbolic geometry of Euclid and Lobatchevski.

Bolyai's discovery had an unprecedented effect on the development of mathematics. Absolute geometry is revolutionary in its significance. It shows that Euclid's geometry was not a supernatural necessity, but a human creation, the use of which in relation to the material world could only be decided by experience. It also demonstrated that geometry's set of axioms was capable of evolving and that every step in its evolution led to a deeper knowledge of the material world. It overcame the prejudice that only the geometry of Euclid was correct, cleared the way to a knowledge of abstract space and opened a new stage in the development of mathematical ideas. One understands its true importance when one considers that a large part of the new discoveries in mathematics and also the various branches of theoretical physics arose from Bolyai's ideas.

* * *

Who, then, was this mathematician of genius ?

Any description of the life of Janos Bolyai, even if only in outline, must begin with a portrait of his father, Farkas Bolyai, mathematics teacher at Marosvasarhely college in Transylvania, for his life an work are at many points closely linked with those of his famous son.

Farkas Bolyai, son of a noble but impoverished family, is an interesting figure in himself. From his childhood, unfortunately, thanks to his extraordinary memory and his aptitude for mental calculation, he was treated as an infant prodigy. He was compelled to show himself off and no one bothered about the fact that the exaggerated use of his cerebral energies bad for him. He spent three years abroad and then returned to Transylvania. In the town of Marosvasarhely, he taught mathematics, physics and chemistry at the college, for many years, doing scientific research at the same time. He wrote his famous school text book *Tentamen*, the annex to which, entitled *Appendix*, was his son's famous work. He taught for 47 years in difficult circumstances and died, after a life of hard work, in 1856. He created nothing great, but his personality and hins infinite love of mathematics undoubtedly marked his son very deeply.

Janos Bolyai was born at Kolozsvar (Cluj) on 15 December 1802. His extraordinary mental power was evident from childhood. His father, taking a lesson from his own experience, protected him from mental strain, but, unnoticed, the child acquired more and more ideas. When he was nine to ten years old he was studying books on mathematics and by the time he was fifteen his father could teach him no more. Farkas Bolyai's great dream was to have his son taught higher mathematics by Gauss, but financial difficulties stood in the way. Finally, he sent the talented boy to the engineering officers' academy in Vienna. He thought that his son would learn more mathematics there than anywhere else in the whole monarchy. Meanwhile teaching involved him in bitter material worries and his wife's great illness made life all the more difficult. His one consolation was that his son was the most gifted pupil at the academy and that he excelled above all in mathematics.

In fact, from the very start, Janos knew a good deal more mathematics than were prescribed in the manual, so he had time to research on his own. The idea of non-Euclidean geometry came to him in 1820, but it was in 1823, when he had finished his studies at the academy, that he worked it out fully. "From nothing I have created another, a new world," he wrote to his father, with whom he had had much discussion, though he was never able to convince him of the correctness of his new conception. Bolyai sent the first draft of absolute geometry to his former teacher Eckwehr in 1826, but the manuscript has been lost. The work appeared, as has already been mentioned, in the form of an Appendix to his father's book in 1832. This appendix is the sole printed work of Janos Bolyai, but it is enough to inscribe his name for ever in the pages of scientific history.

Little is known of his ten years service as an officer from 1823 to 1833. He spent all his free time doing hard scientific work wherever he was garrisoned: Temesvar, Arad, Nagyvarad, Szeged, Lemberg, Olmütz. At first the brilliant young man surprised his colleagues by his fine exploits, in fencing and playing the violin as well as in mathematics. Only his violent character allowed it to be supposed that hard work had attacked his health. He fell ill at Lemberg, did no work or did it badly. His great srength and assiduity were broken by illness and in 1833 he retired from the service as an invalid on half pay.

The young man of 31, engineer officer, invalid and retired, returned to Marosvasarhely deeply offended. For 27 years, until his death, he did a great deal of work and suffered from the pettiness of those around him, from his bad relations with his father, who had remarried, from material worries and from his own unhappy family life. The people of the little provincial town were riddled with prejudice and looked askance at him because, being unable to pay an officer's dowry, he could not marry legally. Yet, despite all the difficulties fate inflicted on him, he continued his scientific work. He was not able to finish the great work he had set himself as an aim and which was to have been a continuation of the *Appendix*, but this in no way detracts from the importance of the work as a whole.

The last period of his life was weighted down with material cares, law suits, sickness and suffering. After his father's death, he was more often in bed than up and about. Medicine did not help; he caught pneumonia and died on 17 January 1860. The petty bourgeois society of the provincial town did not even forgive him on his death: in all, three persons from Marosvasarhely were present at the burial of the greatest Hungarian mathematician.

* * *

Meanwhile the scientific world noted Bolyai's work, even during his lifetime. Jozsef Eötvös, at the time President of the Hungarian Academy of Science, wrote in a letter dated 1869: "In the opinion of Rumanian scientists this works is ... the greatest piece of mathematics that has been done this century." According to the Soviet Encyclopaedia, the *Appendix* is one of the most "outstanding works of mathematical literature." The mathematical studies directly or indirectly related to it are innumerable.

In Hungary the Mathematicians' Association and many schools bear the name 'Janos Bolyai'.

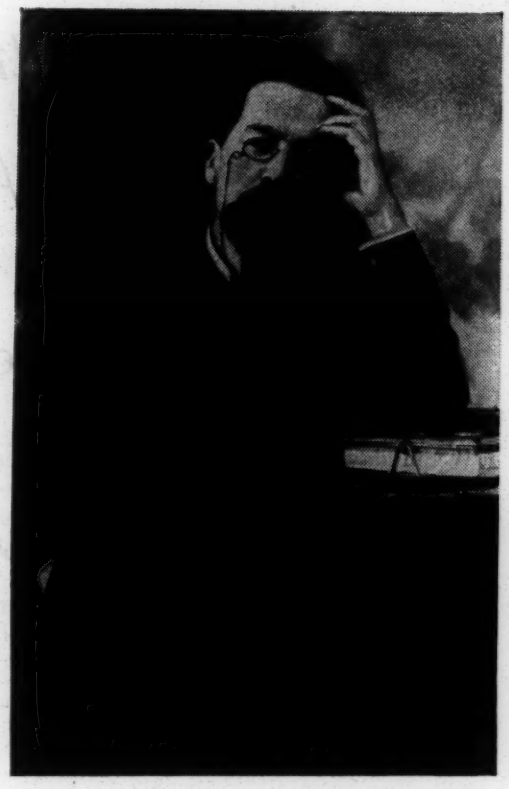
The 150th anniversary of Bolyai's birth was jointly celebrated by Rumanian, Hungarian and Soviet scientists. The World Peace Movement will celebrate the centenary of his death.

Cultural Anniversaries 1960

ANTON CHEKHOV

1860 — 1904

A great writer who fought for the happiness of mankind



The great Russian writer Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born on 29 January 1860 in Taganrog, a commercial port founded by Peter the First on the Sea of Azov. His grandfather was a serf, his father a small shopkeeper. The writer's childhood was one of poverty and unceasing work. While at secondary school he had to help his father in the shop and his mother in the house, sing in the church choir and learn tailoring in a technical school.

"In my childhood I did not know what it was to be a child," he said later.

Checkhov's father's unsuccessful business venture ended in bankruptcy and the house was sold to pay his debts. The family then settled in Moscow.

In 1884 Chekhov terminated his studies at Moscow University Faculty of Medicine and then built up a thriving practice. Already well-known in the literary world, Chekhov recognised the big influence his medical studies had on his literary work. "My knowledge of natural science and scientific method taught me always to be careful and wherever possible I tried to conform to scientific facts..." he wrote.

Chekhov started his literary career in 1884. His first published work *Letter to a Scientist Neighbour* is a brilliant parody written in the style of a pretentious petit bourgeois who is very self-assured and has a deep-rooted ignorance. Chekhov's best humorous and satirical short stories written in the 80s—*The Chameleon, N. C. O. Prishibeyev, The Daughter of Albion, Death of a Civil Servant* and many others—take the vulgarity and deceit of petit bourgeois morality as their target.

Chekhov's first important works, written at the end of the 80s, were the short stories *The Steppe* and *A Tedious Affair*, and the play *Ivanov*. These works made his name famous.

In 1890, prompted by his highly-developed civil spirit, Chekhov made a trip to Sakhalin Island, whither the Czarist Government deported criminals sentenced to forced labour. After a thorough study of the convicts' life, Chekhov published his book *Sakhalin Island*, a harsh indictment of the Government.

Soon after this trip Chekhov wrote *Room 6*, a story in which, inspired by his impressions of Sakhalin prison, he painted a terrible picture of the Russia of the time. All the avant-garde readers of the day, including the young Lenin, felt the power of this masterly synthesis.

All Chekhov's later literary work is indissolubly bound up with the life of the people. The writer spent many years at Melekhovo, a village just outside Moscow, in direct contact with the peasants. He worked ceaselessly in the field of public education, doctored the peasants and tried to help them. Chekhov's observations on peasant life are contained in his short stories *The Peasants* and *In the Ravine*. He describes with extraordinary truthfulness the terrible poverty of the Russian village. The short story *Man in a Box*, another talented picture of the black reaction of the 80s, also made a tremendous impression on its readers.

One of Chekhov's merits is that he described with truly encyclopedic breadth and astonishing psychological accuracy the life

by

E. Polotskaya

Doctor of Literature

(Moscow)

and moral dilemma of the honest intellectuals of his time. This theme is developed with particular force in his plays. Chekhov's work as a playright in close liaison with the stage direction of the famous Konstantin Stanislavsky forms a whole epoch in Russian cultural life at the turn of the century. Produced at the Arts Theatre, *The Sea-Gull, Uncle Vanya, Three Sisters* and *The Cherry Orchard* marked the triumph in the Russian theatre of authentic realism.

For health reasons (he suffered from tuberculosis) Chekhov spent his last years (1898—1904) at Yalta in the Crimea, visiting Moscow for rehearsals of his plays and occasionally going outside Russia for medical treatment. In Yalta Chekhov was a particularly close friend of Leo Tolstoi and Maxim Gorki.

In 1900 he was elected an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, but two years later he gave up the title in protest at Gorki's expulsion from the Academy for revolutionary activity.

Chekhov wrote his last works in Yalta: his tales and short stories *The Lady with the Poodle, In a Ravine, The Financee* and his plays *Three Sisters* and *The Cherry Orchard*. The latter work is a powerful expression of the writer's faith that great social changes were impending. It was a presentiment of the 1905 revolution. "Farewell to the old life" "Welcome to the new": these words from *The Cherry Orchard* are the crowning point of Chekhov's work. *The Cherry Orchar* was the writer's swan song. He died on 15 July 1904 in Badenweiler, Germany, six months after its successful premiere at the Moscow Arts Theatre. His widow, a leading actress from the Arts Theatre, O. L. Knipper-Chekhova, brought his body to Moscow where it was buried at Novodievitchi Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering. A cherry tree, planted in memory of his last work, blossoms near his grave every spring.

* * *

Although he knew no foreign languages, Chekhov was very much alive to the culture and languages of other peoples. And among foreign writers he loved especially Maupassant and Hauptmann.

Chekhov was in France during the notorious Dreyfus affair and he greatly admired Zola's *I Accuse* for the humanity, abnegation and political force of the French novelist's act of faith.

Chekhov had a very big influence on the development of world literature. The great Irish dramatist and author George Bernard Shaw, the classical Bulgarian writers Ludmil Stoyanov and Elin-Pelin, the great English novelist John Galsworthy, the eminent representative of German realism Thomas Mann and the founder of modern Chinese literature Lu Hsun all benefited from their literary correspondence with Chekhov.

Chekhov is today one of the world's best loved and most well known Russian writers. His works have been translated into many languages.

Checkhov belongs to all progressive mankind. Through his inexhaustible faith in a glowing future and his unbounded love for the ordinary workers who are creating a magnificent new life Checkhov is to us not only a great humanist writer of the past but a contemporary and a companion in arms in the great struggle for peace and friendship between the peoples.

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World Council of Peace

Secretariat.-

Budapest, 10 February 1960

41/116/73

Dear Friends,

We want to inform you about some important questions raised at the meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace in Rome on 23 and 24 January.

We sent you the documents adopted at the meeting and hope you have received them and noted their contents.

At its meeting, the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace confirmed that during the recent period the peoples have gained strengthened confidence in the activity of the World Peace Movement. It also noted with satisfaction that during this time the national peace movements have made great progress - in their respective countries and the world as a whole - in cooperation with other peace forces. This progress is a very positive factor because it opens up new and greater prospects for the work of the World Peace Movement and for better and still more fruitful cooperation between those who work for peace.

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace emphasised that the achievement of total, all-round disarmament is the basic aim of all activities in the near future. This is a universal watchword which can respond to the national and universal desires of the peoples who in this way want to make impossible forever the use of war to solve international conflicts.

Thus the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace considered that "It is the will of the peoples that has brought the statesmen together; that will must be maintained and reinforced until the first disarmament measures have been taken" and that the most important task is "to rally the greatest number of people to this cause and to organise a vast international campaign for the success of the Summit Conference."

Considering the great importance of cooperation between all forces of peace for the attainment of these aims, the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace considers that such cooperation, far from doing away with the need to make the maximum effort to increase the activities of every national peace committee and the World Peace Movement as a whole, presupposes such activity in order to ensure the greatest success of joint action.

That is why the Presidential Committee thinks that it is necessary for all sections of the Peace Movement to develop broad and many-sided propaganda and organisational activities; it appreciates the efforts made in many countries along these lines and welcomes and supports the actions planned by many National Committees and the various initiatives taken aimed at organising regional meetings and conferences in order to strengthen and develop cooperation between all forces working for disarmament.

These and all other activities still to be organised should coincide with the Summit Meeting to open in Paris on 16 May, and with the 15th anniversary of the ending of World War II. In memory of this occasion many meetings are to be organised all over the world aimed at ensuring the success of the Summit Conference, peaceful coexistence, and general and controlled disarmament.

At the beginning of June, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace will meet to examine the activities and development of the campaign, and it will no doubt decide on new and still more important aims.

We hope that you will have a possibility of discussing this information on the recent Presidential Committee meeting and that, in line with your experiences and the particular conditions of your country, you will take the appropriate measures to step up, enrich and broaden still further your activities in the world campaign for disarmament.

We are convinced that you will win new and still greater successes in your work. We hope soon to hear about your plans and initiatives and that you will let us have your advice, which we consider so important for us.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat

Professor V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

411IG/74

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

Vienna, 24 March 1960

41/116/44

Dear Friends,

Below are two important texts from the Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace and a communique of the WCP Secretariat on the presentation of gold and silver Peace Medals to the accused in the Düsseldorf trial.

*

Telegram sent to the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. Khrushchov and the President of the French Republic, C. de Gaulle in Paris :

ALLOW ME TO OFFER YOU ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE SINCEREST GOOD WISHES ON OCCASION YOUR HISTORIC MEETING STOP IT IS DEAREST WISH OF ALL PEOPLE THAT 1960 SHALL SEE FIRST REAL PRACTICAL STEPS TOWARDS A WORLD FREE OF THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR, A HALT TO NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSIONS, FIRST PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT STOP DIRECT CONFRONTATION OF VIEWS BETWEEN MOST RESPONSIBLE STATESMEN WILL SURELY HELP IN SEARCH FOR JUST AND PEACEFUL SOLUTION STOP MAY YOUR DISCUSSIONS HELP TO PREPARE GROUND FOR FRUITFUL SUMMIT CONFERENCE IN MAY AND PARIS BECOME CENTRE OF A GREAT INITIATIVE STOP

J.D. BERNAL
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Resolution moved by Professor Bernal at the Yorkshire Peace Conference, Leeds, 19 - 20 March 1960

"We welcome the offer on the part of the Soviet Government to accept the Anglo-American proposals for an agreement to ban the moré easily detectable tests and to join in an American-British-Soviet research organisation to discover the means of banning all tests.

"We urge H.M. Government to support this initiative which would be an important step to securing a cessation of tests and towards nuclear and general disarmament."

*

COMMUNIQUE

At a friendly gathering in Düsseldorf (German Federal Republic), on Tuesday 22 March, Mrs. Isabelle Blume, member of the WCP Presidential Committee, presented Peace Gold Medals on behalf of the World Council of Peace to Mrs. Hoereth-Mengé, Mr. Erwin Eckert and Mr. Walter Diehl for their long and self-sacrificing struggle for peace and for their very courageous defence of the ideas of peace and cooperation between the peoples during the trial in the Düsseldorf Court.

World Peace Movement 10th anniversary Silver Medals were also presented to Mr. Gerhard Wohlrath, Mr. Johannes Oberhof, Mr. Gustav Thiefes and Mr. Eric Kompalla.

Mr. Fernand Vigne, on behlaf of the Secretariat of the WCP, and several Secretaries of National Peace Movements of neighbouring countries, who also attended the gathering, congratulated the laureates and thanked them for their work and the example they are setting to all peace workers.

On this occasion, on the eve of the verdict, a whole number of Peace Movements, groups and personalities expressed their sympathy for the peace workers persecuted in the iniquitous trial at Düsseldorf. Their example will be followed by many others in the next few days.

Secretariat of the World Council of Peace

*

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Editor, Bulletin of the WCP

[WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE]

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Vienna, 24 March 1960

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

H/11/6/33

Dear Friends,

The following are two statements by the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace

*

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE PROTESTS ON SHARPVILLE

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, deeply horrified at the massacre of Africans at Sharpville, protests with all its force, in the name of the World Peace Movement, to the South African Government, responsible for a terrible crime against humanity.

The World Peace Movement offers its deepest sympathy to the families of the dead and to the injured and to all the African people and joins them in their sorrow.

The slaughter at Sharpville and the whole treatement of the African population by the South African Government with its hated policy of apartheid, shows once again the truth which the World Council of Peace has always made clear: racial discrimination and oppression lead inevitably to conflict and bloodshed and can lead to war.

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace calls upon the South African Government to put an end to the shotting and brutal oppression of the Africans and to give exemplary punishment to those responsible for the Sharpville shootings. It calls upon the South African Government and the white population of South Africa to revoke the policy of apartheid, which has blackened their name in the eyes of the peoples of the world and can only lead them to disaster; to renounce all racial discrimination and oppression and to recognise not only in principle but also in practice the democratic and human rights of the African people.

J.D. Bernal,
Isabelle Blume,
James G. Endicott,

For the Presidential Committee
of the World Council of Peace.

This has been forwarded to the High Commissioner of the South African Government in London, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York, the Conference of African Peoples, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council, the Committee of African Organisations in London and the Movement for Colonial Freedom in London.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, INDIAN CONFERENCE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT,
New Delhi, 27-29 March 1960

*

There is no reason why 1960 should not be the historic year in which the powers take the first real practical steps to disarmament. After a lapse of nearly three years, new discussions on disarmament have opened.

This time they take place with "East" and "West" in equal numbers at the table. Thus, for the first time in the history of post-war negotiations, the real situation in international relations is recognised.

It is now widely accepted that all nations need general and complete disarmament. The alternative is an intensified and more widespread competition in the organisation of mutual nuclear destruction. Furthermore, all peoples need to be released from the economic burden of the present nuclear arms race. All suffer from it - even those countries which are neutral or not themselves heavily armed. On the other hand, all could benefit from general disarmament: great and rapid progress could be made in developing the resources and industrial capacity of all countries and in increasing food production.

Disarmament is therefore a paramount necessity for the world. This was recognised in the uanimous resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November last year, and in the proposals for general disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

Is disarmament possible? Undoubtedly. But it is not automatic, or certain to be achieved. In fact, at the moment we have increasing arms expenditure, development of new mass destruction weapons, the spread of nuclear weapons to new countries, the accelerated rearmament of Germany and Japan and growing power of the militarists. That is the reality: and it is also true that an intensive anti-disarmament campaign is being pushed, particularly in the U.S.A. and in the German Federal Republic.

Already in the negotiations themselves there is evidence of many of the difficulties that have wrecked previous attempts at achieving disarmament. The insistence on unrealisable degrees of control and the proposals of new organs such as international police forces, may if maintained prevent agreement. Over all there is the deadening possibility of so prolonging negotiations that the whole project may be abandoned.

All this has to be changed. New principles have to be adopted in international negotiations: the will to agree, the acceptance of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and compromise, genuine non-interference in one another's internal affairs.

None of that is easy. No one can expect the statesmen - even the best intentioned - to do it by themselves. Massive support from world opinion; an active, alert, informed movement of the world's peoples, is necessary. Without it nothing will be achieved. It is the strength of world opinion which has made possible the present hopeful situation. How much stronger and more powerful it needs to be so as to press on

from hopes to deeds!

What could be more opportune, therefore, than the decision of the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace to call an Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament? The influence of Indian opinion in the world is very great. A strong and united expression of Indian opinion on the eve of the Summit Conference will be invaluable. It will help to strengthen action for disarmament throughout the world.

Please accept the friendliest good wishes from the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace for a most fruitful and constructive Conference.

J.D. Bernal

Chairman of the Presidential Committee

18 March 1960

*

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The Editor

Bulletin of the WCP

4/11/61 34

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

Vienna, 28 March 1960

41/1964O

Dear Friends,

Below are some news items on recent activities of peace organisations in the campaign around the Geneva Ten-Power meeting on disarmament and the Summit Conference.

PROFESSOR BERNAL'S TELEGRAM TO THE 10-POWER COMMISSION

Professor Bernal sent the following telegram to the French, British, Soviet and US delegations to the Ten-Power Committee:

"WORLD COUNCIL PEACE WHICH WARMLY WELCOMED FORMATION 10-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS GOOD WISHES HOPES YOU QUICKLY SUCCEED FIND WAYS TO GENERAL COMPLETE DISARMAMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL CONTROL ACCORDING UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION OF 20 NOVEMBER STOP HOPES OF PEOPLES ALL NATIONS CENTRED ON YOUR WORK STOP"

SUMMIT CONFERENCE

DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN IN FINLAND

The Finnish Peace Movement has sold 10,000 copies of a postcard to be signed and sent to the Summit Conference. The postcard bears the text of an appeal for an arms reduction with an eye to general and total disarmament. This appeal has already been discussed at more than 400 meetings, where it was adopted, signed and sent back to the Peace Committee. The Committee has also organised several meetings on various themes during each of which the question of disarmament was discussed: at the 21 February meeting against neo-fascist outrages, at a Helsinki cinema when a Polish film on Auschwitz concentration camp was shown, on 8 March at a meeting in the University Forestry Institute on the peaceful possibilities of nuclear energy where a Soviet exhibition on "Miracles of the atomic era" was also shown; added to these events were a series of local conferences. In addition the trade unions are cooperating with the Peace Movement to organise a number of conferences of trade unionists on disarmament and friendly cooperation between the peoples of the Baltic countries.

The Peace Committee has approached the Geneva Conference on the cessation of tests and appealed to local committees to do likewise. At the same time a protest telegram was sent to the Düsseldorf court and the Peace Movement approached the President of the Finnish Council on an anti-Soviet propaganda pamphlet opposing peaceful coexistence, which is the basis of the friendly relations between Finland and the USSR.

And finally the Finnish Movement plans to send a delegation to the Summit Conference.

POSTCARDS FROM AUSTRALIA TOO

The Australian Peace Committee is also in the midst of a signature campaign for postcards to be sent to the Summit Conference. It sent the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to all members of the Victorian House of Representatives and to the trade unions.

With regard to the Disarmament Commission the Australian Peace Committee, after sending a message to Geneva, is asking the trade unions and other organisations to do likewise; Melbourne suburban meetings also sent messages to the Ten-Power Commission.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM IN ITALY

Meetings took place in 11 big Italian cities, including Rome, Turin, Venice, and Naples, on the national referendum on disarmament organised by the Italian Peace Committee. Various meetings and discussions took place in other towns. A petition calling for support for a bill to reduce military service was signed by tens of thousands of people, mainly through the work of the youth organisations. Peace workers took the floor at various trade union congresses to transmit greetings from the Peace Movement and point out the advantages disarmament would bring for trade, increased productive investments and improved living standards for the workers.

YOUTH PARLIAMENT IN SWEDEN

A "Parliament" of Swedish Youth took place on 21 February. Participants included representatives of various organisations (clubs, trade unions, women's associations, etc.) The meeting declared its opposition to nuclear weapons and to squandering money for military purposes; it supported the idea of general and total disarmament and stated that the present possibilities are very great, it expressed concern at the revival of nazism, called for a peaceful solution to the German question, for the creation of an atom-free zone in the heart of Europe, and sent a message to the countries to participate in the Summit Conference calling on them to settle all outstanding questions.

MESSAGES TO THE TEN-POWER COMMISSION

CZECHOSLOVAK APPEAL

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee, at its 18 March plenary session, launched an appeal to the people: "Let us unite our action for peace and make our will prevail" over the government representatives at the Ten-Power Committee and the Conference on the Cessation of Tests; it continued: "Let us do all we can to make the Summit Conference a success and end with an agreement". The Committee also sent messages to the two conferences in Geneva.

HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE MESSAGE

The Hungarian Peace Council also addressed the Ten Power Commission welcoming the discussions on disarmament and recalling the demand for total and general disarmament.

MRS. ROOSEVELT
LINUS PAULING
HARRY BELAFONTE

A group of American personalities from the American Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Professor Linus Pauling, well-known singer Harry Belafonte and Mr. O. Night, President of the Oil, Chemical Products and Atomic Industry Workers' Union, wrote to the Ten-Power Commission recalling that its aim is total and general disarmament and asking

it to come to an agreement on the cessation of tests, first step along the road to disarmament and peace, and to make a start with arms reduction.

"YOUR DISCUSSIONS ARE OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE"

The League for Action against the Atomic Armament of the German Federal Republic launched a petition in the form of a message to the Ten-Power Commission. It was signed by professors, doctors, churchmen, journalists, etc., and states in part: "Your discussions are of vital importance in ensuring world peace because the question of general disarmament is, as stated in the Camp David communique signed by the President of the United States and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the most important question for the world today."

DEMONSTRATION IN HAMBURG

On 12 March several hundred people demonstrated in Hamburg against arming the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons. The resolutions adopted were sent to the Commission and to the Bonn Government.

An appeal was also published by the World Federation of Trade Unions pointing out that a ban on tests would facilitate the work of the Ten-Power Commission, while the International Organisation of Journalists sent a message strongly urging general and total disarmament. Another statement sent to Geneva was that adopted by the representatives of nine countries meeting in Prague on 8 March.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL AND 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTHDAY OF JOLIOT-CURIE

COMMUNIQUE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WCP

Ten years ago, on 19 March 1950, meeting in the capital of Sweden under the Presidency of the great scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie, the World Council of Peace called on all men of goodwill throughout the world to demand the absolute banning of the atomic bomb, weapon of terror and mass extermination,

This Appeal, expressing as it did the desires of the peoples of all countries, was supported by the signatures of several hundred million people. It made an important contribution to the great struggle of the peoples for peace against the threat of an atomic war, a struggle which has led to the present negotiations on the cessation of nuclear tests.

On this tenth anniversary of the Stockholm Appeal the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace welcomes and notes with satisfaction all initiatives, appeals and actions aimed at continuing and strengthening the struggle for the banning of nuclear weapons and for total and controlled disarmament.

In the course of the great negotiations and international demonstrations which will take place in 1960 the unfailing will of the peoples to see an end put to the arms drive and agreement reached on the final cessation of all nuclear tests and on the first measures for disarmament will, without doubt, find expression in the most varied forms.

18 March 1960.

COMMEMORATION IN MOSCOW — A meeting took place in Moscow to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm Appeal and the 60th anniversary of the birth of Frederic Joliot-Curie (10 March). The meeting adopted a message to the World Council of Peace sending warm greetings and honouring the memory of Joliot-Curie. "The Soviet people", it said, "are glad to see the victory of the just cause fought for by the great scientist Joliot, who ten years ago called on all men of good will to sign the Stockholm Appeal for a ban on nuclear weapons."

AND IN PRAGUE — The plenary session of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee devoted a considerable part of its meeting to commemorate these two anniversaries. Professor Jan Mukarovski, President of the Committee, retraced the life and work of the great French scientist, founder and President of the World Council of Peace, and recalled the far-reaching significance of the Stockholm Appeal.

FOR A BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTS

CANADIAN PROTEST — The Canadian Peace Congress published a statement on 1 March deploring the attitude of the French Government which can only encourage the possession of nuclear weapons by other countries, in particular Federal Germany, and increase the war danger.

Four hundred professors of MacGill and Montreal Universities have written to the Canadian Prime Minister demanding that the Government modifies its attitude at the conference now going on in Geneva. They also demanded that he oppose supplying atomic weapons to countries which do not possess them. A similar message was also sent to the Prime Minister, signed by representatives of Carlton and West Ontario Universities.

TWENTY YEARS AGO: AGGRESSION AGAINST NORWAY — On 9 April it will have been twenty years since the Hitler armies attacked Norway and a national demonstration will take place on this date. In an appeal, 25 trade union leaders protested against the revival of German militarism and called on the people to ensure the success of the 9 April demonstration.

ANGOLA: AFRICANS AND EUROPEANS ON TRIAL — Fifty-one Africans and six Europeans are on trial in Luanda (Angola) for having belonged to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. They could be sentenced to a penalty of up to 25 years in prison. The African Revolutionary Front for the National Independence of the Portuguese Colonies has made a protest condemning Portuguese colonialism, demanding the immediate release of the accused and calling on world public opinion to demonstrate its solidarity for the accused by sending protests to the Portuguese and Angolan Governments and to the Luanda Court.

MR. KHRUSHCHOV RECEIVES FRENCH PEACE MOVEMENT

On the very day of his arrival in Paris, Mr. Khrushchov received a delegation of the French Peace Movement composed of Mr. Emmanuel d'Astier, Mr. Laurent Casanova, Mrs. Helene Langevin, Mr. Guy Desson, Mr. Jacques Maduale, Mr. Pierre Cot, Mr. André Souquière, Mr. Marc Jacquier, Mr. Pierre Biquard, Pastor Bosc, Mrs. Germaine Guille, Mr. Michel Bruguier, Mrs. Jacques Mitterand, Mr. Elie Rouby, Mr. Charles Hernu, Mr. Henri Torres, Mrs. Moret and Dr. J.P. May.

The press also attended this recption and some of Mr. Khrushchov's statements were so important that they were given widespread publicity in the press and on the radio. The delegation presented a gift to the head of the Soviet Government and on the evening of the same day the French Peace Movement issued the following communique:

"At 5 p.m. President Khrushchov received, in the salon of the Quai d'Orsay, a delegation of personalities from the French Peace Movement and other friends of peace.

"Mr. Emmanuel d'Astier greeted the Soviet Premier and stressed the Soviet Union's contribution to the relaxation of international tension. He recalled the primary aims of the French Peace Movement on an international scale: disarmament, the need to put an end to the division of Europe and to achieve a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

"Mr. Khrushchov said that he appreciated the work of the Peace Movement often under very difficult conditions. He stressed the need to unite all forces of peace in spite of differences of political and religious convictions.

The Soviet President pointed out that he had come to France to work for peace and considered that peace can and must be maintained between countries of different regimes.

"In the discussion which followed Mr. Khrushchov stressed certain questions:

"a) the inexorable aspect of an atomic war;

"b) the particular danger to France in the development of German militarism; he added that he was not hostile to the German people and that the USSR maintains cordial relations with the GDR and hopes to have good relations with the German Federal Republic;

"c) the superiority of the Communist system - which for him is not in doubt - cannot be imposed by force but will be shown by the facts of peaceful competition;

"d) the need to end discrimination and obstacles hindering international trade.

"Mr. Khrushchov pointed out, on the other hand, that the USSR has already reduced her armed forces by one third and is envisaging the possibility of other similar measures. He stressed that since the recent Soviet proposals the atomic powers' view-

points on the cessation of tests were no longer divided except on questions of little real importance. He said in this regard that the USSR had never carried out underground tests and does not intend to do so.

"The delegation from the Peace Movement expressed the hope that the discussions between President Khrushchov and President de Gaulle will help bring about closer cooperation and the relaxation of international tension."

Paris, 23 March 1960

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The Editor

Bulletin of the
World Council of Peace

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

Vienna, 13 April 1960

Dear Friends,

The Düsseldorf trial has just ended, meting out harsh sentences on the members of the Federal German Peace Movement. It was a real "cold war" verdict condemning:

Walter Diehl unconditionally to one year in prison and Erwin Eckert to 9 months, Gerhard Wohlrath 6 months, Gustav Thiefes 5 months, Pastor Oberhofer 3 months suspended sentences, while Erich Kompalla was sentenced to pay a 500 Mark fine.

Immediately after the verdict was announced the Reverend James G. Endicott, member of the Presidential Committee of the WCP, gave a press conference at which he made the following statement:

"Members of the World Peace Movement in every country have followed the proceedings of the Düsseldorf trial of peace workers with deep concern. It is difficult to imagine that after two world wars and the new inventions of nuclear weapons, those who work for peace in the Federal Republic of Germany should be subjected to the prosecution of the courts.

"It is equally difficult for peace workers all over the world to believe that a court of law, having heard the evidence, would not pronounce the men and women concerned innocent of any wrong or harmful action.

"The principles, proposals and activities of the World Council of Peace are known and actively promoted in nearly every country of the world.

"Ever since the launching of the Stockholm Appeal in 1950, the World Council of Peace and all national committees which have fraternal relations with it have struggled for a cessation of nuclear tests and a ban on atomic weapons. The three power conference in Geneva, now preparing an agreement to stop all tests, is a vindication of the pioneer efforts of the World Council of Peace.

"From its beginning in 1949 the World Council of Peace has advocated that all international disputes must be settled by negotiation and consequently the arms race must be ended and instead there must be an internationally controlled disarmament.

"One characteristic feature of the work of the National Peace Committees which have fraternal relations with the World Council of Peace is the determination to mobilise mass expression

of public opinion for the elimination of the cold war and for disarmament.

"That this mass expression is a necessary force for peace was clearly expressed by President Eisenhower when he declared to the Parliament of India:

"'Controlled universal disarmament is the imperative of our time. The demand for it by hundreds of millions, whose chief concern is the long future of themselves and their children will, I hope, become so universal and insistent that no man, no government, can withstand it.'

"Every sane and informed person in the world today must endorse the campaign to get disarmament, abolish nuclear weapons and finally rid the world of the scourge of war.

"The World Council of Peace salutes these honest and courageous peace workers and assures them of its warm friendship and solidarity. It protests against the arbitrary sentences inflicted on them, seeing in these sentences the manifest determination of Chancellor Adenauer's Government to smash all opposition to its policy which is based on the continuation of the cold war and the rearmament of West Germany.

"But we are convinced that the peace forces of Germany will keep up their efforts and will finally oblige the leaders of Western Germany to follow a policy directed towards the relaxation of tension and disarmament.

"This conviction of innocent peace workers must not be allowed to stand in the way of mass mobilisation of the German people. It must be appealed to the highest courts and to the conscience of mankind."

The findings have aroused great indignation and many protests have already been made, including those of the French Peace Movement, the Polish Peace Committee, the German Democratic Peace Council, the Bulgarian Peace Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Venezuelan Movement for Peace and National Liberation and

Pastor Kurt Essen,Duisburg (GFR)
Mrs. Minnaert-Coeling,Netherlands
Prof. Heinz Kamnitzer, GDR and
Mrs. Andersen-Nexö, GDR

We are sure that the protest movement will spread, with support and solidarity being expressed for the accused who have appealed against these sentences.

We would be grateful if you could keep us informed of all action taken along these lines.

Hoping to hear from you,

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The Editor

Bulletin of the World Council
of Peace

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

(5th Year) Special Number JUNE 1960

The struggle for peace and the struggle for national independence are inseparable

In their great struggle for liberty, independence and their sovereignty, in their struggle against colonialism, against aggressive military alliances and military bases, for the withdrawal of foreign troops, and in their opposition to the open aggression of colonial powers, the peoples of Asia and Africa find in the World Peace Movement an ally and a permanent support.

The constant support and sympathy brought by the World Peace Movement and the National Movements to the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa are based on the principles that it has proclaimed since its creation and which it has confirmed many times during its eleven years of existence.

Among these, the elimination of all forms of colonialism, of racial discrimination and the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence, indispensable for the establishment of peace, have guided its actions. It has adopted the Bandung principles—principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is in this spirit that the World Council of Peace supported the Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference which was held in Conakry, the Second Conference of the African Peoples held in Tunis and the Conference on Positive Action for Peace and Security in Africa which took place in Accra. Moreover, the World Council of Peace keeps up friendly relations with numerous national and regional organisations in Africa and Asia.

The struggle for national independence and against colonialism is indissolubly linked to the world struggle for peace.

The acquisition and safeguard of independence are the fundamental and immediate objectives of the peoples of Asia and Africa; opposition to aggressive imperialists acts is an urgent necessity. Through their struggle these people bring an essential contribution to the cause of peace.

Many countries of these two continents which have acquired their independence practise a peaceful foreign policy, a policy of non-adherence to military blocs and of positive neutrality. They have thus enlarged the zone of peace in the world.

The struggle carried on by the peoples of Asia and Africa, the grandiose actions carried out recently by the people of Japan, South Korea, Turkey, Algeria, South Africa, the Cameroons and other countries, strike powerful blows at the plans of belligerent circles and bring a new impulse to the world struggle for peace.

To fortify their tottering domination in Asia and Africa the imperialist powers, chiefly the United States, have formed military pacts, imposed bilateral military agreements and created a large network of bases.

The incursion, on the eve of the Summit Conference of the American espionage plane over the territory of the Soviet Union, which used bases situated in Asian countries in order to accomplish its provocative mission, has proved the danger of such bases for world security and peace. The countries involved in aggressive military alliances and which place their territory at the service of the United States expose themselves to serious risks and are threatened with engagement in military adventures.

This act has put in the foreground, before the forces of peace and national independence, the urgent task of eliminating military pacts such as CENTO and SEATO, bilateral military agreements such as the US-Japanese treaty and the military bases established by the imperialist powers on foreign territory.

Direct aggression, which is also practised for maintaining and restoring colonial domination, is a threat to world peace. The peoples demand an end to the colonial war in Algeria on the basis of the sacred right of the Algerian people to decide its own destiny.

The peoples of Asia and Africa are now aware that their struggle for liberty and independence, for the complete overthrow of the colonial system, cannot be carried on successfully without a struggle for peace. The cold war and international tension handicap the process of complete liberation. That is why they participate with ever-growing force in the great world actions for the relaxation of tension, an end to the cold war, the banning of nuclear tests, for disarmament and the establishment of peaceful coexistence. By doing this they have widened the mass ground of the struggle for world peace.

The sovereign countries of these two continents play an important role in the solution of international problems. And it is in this spirit that Asian powers such as the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia and others must participate in international negotiations with a view to establishing peace and security in the world. It is necessary to listen to the voice of the peaceful countries of these two continents. The re-establishment of the legitimate status of China in the United Nations is the demand of all peoples, particularly those of Asia and Africa.

Ever wider and growing circles in the West realise that the schemings of the belligerent circles in their countries and the manifestations of colonialism in Asia and Africa are serious sources of war and conflict. They fight against these actions and for the establishment of new relations based on mutual respect and equality. The struggle against colonialism has become the concern of all peace-loving men and is part of the general framework of the struggle for lasting peace.

The unity of the forces of peace and of ternational independence is the guarantee of lasting peace.

Rid Africa and Asia of US and other imperialist troops and bases

The United States has placed a vast network of military bases and armed forces on the territory of other countries. It is strengthening unceasingly its control of the aggressive military blocs which it itself created and which threaten world peace.

The provocation committed by the US plane U-2, in the course of which several bases in Asia were utilised, has emphasised once again the grave dangers incurred in particular by the peoples of this continent in acts of this nature.

The existence of these military bases is a grave threat to the national sovereignty of the countries on whose soil they are set up and this violation has shown clearly the complete disregard by the United States of the national sovereignty of independent states.

The Asian and African peoples demand the liquidation of all these bases, the withdrawal of US and other imperialist military troops from their territory and the suppression of argressive military blocs.

Below are a few figures to illustrate the extent of the network of these US military bases and troops in Asia and Africa and the burden of expenses borne by the countries within the military alliances. It goes without saying that these figures are far from complete.

Philippines (SEATO). The US military authorities maintain two airfields and two naval bases. The Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces have proceeded to Washington for talks with the US authorities on "modernisation of national defence" system which implies installation of missile bases in the Philippines. The Philippines have to spend 350,000 dollars on the upkeep of the group of US officers charged with training of these armed forces. The military expense in 1958-1959 was 20 percent of the total budget. The strength of the armed force is 46,000.

Thailand (SEATO). This small country spends something like 46 percent of its budget in military expenditure to maintain an army of 116,000 men, to improve constantly the air and naval bases, to maintain a group of 300 US military officers in training Thailand's forces. Its largest air fields—at Donmyang, Bangkok, Paknam, Korat, Udan Thani, Chiang Mai and Ubonratchatani—are capable of accommodating US bombers. The US Government spent 10 million *baht* for the improvement of Bangkok airport and 30 million *baht* for the expansion of Udan Thani airport. Only a year ago a radar school—built at a cost of 218 million dollars as a part of US plan for establishing a "uniform telecommunications network" in South East Asia—was opened in Bangkok.

Pakistan (SEATO and CENTO). Pakistan maintains an army of 300,000 men and spends 70.5 percent of its total budget estimate on military expenses. US military experts have recently completed modernisation of airbases in Mauripur (near Karachi), Peshawar and Khapian. In Peshawar, Nowshra, Thelam and Hala military depots have been built and in Quetta, Bannu, Chitral, Sialkop, Mirpur-Khas Kohat and other places military bases have been set up. The naval ports of Karachi and Chittagong are being reconstructed and enlarged. The United States authorities were kind enough to give 1.5 billion dollars to Pakistan as military aid in return for a seperate bilateral pact between USA and Pakistan. Pakistan is obliged to keep a contingent of military advisers numbering about 2,000. Quetta, Peshawar (the airport which was mentioned in connection with the U2 flight over Soviet territories) and Gilgit are probably being developed as missile lauching sites.

Iran (CENTO). Iran maintains an army of 220,000. In 1958—59 40 percent of the budget allotment was allocated to military expenses. At this time there were about 3,250 US military experts, instructors and advisers in the Iranian army. New air fields adopted for heavy jet bombers are being constructed by the US military authorities. Large military installations, apart from barracks, depots, railway sidings, mooring berths, roads, in Mashed, Pablevi, Tabriz, Abadan, Khanu, Shiraz, Keramamshah, Dizful, Isfahan are under construction. Several others are projected along the shore of the Persian Gulf.

A demonstration in front of the US aeronautical base of Astugi

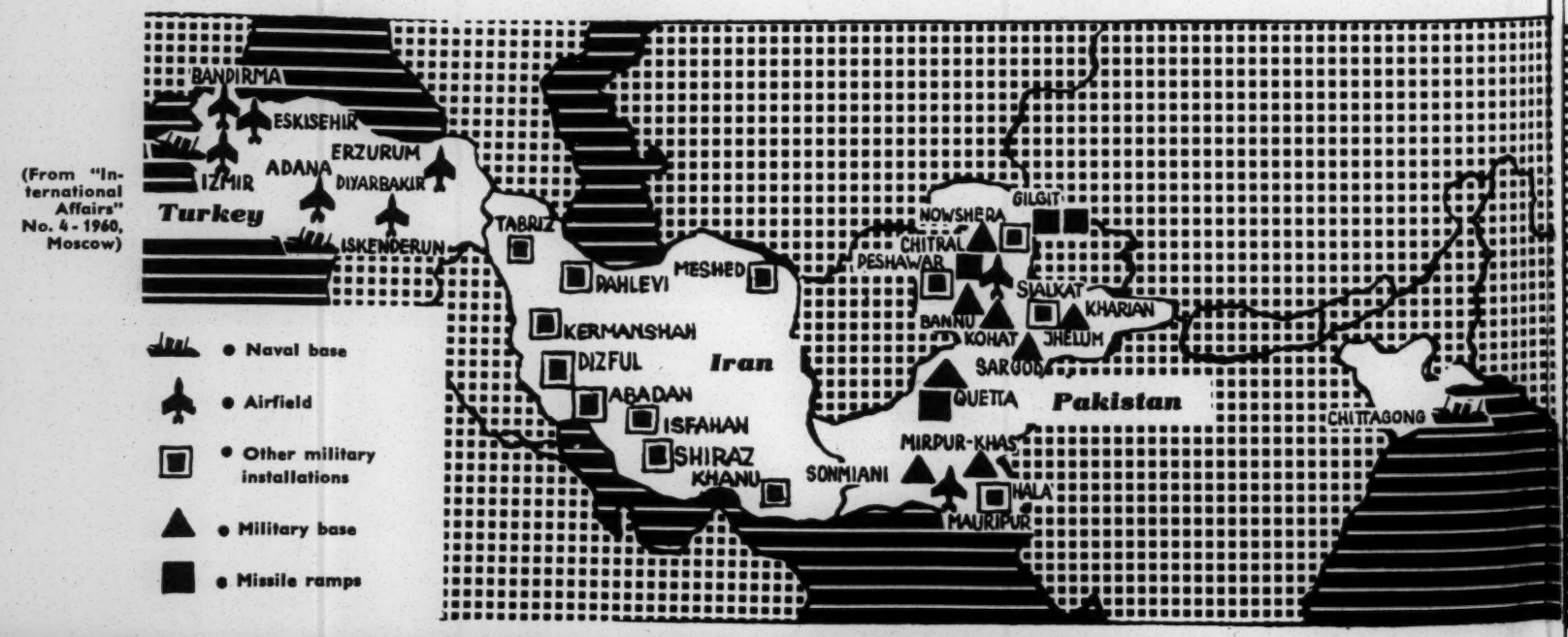
Turkey (CENTO and NATO) "In fact Turkey is doubly allied with the West. She belongs to and forms the geographical link between North Atlantic Treaty organisation and CENTO . . . Turkey has important air and naval bases and a large radar station which has been used to observe Soviet movements. The Turks have also agreed to accept an intermediate range ballistic missile base." New York Times, 2 May (International Edition).

Thus the US maintain a huge battalion of military mission consisting of 4,000 officers in Turkey, 120 military bases are constructed in a small country with an area of 8,000,000 square kilometres. Turkey is forced to spend 60 percent of her annual state budget on military expenses and she received 3,000 million dollars from the US Government since 1947, 2,000 million dollars of which in the form of military aid. In 1959 246 million dollars were drained by the USA in military aid and 273 million dollars more in economic aid, of which a considerable portion is spent on such projects as are related with military objects. How is this amount spent ? During the last 5 years NATO has built 12 air bases, capable of landing 400—500 bombers and 11 more are under construction.

Turkey, with a population of 27 million, maintains an army of some 600 thousand men. Turkish brigades participated in the Korean war on the side of US forces and are still stationed in South Korea. The Americans have been allowed to set up rocket sites in Turkey.

This list does not include the three main strongholds of the US forces in Asia, i.e., Taiwan, South Korea and South Vietnam, nor those of other countries, such as Saudi Arabia, where there is the large US nuclear base of Zahran.

SEATO AND CENTO MILITARY



(From "International Affairs" No. 4 - 1960, Moscow)

Above: The demonstration held in Peking on 9 May last in solidarity with the action of the Japanese people against the pact.

Japanese people's gigantic struggle against US-Japan military alliance

During the last few months Japan witnessed an unprecedented wave of mass meetings and demonstrations against the US-Japanese security pact. As is known, the US government, in violation of wartime agreements, concluded a separate peace treaty with Japan and is now maintaining bases all over Japan, because, as General Lyman M. Leminitzern US Army Chief of Staff said before the US Congress on 23 February, "our forces in Korea have to rely on those bases."

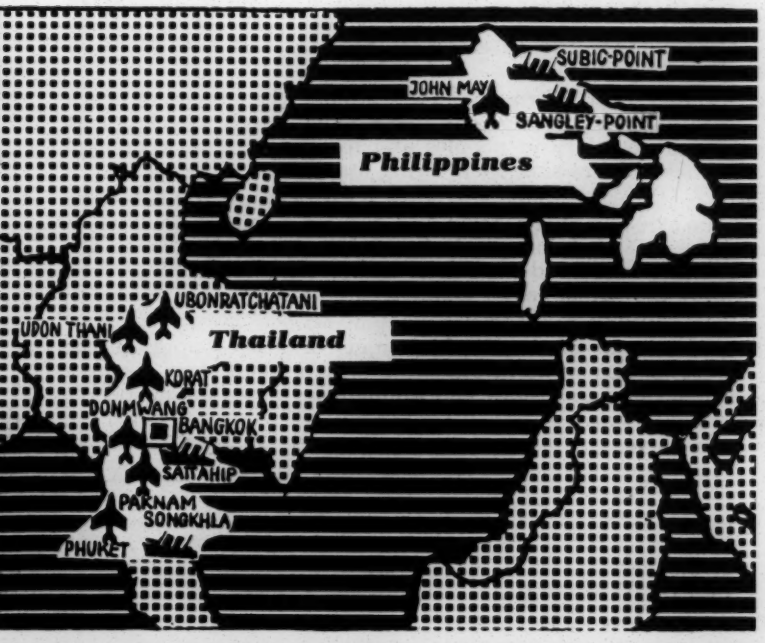
To construct and maintain these bases and to revive militarism in Japan, the US government spent 506,571,000 dollars in the form of military aid during the period 1950-1959. Missile bases have been set up in Japan and in Okinawa, which is legally an integral part of Japan, has not been restored to Japan but remains under the control of the US government, having a number of military bases all over the island.

But the Japanese people refuse to surrender their national sovereignty. Immediately after the treaty was illegally ratified by the Lower House on 20 May, one million petitions signed by millions were submitted to the Diet by representatives of various organisations. Its is well known that in previous nation-wide actions tens of millions of signatures were submitted to parliament. Some 4.5 million workers staged a 30 minute strike on the day of the ratification. On 26 May, the last day of the sixteenth nation-wide joint action, more than 2 million people all over Japan, under the leadership over 2,000 local anti-treaty councils, organised a demonstration and 90,000 workers and 30,000 students staged a sit down strike in front of the Diet. In Tokyo 200,000 people took part in demonstrations. "Overthrow Kishi", "Scrap the Treaty", "Dissolve the Diet", "Eisenhower never come to Japan", "American soldiers go home", "Take home your black jets (U2)", "Give us back Okinawa"—these are the slogans that were shouted by millions.

At the end of May the Japanese were already carrying out their seventeenth nation-wide campaign. Without any doubt the Japanese people will have the support of all the forces for peace in its magnificent struggle.

Below: For more than eighteen months millions of people have demonstrated in Japan.

BASES



AFRICA. In **Libya** the United States have a strong air and military base, Wheelus Airfield, on which is stationed the 12th Air Force and where guided missile tests have been going on since March 1956. Also in Libya is the military air base of Tobruk, jointly used by the United States and Great Britain.

In **Eritrea** the United States have an American force relay station.

In **Ethiopia** the United States have acquired long-term rights to maintain military bases. The Americans have replaced the British Military Mission which formerly trained the Ethiopian Army and a mutual defence agreement was signed between the USA and Ethiopia in 1953. The *New York Times* of 16 May 1954 announced that the United States had acquired a 99-year right to set up military bases in this country.

In **Nigeria** the United States have military bases at Kano, Maiduguiri and Lagos.

In the **Belgian Congo** the Americans have a militray base at Kamina; it consists of 125,000 acres and can accommodate 3 airbound divisions. A 300-kilometre long railway was recently completed between Kamina and Kabalo, to be part of a transcontinental railway system running between Lobito on the West Coast of Africa and Dar es-Salam on the East Coast.

It is also known that in conformity with a gentlemen's agreement and the provisions of the NATO treaty, the United States has the right to use the military bases of the colonialists which they call the strategic platform of Casablanca, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, and that of Diego Suarez and Tananarive in **Madagascar.** It is also known that the ports of Casablanca, Mombasa, Lourenco Marquez, Dakar, Abidjan in **East Africa,** Monrovia in **Liberia,** Djibouti in **French Somalia** have been equipped and adapted for military needs. For example article 7 of the agreement on the construction of the port of Monrovia in Liberia, to be carried out by the United States, stipulates that the US have the right to establish, use, maintain . . . and control the military . . . installations desired for the protection of the strategic interests of the United States in the South Atlantic. The press recently announced that "a military agreement for 'mutual security' has been signed between Liberia and the United States."

Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow

In February 1960 the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov, announced in his speech at Gadja Mada, the Indonesian National university, that in a desire to render assistance to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the training of their national cadres—engineers, agricultural specialists, doctors, teachers, economists and specialists in other branches of knowledge—the Soviet Government had decided to establish a Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow. This decision followed repeated appeals for the expansion of the training opportunities offered their national cadres at Soviet educational institutions, from progressive sections of the public and governmental circles, and also from individuals in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The wishes and proposals put forward by a number of Soviet public organisations for granting young people of these countries wider possibilities for obtaining training in the Soviet Union have also been taken into account.

The following are the 1960 enrollment terms for this university:

The Friendship of the Peoples University is accepting students for the following faculties: Engineering (construction and use of machines and machinery; building, prospecting, extracting and use of common minerals); agricultural sciences (agronomy and zootechnics); medicine (therapeutical and pharmacology); physical, mathematical and natural sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology); history and philology (history, literature, Russian language); economic sciences and law (economy and the planning of national economy, international law).

Students can be of either sex and under the age of 35 and there is no restriction as to race, nationality or religion.

Length of course: faculty of medicine, 5 years; other faculties, 4 years.

Citizens of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America should make their requests for admission directly to the university or through USSR Embassies and Consulates abroad.

First year enrollment is decided by the University Council after they have verified the knowledge of the applicants with national certificates for general secondary education.

People who do not have the secondary education required can be admitted to the preparatory faculty of the University and end their secondary education there within a period of from one to three years.

People with secondary education but no knowledge of the Russian language will also be admitted to the preparatory faculty for one year.

Requests for admission to the Friendship of the Peoples University will be accepted up till 31 July.

Applications should be sent to the Rector of the University and include:

1) Curriculum vitae of the applicant and two photos.

2) A document certifying that the applicant has completed his studies.

3) Health certificate.

Applications will be examined by the Entrance Committee chaired by the Rector of the University. It also includes the Vice-Rector of Education, Deans of the Faculties and Professors.

The Committee will discuss the applications, arrange for verification of the knowledge of the applicants and make recommendations to the University Council.

Verification of the knowledge of applicants can take place directly in their countries, with the help of national universities or other upper and secondary schools, or by the Friendship of the Peoples University itself.

The University Council's decisions on admission are binding. The University will advise applicants in writing.

Students will be admitted until 1 September and studies will commence on 1 October.

Education at the University will be free of charge. The University will provide stipends, free medical aid and accommodation for the student (but not for his family) and pay his travelling expenses to Moscow and back.

The address of the Entrance Committee is: Moscow, Kalinin Street 16, House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries.

Soviet Premier N. S. Khrushchov with the Indonesia's President Soukarno — a symbol of friendship and peaceful coexistence

In celebration of the fifth anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference

STATEMENT OF THE WCP SECRETARIAT

In celebrating the 5th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference, the World Peace Movement expresses its pleasure at the great scope and influence of the ideas and principles of Bandung for the cause of world peace, and the strong and active support given them by the masses throughout the world.

The spirit of Bandung has done much to promote the relaxation of international tension and is a great force for peace.

Since the Bandung Conference many Asian and African countries, animated by this spirit, have won national independence and are carrying out a policy of peace, positive neutrality, of not entering military pacts, of international cooperation and friendship between the peoples, thus extending the zone of peace in the world and the field of application of peaceful coexistence. The peaceful voice of the peoples of these countries, inspired by the Bandung spirit, is making itself strongly felt on the international scene. The 2nd Conference of African Peoples in Tunis, the Peace Congresses in Indonesia and Iraq, the Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, the Accra Conference for Positive Action for Peace and Security in Africa and the 2nd Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, which have all taken place since the beginning of 1960, have expressed the militant action of these peoples for peace and their desire to help resolve international problems.

The appearance of a growing number of independent countries has had effective and positive results on international relations. The principles of Bandung now serve as the basis of these countries' foreign policy and of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social systems. The spirit of Bandung helps towards the peaceful solution of conflicts and disputes between States.

The final abolition of colonialism is closely bound up with the main problem of the hour: peace. Elimination of international relations based on inequality would help bring the peoples closer together and reduce the possibilities of conflicts and wars.

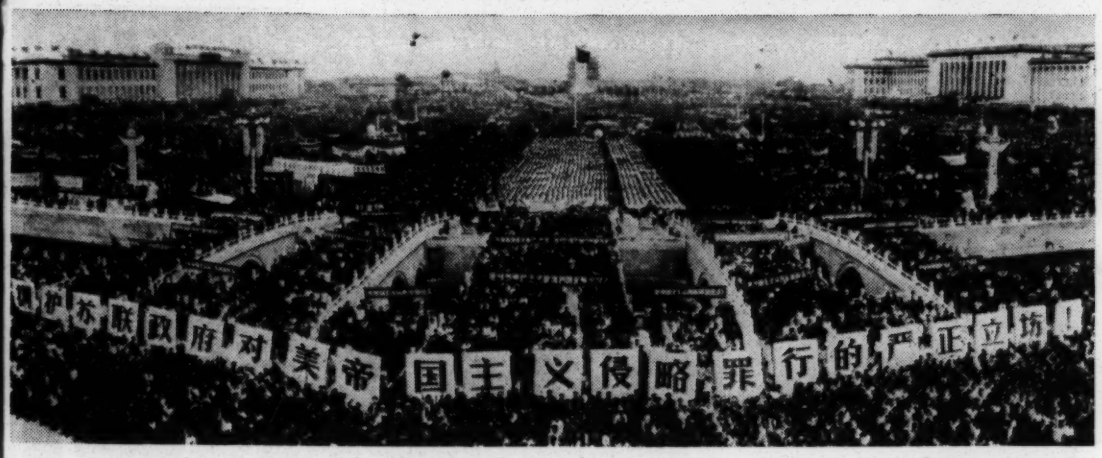
The World Peace Movement shares the common desire of the Asian and African peoples to put an end to colonialism, to achieve and consolidate their national independence, to develop their national economies and to eliminate poverty and backwardness in the shortest possible time.

General and total disarmament will prolong the climate of peace and create unprecedented conditions for the speedy development of the Asian and African peoples and for ending their economic backwardness and raising their living standards.

The World Peace Movement notes with pleasure the successes won in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against colonialism, for national independence and peace. It welcomes the speedy accession to independence of the African peoples, their support for the principles of Bandung and their active contribution to the cause of world peace.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace expresses the certainty that the spirit of Bandung will become even stronger and will continue to inspire and animate all peace-loving people of the world.

19 April 1960



The peoples condemn US torpedoing of Summit Conference

The peoples of the world are deeply indignant at the act of provocation by the United States against the Soviet Union on the eve of the Summit Conference which led to its collapse and they condemn it strongly. Below are some echoes of the reactions aroused all over the world by this act. The normal June issue of the Bulletin will bring more detailed information on this matter.

Mr. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for the Defence of World Peace said that the U2 espionage plane intrusion into the Soviet Union, by order of US President Eisenhower, once again nakedly exposed the nature of US imperialism.

All the facts, he said, fully demonstrated that US imperialism had not the least genuine desire to maintain world peace; it was forced to participate in peace talks but had every intention of disrupting them.

The people throughout the world could see clearly that US imperialism was the number one enemy of world peace and Eisenhower was the number one warmonger, Kuo Mo-jo declared.

The Chinese people firmly opposed the US imperialist policy of aggression and war and resolutely supported the serious and justified stand of the Soviet Government, Kuo Mo-jo stated. They were ready to exert unremitting efforts to lessen international tension and defend world peace, along with the Soviet people and all other peace-loving peoples the world over.

Pandit Sunderlal, President, All India Peace Council, has issued the following statement to the press:

"... The reason for the failure is plain. The incident of the espionage flight over Soviet Russia—although unfortunate—might not by itself have wrecked the meeting. But the brazen-faced efforts at defending, justifying and legalising such actions, the order of 'alert' round the globe on the very eve of the "meeting for peace", and the declaration of the US President that even the promise of the "suspension" of such activity may not be binding on his successor in office—a thing unheard of in diplomatic negotiations—could not be tolerated by any self respecting country valuing its sovereignty, integrity and independence. Even the tiniest sovereign country anywhere in the world, in Asia, Africa or in Latin America would rather allow itself to be erased from the surface of the globe, than bow before such bullying..."

The Permanent Bureau of the Iraqi Peace Council in a statement urged the UN Security Council to perform its duty by condemning the invasion of Soviet air space by the US spy plane.

The Bureau held Eisenhower primarily responsible for the American provocative action which sabotaged the meeting of the heads of State of the four nations, as he was the man who ordered this action.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council published a statement in Cairo on 24 May saying that the breakdown of the Four-Power Conference of government heads was due to the aggressive position taken by the US militarists who were actively preparing for a new world war.

The US imperialists only paid lip service to peace and were totally responsible for the wrecking of the Conference, the statement declared.

The Permanent Secretariat supported the world movement of protest against the aggressive attitude of the imperialists.

The news of the earthquakes in Iran and Chile and the disasters which have befallen the coasts of the Pacific, bringing death to thousands of peoples and the destruction of towns and villages, has filled the all peace-loving people with dismay. The Bulletin joins all friends of peace in the world in sending their sincere condolence to the peoples hit by this tragedy.

Asia and the solution of international problems

"It is especially gratifying that now quite reasonable voices are heard stating that a conference in which only four heads of governments would take part cannot solve all the problems in the cause of ensuring peace and security all over the world.

"We, the Soviet people, consider that the time has come for Western powers to realise the necessity of inviting great Asian powers to participate in a conference of heads of governments. It would be just. It is known that these states have won their independence in the struggle against colonialisers, against imperialism, and now they are successfully developing, accumulating strength and are already playing an important role in the solution of international questions.

"It is necessary to see not only today, but tomorrow too. You know that the questions of war and peace which will arise tomorrow are being born today. Therefore, in order that the morrow of the peoples of all countries be cloudless, in order that it create conditions for really peaceful development, the Western powers should speedily normalise relations with People's China, and invite to future negotiations the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia and possibly other countries".

Extracts from a speech by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov in the Kremlin, 28 May 1960

Dr. Hanna Receives Gold Medal

IN BEIRUT

On 6 April, Dr. Georges Hanna received from the hands of Nazim Hikmet, President of the International Peace Prize Jury, the World Peace Movement tenth anniversary gold medal at a ceremony attended by more than 300 political, literary and artistic personalities and leading business men. Mr. Antoine Tabet, Mr. Raif Khoury, Mr. Nazim Hikmet and Dr. Hanna then spoke, explaining the aims, history and successes of the Lebanese Peace Movement and showed that they cannot be dissociated from the national liberation movement.

Korean people demand
• withdrawal of US troops
• unification of Korea

One of the protest demonstrations by students outside the US Embassy in Seoul

APPEAL BY KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS TO ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

On 23 May the Korean National Peace Congress published an appeal, adopted jointly by the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students' Committee, calling on peace-loving people all over the world to take resolute action against US imperialists agressive acts in Korea.

The appeal stressed that in order to overcome the present critical situation in South Korea, to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea and to remove a nidus of war in Korea and the Far East, the US imperialist aggressive army must first of all pull out of South Korea, withdrawing its army, together with the atomic and guided missile weapons and all other lethal weapons illegally introduced into South Korea. Those governments which, in subservience to the US imperialists, also dispatched troops to South Korea, the appeal states, must also withdraw these troops at an early date. The United Nations should also withdraw the disgraceful 'resolutions' on the Korea question which it adopted illegally over the past ten years under the increasing pressure of the US imperialists and must see to it that the US imperialists no longer abuse the UN flag in their agressive acts in South Korea, the statement went on. The UN should take immediate measures to dissolve the 'United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea'—a tool of the US imperialists—and take steps for the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea.

Korean women students in Tokyo participating in a rally held on 22 March to demand the withdrawal of US troops from Korea

The appeal recalled that the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war on 25 June 1950 was appreaching. Seven years have elapsed since the Korean armistice, but Korea had not yet been unified, the armistice had not led to lasting peace and the dark clouds of war hovering over the heads of the Korean people had not been dispelled.

Since the armistice, the appeal continued, the political and economic catastrophe in South Korea had been further aggravated. This led finally to the outbreak of the resistence struggle of the masses in South Korea for freedom, democracy and the right to live. The South Korean police, under the command of the US advisors and the South Korean puppet army, under 'UN command', indiscriminately opened fire on the bare-handed, peaceful demonstrators. Even according to an announcement of the South Korean puppet authorities, some seven thousand people had already been mercilessly killed or wounded with US-made tanks and guns since the popular uprising began. The Southern part of Korea was again dyed with the blood of indignant people.

The appeal said that the South Korean people, unable any longer to endure the abject poverty and non-rights, finally rose up in the life and death struggle. They shed blood and expelled the traitor Syngman Rhee. However, the ruling machinery of fascist terror remains intact in South Korea. The US ruling circles rigged up the 'caretaker' government by putting up the new puppet Hu Chung clique in place of Syngman Rhee and with this they were trying to placate and deceive the people. The so-called 'caretaker' government, the appeal stated, was nothing but the extension and a rehash of the Syngman Rhee puppet government. None of the urgent and vital demands of the people had been realised. The cause of the grave state of affairs in South Korea today lay entirely in the colonial enslavement policy of the US imperialists. US ruling circles cannot evade responsibility for this.

The US occupation army, the appeal continued, was incessantly committing atrocities in South Korea. Groups of US officers and soldiers have raided and set fire to rural villages in daytime and looted property and violated women, shot men and women, young and old, at random and have run over people with their cars. The barbarity and massacres perpetrated by the US army against the peaceful inhabitants during the Korean war are something almost without parallel in the history of war. During their temporary occupation of the Northern part of Korea, they slaughtered more than thirty-five thousand three hundred people in Sinchun county (Wanghai) alone. "We indict the US imperialists before all conscientious people of the world for their crimes committeed in Korea," said the appeal.

The appeal condemned US imperialism for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea, violating the armistice agreement, aggravating tension and prepetrating provocative war manoeuvres. It stressed that the US imperialists must immediately pull out of South Korea, Japan, South Viet Nam, Taiwan and other areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"Let us, men of goodwill, unite our strength and voices against the imperialists. Let us unite our strength and resolutely fight to bring the flower garden of peace and friendship to full bloom all over the world," the appeal concluded.

On 28 April 600,000 people rallied in Peking in support of the patriotic and just struggle of the people of South Korea

SECOND AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Conakry 11–15 April 1960

A new milestone

The Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference took place at Conakry, capital of the Republic of Guinea, from 11 to 15 April. 72 delegations representing 66 countries with 1,500,000,000 inhabitants took part. There were also many observers from various countries.

The theme of this conference was the strengthening of solidarity between the countries of Asia and Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and peace. The Conference was a new and very important step along the road to the complete liberation of these countries from all colonialist domination.

A delegation from the World Council of Peace consisting of Mr. Velio Spano, Dr. Chi Chao-tin, Mr. Romesh Chandra, Mr. Alzarov, Mrs. Isabelle Blume, Mr. Aziz Sherif and Mr. Fernand Vigne, was present at the Conakry Conference in the capacity of observers and expressed the support of the World Peace Movement for the Afro-Asian peoples.

Following are extracts of some of the speeches and documents.

President Sekou Touré: Our liberation – our contribution to world peace

"Now, our common task is far from being completed. As long as there exist subjugated nations, plundered peoples, minor states and disqualified countries, as long as one inch of our territories experiences foreign occupation, as long as one portion of our property is held by others and not by ourselves we shall have together, to keep on with our work of human liberation and social justice.

"Essentially, our interests meet, whether they merge or complete each other. The imperialists, well aware that the situation of all our peoples is marked by these identical aspirations, are trying to make quarrels aroused by really minor interests flare up; only our united action and the constant common analysis of our situation can enable us to foil our enemies' plot. What can we fear of each other? when we just have, all of us, escaped the same injustices on acceding to independance and we are still under the same disqualification by the imperialists and the colonialists and hampered by the same historical fetters. We must know that he who strikes our brother, strikes through him; he that robs our brother, puts his hand on our common heritage...

"The Cairo Conference, that of Accra, as all our Parties and Trade-Union Conference, have but stressed anew these Bandung principles which remain the common denominator, the foundation of our various policies. They are also the guiding line of our relations and our international activities. These principles sum up all our will and aspirations, which we want to triumph over all criminal schemes and all ill will..."

"...Dear brothers, it is my duty, and also my privilege, to bring here the unreserved pledge and the total support of the people of Guinea which, deliberately, made available its authority, its freedom, its worth and its abilities to the forces of peace, freedom, justice and solidarity..."

Extracts from the opening speech by President Sekou Touré (Guinea)

Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo

General secretary of the African Peoples' Conference Steering Committee

Greets the Conference

"It is necessary to remind you of the dangers of neo-colonialism. We know that the imperialists combine repression, war and paternalism. In this way, while France is waging a most atrocious war against the Algerian people, fighting for its independence, it is pretending to give independence, to use its words, international sovereignty, to other countries of the French Community. But these countries are compelled to draw up and sign provisional treaties, to be proclaimed later.

"...As a matter of fact we must transcend the minor contradictions between countries and if we take as our aim the welfare of the people of our country as soon as we understand that no country by itself, no man, no organization can boast of guiding the destiny of our peoples, but that it is only our common effort which can and must make us able to triumph over our common enemies, imperialism and poverty."

Extracts from Permanent Secretariat's General Report to the Conference

The sooner all colonial powers are deprived of the possibility to oppress other peoples the better could be established the lasting peace all over the world.

...We have before us a new Asia and we are now witnessing the birth of a New Africa. The shackled Afro-Asian peoples have broken the chains of slavery with a mighty blow and the banner of freedom is now raised aloft. There still are colonies on our globe, but before long they too will kick out the imperialist-colonialists. The great process of the achievement of political independence by the oppressed Afro-Asian countries is nearing completion. It is a significant landmark in the history of mankind. It is the beginning of a new era...

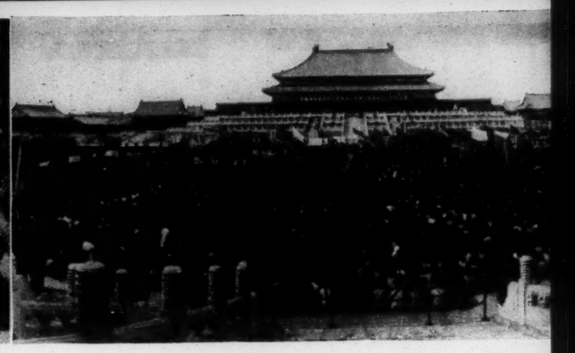
...Though historically doomed, the system of imperialism nevertheless yet retains its capacity to inflict much sorrow and suffering upon mankind. A latest example is the French test of the Atom Bomb in the Sahara against the conscience of the whole of mankind. And yet another instance is the revision of the US-JAPAN Security Treaty which has many times intensified the war threat in the Far East. Military alliances like the SEATO, CENTO, and NATO are sought to be retained and consolidated. The British are building up horrible new military bases in Kenya and in the Maladines Islands in the Indian Ocean, and the US base in Okinawa has been called "an unsinkable aircraft carrier", not to speak of other US bases which almost cover the entire globe, and which are directed at undermining of independence and free development of peoples inhabiting those areas.

...The decisive influence for world peace, is being exercised by the newly independent Asian and African States who are daily playing a growing part in world affairs. Neutral countries of Asia and Africa have from the very beginning refused to live up as faithful standard-bearers of this or that group. Preserving their own identity and individuality, most of these countries have effectively increased the unaligned area of peace, these countries have consistently sided with all peace moves in the world and have made their own rich contribution to this all-important problem facing humanity today. This rich contribution was first voiced at Bandung and then repeated at Cairo...

...The peoples of two Great Continents—Africa and Asia—are most seriously concerned in the preserving and strengthening of peace. Their struggle for peace and for peaceful coexistence has been reflected in the historic decisions of the Bandung Conference. The Afro-Asian peoples are longing for peace and for peaceful coexistence. This Conference proclaimed that peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation should be a basis in international relations.

...At present no one with any human sense can suggest any other way for developing international relations but peaceful coexistence.

Naïve peoples only can think that colonialists will voluntarily give up their positions. They will try by all means to continue their domination. But now colonialists cannot act as they did in the past. They are too cunning. They are designing an endless number of new ways and means to subjugate those countries which recently achieved their independence and did not yet gain their strength.



Top: (left to right) Meeting against colonialism in Dakar; a meeting at the Likhachev car factory in Moscow against imperialist intervention in the Middle East; a demonstration in Iraq against military pacts; a rally in Peking in support of the patriotic and just struggle of the people of Turkey.

Above: Demonstrations in South Korea and Japan demanding and end to the Rhee government an the evacuation of US troops from South Korea.

Below: A meeting in Lebanon to protest against the arrival of the 6th fleet in Beirut.

THE CONAKRY CONFERENCE (Continued)

Asia and Africa United

Resolutely opposed to imperialist acts of aggression and firmly supporting world peace

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE SPEECHES

Mr. Mirzo Tursun-Zade
(USSR)

"... The Soviet peoples understand well the aspirations of our brothers of the Asian and African countries who have decided to put an end to the domination of the colonialists in order to be complete masters over their own native soil, because at one time the Soviet peoples themselves had to safeguard their right to decide their own destiny and are now victoriously building a communist society.

"The powerful purifying hurricane of anti-colonialism is already raging over Asia, over a number of African countries ...

"... All these successes are the fruit of the powerful struggle and also the result of the great support by the united anti-imperialist front of the Afro-Asian peoples, of all people aspiring to liberty in the world.

"... The friendship and solidarity of the peoples aspiring to liberty who are struggling against imperialism, the immense impulse given by the socialist countries to the peoples who are struggling for their independence is an immense impulse for peace. Remember the attitude adopted by these countries during the Suez conflict. Was it not the unity of the peoples aspiring to peace which gave effective help to the heroic Egyptian people who are forcing the aggressor who covets the goods of other people to retreat? ..."

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru
(India)

"... A wide awakening and consolidation of solidarity has come into being since we last met at Cairo in 1957–1958. One third of the total area of African and about half of its population is now rid of its previous colonial status and has secured independence. But freedom has still to be secured for the rest of Africa. How courageous is the fight they are waging for liberty. Kamerun, Nyasaland, Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Oman, Goa, North and South Rhodesia, West Irian, and many others have elicited world praise for their brave resistance. Several countries—Togoland, Somaliland, Belgian Congo, Nigeria will proclaim their independence is on the order of the day ...

"... Today when Africa and Asia have joined hands together in their resistance to imperialist rule, there is no doubt at all, that imperialism and colonialism will perish ... and soon. The imperialists seek to divide us by every possible means, but they will never succeed. Truth and justice are on our side and nothing can now divert the forceful current of the determined will of the peoples, flowing with greater velocity, to the goal of success ..."

Mr. Lao Cheng-chih
(People's Republic of China)

"... In the past two years since the 1st Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the world situation has undergone a tremendous change. The forces against imperialism and colonialism are forging ahead from victory to victory, while the imperialist bloc headed by the US is tumbling down and nearing its doom.

"... The Chinese people, who have been oppressed and trampled under-foot by imperialism for more than a century, deeply sympathise with and firmly support the valiant struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa. We believe, and facts have proven, that abiding by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Bandung spirit, the countries in Asia and Africa can consolidate and develop their friendly relations. No imperialist intrigue or sabotage can undermine our unity, friendship and cooperation."

President Sekou Touré Receives World Council of Peace Delegation

On 14 April the delegation of the World Council of Peace which participated in the Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference was received by President Sekou Touré.

After the meeting the following comunique was given to the press: "The President of the Republic, in the presence of Mr. Camara Damantang, Minister for the Interior, today received in audience an important delegation from the World Council of Peace.

In the course of their discussions, the President and the delegation exchanged views on all the problems concerning peace in the world.

Conakry, 14 April 1960"

Demonstrations in India in 1958 against US aggression in Lebanon.

STATEMENT OF THE CONAKRY CONFERENCE
(Extracts)

"The peoples of Africa and Asia, whose representatives have gathered here in this Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference at Conakry from April 11 to 15, 1960, declare our firm confidence in our moral and spiritual strengty, arising from our solidarity and our determination to continue unceasingly the struggle for our national independence.

"No imperialist machinations can destroy the unity of the Afro-Asian Peoples in the struggle for national independence, freedom, and progress.

"At this vital juncture in world history, we proclaim our unshakeable resolve to play our positive and decisive role in shaping the destiny of the world, which we constitute the great majority, taking mankind along the high road of independence, liberty, prosperity and peace, putting an end to colonialism and imperialism, which have brought about injustice, destitution and ruin.

"The peoples of Asia and Africa have chosen their way to the realisation of these aims, a way which is clear and precise. The first step along this way is the achievement of national independence ...

"... Long and bitter experience have taught us to discern our friends from our foes.

"We, peoples of Africa and Asia, declare that we shall never at any price permit our national independence to be made a matter of bargaining. The heroic resistance of the Algerian people is the most eloquent example of this.

"National independence implies the fullest control of our own rich resources and potentialities and an end to their exploitation by foreigners and a handful of monopolists. It means the end of the domination of colonialism over the peoples of Asia and Africa, the end of misery, discrimination and poverty and beginning of a period of equality for all.

"Our struggle for independence and prosperity is at the same time a struggle for world peace. The Afro-Asian peoples, who stand out as a solid force for peace, will fight with all our might and resources against military pacts, alignments and all other efforts which seek to destroy throught a nuclear holocaust, all that the genius of man has created for the well being and prosperity of peoples ..."

RESOLUTION ON IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM
(Extracts)

"The 2nd Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, meeting in Conakry from 11 to 15 April 1960

"... reaffirms its support for the principles of Bandung,

"... expresses, however, the desire for the establishment of real and friendly cooperation between our under-developed peoples and the peoples ready to give us aid or disinterested help.

"... The Conference affirms that the supplying of weapons, military experts and financial means by the imperialist powers to States carrying out wars of colonial reconquest is a direct aggression against all Afro-Asian peoples and a threat to world peace. It asks the States who have not yet given effective support to the national liberation struggle to make a disinterested contribution to the emancipation of the Afro-Asian peoples.

"The Conference condemns to the world the crimes, shameful oppression, and genocide of the French, English, American and other imperialist powers who are using all means to oppose the national liberation of the African and Asian peoples.

"... The Conference condemns the imperialist policy of division and diversion and urgently calls on the Afro-Asian peoples to be on their guard to thwart these perfidious manoeuvres.

"It considers that the Afro-Asian peoples desire to recover without delay their independence and national sovereignty which does not exclude equality between the peoples and nations in their great struggle.

"The Conference categorically affirms the right to total independence of the peoples of Asia and Africa and urgently calls on all States and peoples of Asia and Africa resolutely to launch a firm struggle against all imperialist manoeuvres, against all forms of colonialism and for the total liberation of the two continents.

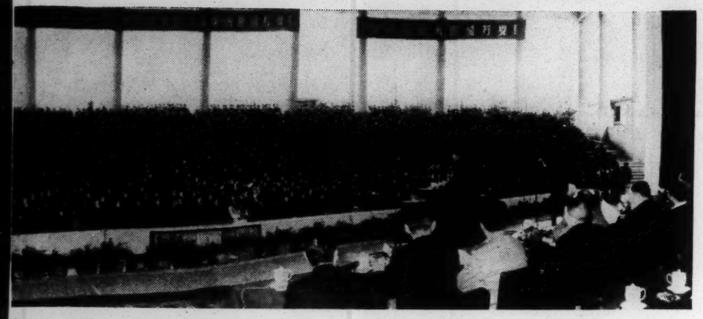
"It calls in particular on all the countries of Africa and Asia to struggle against all forms of balkanising the African continent.

"It vigorously denounces all neo-colonialist dealings aimed at maintaining colonialist and imperialist oppression, in any form whatsoever."

COOPERATION BETWEEN TWO BIG FORCES IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE

(Extract from the report of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity)

"In this struggle for peace, disarmament and ban on nuclear tests, our Secretariat has co-operated with the World Council of Peace. This worldwide Peace Movement organisation invited us to the Moscow meeting of the world Peace Bureau in February 1959, and its Tenth Anniversary Meeting at Stockholm in May 1959. Our messages at these meetings were very much appreciated and applauded and we drew the attention of this Movement to the problems of African Freedom Struggles. We have from time to time published through our Bulletins the decisions, resolutions, etc., of the Peace Movement, and they have also reciprocally popularised our declarations and other activities. In appreciation of the work done by our Secretariat, the World Council of Peace has offered to award us a Gold Medal. We hope that this useful co-operation with the World Peace Movement will be continued in future also."



A meeting in Peking in support of the Algerian people

"The second All-African Peoples' Conference ... notes once again that the support given to France in its colonial policies by the USA has serious prejudicial effects for the African peoples.

"In Algeria American arms are used by the French to kill Algerians. American financial and economic aid enables France to prolong the war. Diplomatic support by the United States which was again accorded to France at the last Session of the United Nations General Assembly encourages her to delay a just and peaceful solution which the Algerian people have sought for the last five years..."

(Extract from a document from the Tunis Conference—January 1960)

The Conakry Conference and Algeria

The second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference "salutes the heroic struggle of the Algerian people, which for nearly six years now has been a symbol of the stubborn battle of the Afro-Asian peoples for their liberation.

"Considering the grave situation today of the war for colonial reconquest in Algeria,

"Considering the heavy loss of human life caused by the continuation of this war,

"Considering the constructive proposals of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the obstinate refusal of the French Government to implement the principle of the right to self-determination already recognised for the Algerian people,

"Considering the continuous danger caused by the Algerian war for the security of Africa and international peace,

"The Conference condemns the colonialist policy of the French Government,

"Condemns the war of extermination pursued by the French colonial army in Algeria, the increased number of concentrations camps—called regroupment camps—, the resort to torture and massacre and the violation of the elementary laws to which Algerian prisoners of war are entitled,

"Denounces the diplomatic, financial and military support given by the imperialist countries to France,

"Deplores the fact that despite the appeal made by the Tunis Conference to President Eisenhower and the US Congress to stop sending war materials to France, new contracts have since been signed,

"Recommends that all Afro-Asian countries which have not yet done so recognise the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic,

"Recommends the Afro-Asian countries to strengthen their action in international organisations to win success for the cause of the Algerian people...

"Promises to strengthen its effective support for the Algerian people and to render them all necessary means to achieve their national independence..."

"In particular we proclaim the support of the peoples of Latin America for the people of Algeria and we call on public opinion in our continent to increase its support for the heroic struggle of the Algerian people. Broad and active solidarity must also be expressed throughout the continent in support of the African peoples who are struggling for their liberation from the imperialist oppressor...

(From a document approved by the Havana Conference of Representatives of Latin American Peace Movements.)

THE RESPONSIBILITY

"The West bears a heavy responsibility for the prolongation of the war. Not only does it give moral approval to the extermination of our people but still gives considerable material help to French imperialism.

"Algeria has been integrated into the Atlantic Pact against its will. French divisions, equipped by NATO, are fighting in Algeria. The French war budget is fed by American and German credits. This is what strikes our people and what must strike the whole world.

"The moral values and political ideas proclaimed and allegedly defended by the West are daily being trampled underfoot and Algeria is submitted to collective massacres, torture, concentration camps, pre-fabricated elections.

"Large sections of public opinion in the West ignore the truth about the war in Algeria. Certain newspapers contrive to hide the facts from them.

"Our task is to explain the facts through information and constant explanation. We are sure that if they are better informed these peoples will denounce their governments' complicity and in their turn stand up against the colonialist war in Algeria."

(President Ferhat Abbas' reply to a question posed by El-Moudjahid central organ of the Algerian National Liberation Front and published by this newspaper on 25 April 1960)

ACTION IN FRANCE FOR PEACE IN ALGERIA

On 1 February 1960 twelve million people stopped work for an hour to demonstrate their desire for firm measures to be taken against the factionists who plotted the Algiers mutiny of 24 January, and in support of an effective implementation of the right to self-determination. This wide-spread mass movement confirmed again the desire of the majority of the French people for a speedy achievement of peace in Algeria, and gave the Government a possibility of implementing the policy proclaimed on 16 September 1959 by General de Gaule, who recognised the right of the Algerian people freely to decide their own future.

The Peace Movement, on 9 February, decided to launch a further wide-spread campaign. Since then meetings and all kinds of demonstrations uniting socialists, communists, christians, and people who are in no party, and with the support of the trade unions, students', women's and youth organisations, have been increasing in number and breadth throughout the country. Leading people of the most varied viewpoints and social groups—ministers, priests, teachers, doctors, professors, intellectuals—are calling on the people to join the campaign and these appeals have met with response from hundreds and even thousands of people. Action fortnights, signature campaigns and deputations to MPs., Municipal Councillors, Towns Halls and Prefectures, and youth assemblies were all part of this campaign.

Sixty new committees were set up in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, 50 in the Rhône Department, 350 in the Seine Department and 35 in the Paris schools of higher education. Many resolutions have been adopted by Municipal Councils and by Congresses, by the National Union of Scientific Research Workers, the National Union of French Students, the Socialist youth organisation, the National Union of Secondary School Teachers calling for the creation of a broad united front to resolve the Algerian problem, a proposal which had also been strongly called for by the General Confederation of Labour.

Tens of thousands of young people met on 24 April in 100 French cities after hundreds of youth assemblies for Peace in Algeria, and collected tens of thousands of signatures, the statements made by political parties—the SFIO Socialist Party, the Autonomous Socialist Party, the Union of Democratic Forces, the Communist Party—after General de Gaulle's statements made in March showing that the authorities wanted to continue the war to the bitter end, etc.

On 20 March the National Coordination Centre for Peace in Algeria held a working meeting to propose the convening on 12 June of a great congress of all those who want peace in Algeria. The last national Congress of the Peace Movement decided to support this action. In Ivry, 33 conscripts supported this step and promised to bring the young people of their suburb. The National Council of the Union of French Women, meeting on 22 May, adopted a resolution supporting this proposal. In Marseille the leaders of various organisations met at the Peace Movement office and decided to hold meetings to prepare for the National Congress. In Puy-de-Dôme, the Combined Trade Union Vigilance Committee decided on a joint meeting in June. At Saint-Brieuc 400 people met on 24 May at the call of the trade unions and political parties. At Grenoble, on the same day, the Students' Association held a Press Conference at which representatives of the various trade unions were invited to speak. At the call of the Peace Movement political parties and trade unions met in Rennes to discuss the Algerian problem and decided to meet again to work out future joint steps.

The struggle for peace in Algeria and for negotiations with representatives of the Algerian fighters on an equal footing is becoming more and more imperative for the French people who in the months to come will do their best to win victory for their desire for peace.

A meeting for peace in Algeria held in a Paris factory

Mr. Khrushchov greets the Conakry Conference

Premier Khrushchov sent a message of greetings to the Conakry Conference, saying in part:

"This conference, like the preceding ones in Delhi, Cairo, Accra and Tunis, is another step forward in the fight waged by the peoples of Africa and Asia against the shameful colonialist system, for the complete liberation of the Africa continent from foreign domination, for the right of all peoples the world over to build up and develop their national state system, economy and culture, and to participate on a basis of equality in the peaceful advance of mankind.

"The Soviet people follow with everlasting feelings of friendship the successes of the just struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia sincerely rejoice at the great creative work going on in the countries on those continents which have already won national independence. In the great work of the regeneration and development of their national economy and culture, as well as in their fight for freedom, all the peoples of Africa and Asia have in the Soviet Union a true and steadfast friend, willing to extend to them a hand of unselfish help."

STRENGTHENING OF US OCCUPYING FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The following is the text of a telegram sent by the Viet Nam Peace Committee:

HONOUR INFORM YOU US GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT ON REINFORCING US MILITARY MISSION MAAG (MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP) WITH ADDITIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL PRETEXT REPLACING FORMER FRENCH MILITARY INSTRUCTORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM. MAAG, US INSTRUMENT INTERVENTION SET UP 1950 WITH VIEW TO PROTRACTING EXTENDING AGGRESSIVE WAR INDOCHINA, HAS NO REASON TO BE MAINTAINED AFTER SIGNING 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS. HOWEVER USA AND SOUTH VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION DO MAINTAIN IT ILLEGALLY AND REINFORCE IT TIME AND AGAIN NOW SCHEMING TO LEGALISE INTRODUCING US ADDITIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL PAVING WAY FOR INTRODUCING US TROOPS INTO SOUTH VIET NAM. IF THIS MANOEUVRE IS NOT TIMELY HALTED IT WILL COMPLETELY WRECK GENEVA AGREEMENTS, PREVENT VIET NAM PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION, SERIOUSLY THREATEN PEACE INDOCHINA SOUTH EAST ASIA, DAMAGE INTERNATIONAL RELAXATION OF TENSION AND CONSOLIDATION WORLD PEACE. REQUEST YOU TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES OPPOSING US IMPERIALISTS' MORE AND MORE BRAZEN INTERVENTION IN SOUTH VIET NAM AND SUPPORTING VIET NAM PEOPLES JUST STRUGGLE FOR LIQUIDATION AND WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH VIET NAM MISSION MAAG AND OTHER MILITARY ORGANISATIONS.

In May 1961 India will commemorate the centenary of the birth of the great poet Rabindranath Tagore

The whole world will observe the hundredth birthday of the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore early next year. His views on internationalism, his opposition to colonial exploitation his love for peace and humanism were appreciated by millions the world over. Elaborate arrangements are being made in different countries for the observance of Tagore centenary. The World Council of Peace decided to observe the centenary in a fitting manner. For its part the All India Peace Council decided to hold a cultural conference and festival in Calcutta in which, it is expected, cultural figures from many other countries will take part. Two commemoration volumes—one, translation of selected writings of Tagore on peace, internationalism and humanism; the other one containing tributed from leading personalities from different countries of the world in the field of culture—will be published by the All India Peace Council on the occasion.

The people of India: a great force for peace and national independence

"The Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, convened by the Committee of India Parliamentarians for Peace, declares its wholehearted support for all peoples still subjected to colonial domination, in their struggle for national independence.

"This Conference is fully convinced that there can never be any abiding peace without recognising the inherent right of the people to self-determination and freedom... It fully supports the demand of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria that the implementation of the principles of self-determination and the cessation of hostilities should be assured by the UNO.

"The Conference condemns unequivocally the manifestation of racial discrimination anywhere, particularly the abhorrent policy of apartheid in South Africa.

"The Conference believes that the continued existence of colonialism and imperialism constitutes a danger to the freedom of all peoples and to world peace, and pledges itself to do all in its power to ensure an early end to this menace.

"The Conference, in particular, salutes the brave people of Africa, whose heroic freedom movements have reached new heights of glory in the last few years. The Indian people stand full square behind their African brothers and assure them of their unstinted assistance in all possible peaceful ways for the early archievement of their cherished goal of independence.

"The Conference greets the All African Peoples' Conference...

"The Conference sends its warm greetings to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference being held at Conakry in Guinea in April, and expresses its confidence that these deliberations in the capital of this newly liberated African country, will further strengthen the bonds of Afro-Asian unity, which has become such a powerful factor for the independence of all peoples and for world peace."

(Extracts from a document adopted at the Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, New Delhi, 27–29 March 1960.)

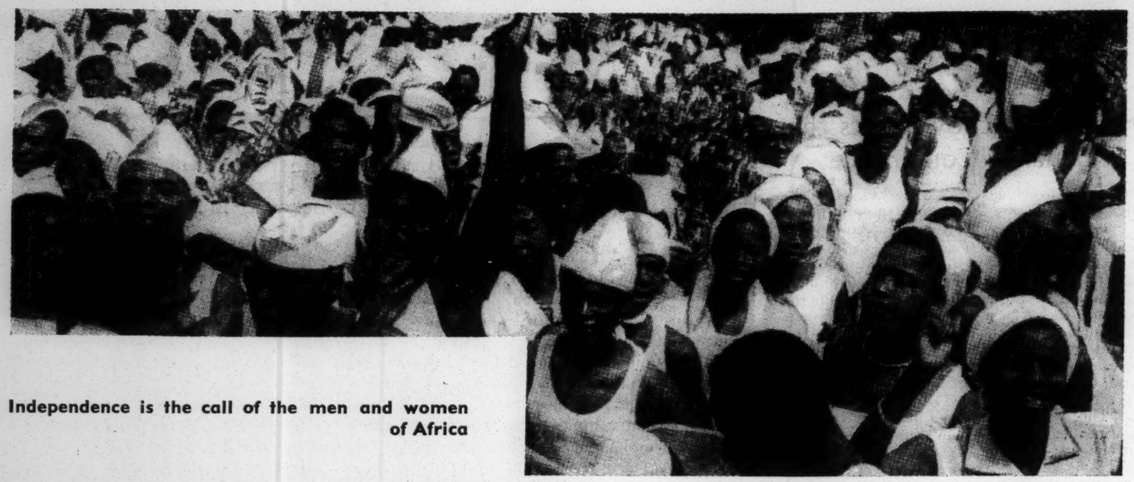
Rendez-vous of Three Continents

The Cuban Revolutionary Government set in motion an extremely important step: a Conference of Under-industrialised Countries, to take place in Havana next September. For the first time in the history of these countries, representatives of the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be able directly and jointly to discuss problems of common interest and compare experiences in order to help to find solutions leading to a real development and raising of the living standards of these peoples. This Conference will, in turn, lead to better mutual understanding and open up possibilities for future broad and fruitful exchanges.

The rendez-vous of three continents —Asia, Africa and Latin America— will express the growing solidarity between the three Continents and will be a contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the peoples from the imperialist yoke; it will strengthen national sovereignty and world peace.

World Solidarity for the Peoples of Asia and Africa

Our photos: (top to bottom) 1956 ... The Muscovites demonstrate against the aggression of which Egypt was the victim: 1960 ... British people rally against the racial policy of the South African government
Below: (right) a meeting of solidarity in Italy and (left) in Czechoslovakia



Independence is the call of the men and women of Africa

Accra

7–9 April 1960

CONFERENCE ON POSITIVE ACTION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

The Positive Action Conference for Peace and Security in Africa was held in Accra from 7 to 9 April, convened on the initiative of the Government of Ghana. More than 300 delegates and observers took part.

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, made the opening speech. The WCP representative, Mr. Romesh Chandra, member of the WCP Bureau, transmitted to the Conference the most cordial greetings of the World Peace Movement. Below are extracts from their speeches.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Prime Minister of Ghana: There can be no peace or security in Africa without freedom and political unity

... The Government of Ghana, in consultation with other Independent African States, has invited you to this conference; first to discuss and plan future action to prevent the further use of African soil as a testing ground for nuclear weapons; secondly, to consider effective means to prevent further brutalities against our defenceless brothers and sisters in South Africa, brutalities which are the result of the South African Government's racial policy of apartheid. Thirdly, this conference must consider the ways and means whereby Algeria can be helped to bring an end to this dismal flow of human blood consequent upon this lingering physical conflict which does neither of the combatants any good.

Lastly, but by no means the least important matter to be considered, is the great issue facing the whole of our people, namely, the total liberation of Africa and the necessity to alert the people of Africa against the new form of colonialism and its attempts to balkanise the continent and so prevent African unity. This conference is called, therefore, to plan concerted positive action for peace and security in Africa.

It was in the interests of the colonial and settler rulers to perpetuate the subjection of us, the indigenous people, by pursuing a policy not only of "divide and rule", but also of artificial territorial division of Africa. It played upon our tribalistic instincts. It sowed seeds of dissension in order to promote disunity among us...

But while we consider the new forms of imperialism and colonialism, let us not forget its crude blatant forms that wreak havoc in parts of our continent such as Algeria, Angola, Kenya, Ruanda Urundi, Nyasaland and in South Africa. The passive sympathy of the African masses must be converted into active participation in the struggle for the total emancipation of Africa. Africa is too sacred a land to harbour hypocrites. Sooner or later, but sooner rather than later, our continent will be purged of all forms of colonialism, for the fire of intense nationalism is blazing all over Africa and burning to ashes the last remnants of colonialism. The civilised world stands aghast at the brutal massacre of unarmed Africans in South Africa. Yet this wanton outrage of the Government of South Africa is hardly more terrible than the explosion of French atomic bombs in the Sahara...

Our slogan is "Positive Neutrality". This is our contribution to international peace and world progress. It is in this context that military pacts and defence agreements between African states and former colonial powers and non-African nations are ultimately inimical to the interests of the continent as a whole.

There can be no peace or security in Africa without freedom and political unity. So long as one inch of African soil remains under colonial rule there will be strife and conflict. So long as any group on this continent denies the principle of one-man one-vote, and uses its power to maintain its privilege, there will be insecurity for the oppressors and constant resentment and revolt on the part of the oppressed. These are the elementary facts of life in Africa today. No man willed this situation and no man can stem the tide or divert the "winds of change"....

WCP Delegate Romesh Chandra: The World Peace Movement stands unreservedly on the side of the African peoples

Dear African Brothers and Sisters,
Fellow Delegates,

I bring to you warm greetings for your success and your victory over colonialism and imperialism from the World Council of Peace, which has charged me to represent it at this Conference.

Permit me at the very outset to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Ghana and to its celebrated Prime Minister Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, for their kindness in inviting the World Council of Peace to send a representative to participate in this important Conference. Your friendly welcome and hospitality have won the hearts of all delegates who have come from far and near to Accra...

The World Council of Peace has always stood unreservedly for the national independence of all the peoples of Africa. It firmly believes that as long as colonialism and imperialism exist in any shape or form, so long is peace insecure for the whole world. The World Council of Peace has given its wholehearted support to all the resolutions adopted by the great All African Peoples' Conferences held at Accra and Tunis, and has used all the resources at its command and at that of its various national

(Continued on page 13)

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (left) in conversation with Mr. Romesh Chandra, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace. During the conference Dr. Nkrumah received the representative of the WCP. In the course of a very friendly discussion Dr. Nkrumah stressed his determination to struggle for peace and the independence of Africa

"Colonialists quit Africa!"

THE ACCRA CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

AGAINST FRENCH TESTS IN THE SAHARA

The participants at the Positive Action Conference for Peace and Security in Africa expressed, at this conference, the profound indignation aroused throughout Africa by the French Sahara tests.

"... we vehemently condemn the action of the Republic of France in disregarding all peaceful efforts and world public opinion in carrying out atomic tests in the Sahara, thereby endangering the health, life, security and heredity of the African peoples and of mankind" notwith standing all peaceful efforts, and "notwithstanding African opinion and the world general opinion expressed against the tests at Accra, Tunis, Monrovia, Sanniquellie and the United Nations Organisation."

The action of the French Government is at the same time "an act of hostility and an infringement of the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples of Africa." The resolution goes on to say "...we call upon all Governments particularly Governments of Independent African States to use all legitimate and constructive means at their disposal to mobilise world public opinion and sympathy against further nuclear tests in general, and the existence of atomic missile bases in Africa and for total disarmament by collective and concerted actions through the United Nations".

After appealing to brothers and sisters in the French Community States in Africa to join in the struggles to stop further nuclear tests, the resolution proposes a series of measures against the French Government including strengthening and increasing the boycott against French goods and freezing French assets, and the convening of an emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in order to stop further tests.

Calling on the Summit Conference of Big Powers, the resolution asks them to use their influence to stop the Government of France from carrying out further nuclear tests on African soil. The resolution terminates by saluting the Sahara atom test protest team led by the Rev. Michael Scott "for its effort to stop the French atom test in the Sahara" and calling on "all Afro-Asian States to mobilise world public opinion against further tests everywhere... to educate and enlighten the world on the real dangers of nuclear tests and thereby enlist more public opinion against further tests."

Togo women demonstrate for independence

(Continued from page 12)

WCP Delegate Romesh Chandra

committees, to publicise and win support in all the continents for these splendid decisions for the promotion of African liberation. And let me say in advance: the World Peace Council will do everything that it possibly can to secure similar support all over the world for the plans for positive action which will be taken at this Conference at Accra...

The bloody massacre of innocent African men, women and children by white racialists at Sharpeville in South Africa has focussed the attention of all peoples as never before in history, on the urgency of putting an end to the horrors of racialism once and for all time. We are proud today that members of the South African Peace Committee are in the front ranks of the fighters against racialism in South and are among those thrown into prison. Our Council has already called for action by all its Committees...

The repeated nuclear tests in the Sahara by French imperialism have shocked all humanity. The monstrous crime, that is colonialism, has appeared in all its hideous colours before every man and woman in every land... The Sahara tests, far from silencing the African peoples' cry for freedom have served only to strengthen their struggle, unite them more closely and win for their liberation movements friends and allies by the millions in all lands...

The heroic struggle of the Algerian people for their independence and for an end to the savage colonial war imposed upon them by the French imperialists, has the full support of the World Council of Peace, which has again and again adopted resolutions in support of the Algerian people and their Free Government...

The struggle of all the peoples of Africa, who are still not independent commands the full support of the World Council of Peace. We extend our congratulations to all those peoples who have won their independence or will win their independence this year, in 1960 itself. We congratulate Dr. Hastings Banda on his release from British prison and join you in demanding the immediate release of the great African leader Jomo Kenyatta...

EFFECTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE

The Accra Conference also discussed the Algerian problem. The resolution on this subject states: "Considering that the war in Algeria has been causing much loss of human life, suffering and bloodshed for over five years, considering the various appeals which have repeatedly been made to the French Government by the General Assembly of the United Nations; considering that the French Government has ignored the repeated appeals to end the present war and grant the Algerian people their legitimate right to independence, the Conference recommends effective support for the militant Algerians in their fight for independence". The Conference "salutes the gallant soldiers of the Algerian army and bows with respect before the thousands of Algerians who have fallen in the liberation war."

After calling on the French Government to enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on the basis of recognition of Algerian national sovereignty, the resolution makes several recommendations: that the next Independent African States' Conference to be held in Addis Ababa next June consider the formation of African volunteer corps to fight side by side with their Algerian brothers, recognition of the Algerian Republic by all African Independent States which have not yet done so, coordinated efforts in the United Nations of all countries which are likely to support the Algerian cause and the creation of an Algerian War Refugee Fund at the Conference in Addis Ababa.

RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA

The last two resolutions of the Accra Conference protest energetically against the massacre of peaceful people in South Africa and pose the general problem of the total liberation of Africa from all domination. The large-scale killings "of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa... was brought about by racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The Conference recommends: positive action against the South African Government by the representatives of the Afro-Asian Group in the United Nations, financial aid for the victims, economic sanctions and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

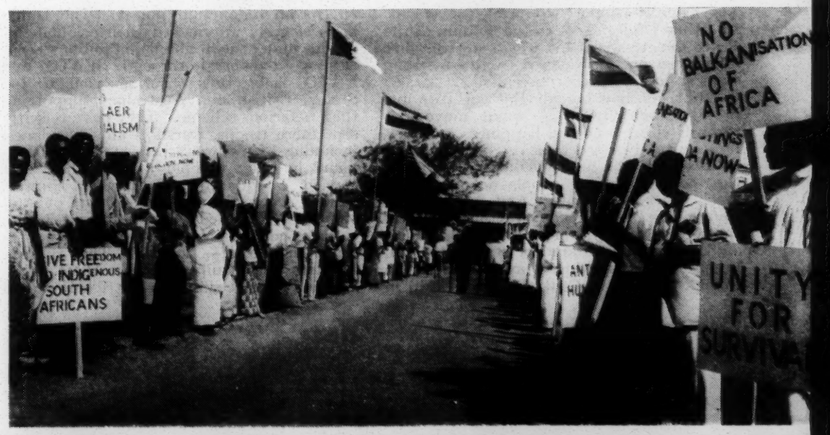
With regard to the general problem of Africa, the Accra Conference calls on the UN "to call a conference in order to consider the problem of the liberation of Africa with a view to working out a specific time table for the total liberation of all Algerian countries". Other recommendations propose the strengthening of economic and cultural relations between African countries and the "constant and regular award of scholarships and bursaries in their colleges and universities".

No peaceful coexistence between the colonial peoples and imperialism

... It is not useless to bring up again and stress the fact that there can be no neutralism toward imperialism and that peaceful coexistence cannot become a fact as long as colonial domination is maintained.

From the speech by Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo General Secretary of the African Peoples' Conference

At the entrance to the Conference



"That is why I fully agree to an action, an effort to get the entire Indonesian people from Sabang to Merauke, totalling 88 million, to support the Peace Movement."

President Sukarno adressing the 2nd Indonesian Peace Congress

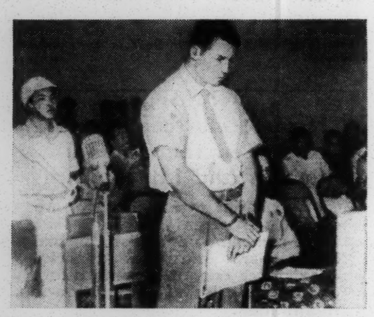
A view of the Indonesian Peace Congress, Bandung 25—31 January 1960

The entire Indonesian people against imperialism and for peace

"...Those who accuse the peace movement of being a communist movement are in reality reactionaries, people who love imperialists. Just as in the past Indonesians who faught for Indonesias's independence were accused of being communists.

"In my speech to the students a few days ago in the State Palace, I stated that it is not only the members of the PKI (the Communist Party of Indonesia) that support the peace movement. There are—God be praised—many people in Indonesia as well as abroad who are not formally members of any communist party, but give their full agreement to the peace movement. Indeed they toil and moil, contribute their energies and support and aid the peace movement...

"The arguments of those who say that the peace movement is a movement of communists is utterly wrong. Indeed it is a mistake of the non-communists themselves. Why do they reject the peace movement? Why don't those people who allege that the peace movement is a communist movement try might and main to set up a peace movement in the world? However, brothers, as I told you before, they are really reactionaries at heart and love the imperialists.



Yet another proof of US imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of other countries: US pilot Allan Lawrence Pope before an Indonesian Court Martial for bombing Indonesian territory.

Thus, I fully support the peace movement. And thus I fully agree to the holding of the Peace Congress. In this way I am the first official person in Indonesia to give a strong support to this peace movement.

"Brothers, how quickly the world we live in is changing now. A rapid movement towards either security, happiness and welfare, or total destruction...

"Brothers, the lunik has already reached the moon, and now people are trying to reach the other planets. And in this, too, we are facing a challenge: whether the outer space revolution will bring happiness, safety and welfare to mankind or whether it will bring destruction: Once I made a speech in Demak (a town in Central Java — Ed.) in commemoration of the Maulud (the birthday of the prophet Mohammed—Ed.) Brothers, that time was the beginning of the outer space revolution. I told the public in Demak that there is a very dangerous aspect of the outer space revolution, because the previous day I had read an American magazine, the weekly "United States News and World Report". In it I read an article by a former American general. He wrote that America should quickly conquer the moon, because, he said, if the moon is conquered, the world will surely be conquered. From the moon destructive weapons would rain down on the Soviet Union. If you don't believe it, you may ask for a copy of the "*United Nations News and World Report*" which carries that article...

"But I am firmly convinced that the principles of Pancha Shila could also be applied in international relations. If all mankind, all states, all world leaders have a strong conviction of the truth of these five principles; that all matters have been decided by God Almighty and hence base everything on God Almighty; if all leaders, all nations and all states believe that it is a necessity for the nations to unite, that mankind is one, that consultation and democracy are essential; if all the leaders, nations, states and governments of the world believe that social welfare, that is socialism, is the true goal of man, then I am convinced that there will be no wars."

Extracts from speech by President Sukarno

at the 2nd Indonesian Peace Congress

West Irian — a new danger spot?

"The Council demands the immediate restoration of West Irian to Indonesia"

From the Recommendations adopted at the Tenth Anniversary Session of the World Council of Peace

Stockholm 8 — 13 May 1960

"...It is decidedly *not* the intention of the government to exclude New Guinea from Indonesia. The solution proposed by the government shows that it is the intention to keep the territory within the framework of the United States of Indonesia"—declared Dr. Van Mook, the then Dutch Governor of the Netherlands East Indies at a conference convened by the Dutch colonial authorities at Den Pasar (Bali) in 1946.

But the fact remains that West Irian till today is not "within the framework of the United States of Indonesia" as was declared by the spokesman of the Netherlands Government 15 years back. It has been annexed as a part of Netherlands' Kingdom in the face of strong protest from the Government and people of Indonesia. This is not all. As an Indonesian put it: "The Dutch have cleverly interlocked their colonial ambitions under the 'umbrella' of military security as demanded through SEATO and NATO pacts, thus ensuring tacit United States, British and Australian support to their nefarious scheme." They have recently sent more troops, warships and jet planes, including one aircraft carrier "Karl Doorman" in order to hold a "flag show". It carried a squadron of Hawker Hunters which, according to *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam "if needed would be strong enough to face the MIG planes of the AUR (Indonesian Air Force — Editor)". The Hawker Hunters were equipped with rockets.

This explosive situation has rightly caused consternation among people and leaders of the Government in Indonesia. President Sukarno, then on tour outside Indonesia, declared at Tunis that the Dutch themselves would have to bear responsibility if anything happened. Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, issued a statement saying that if the Dutch authorities wanted a "showdown" Indonesia would not "take shelter in retreat".

The provocative action of the Dutch Government is meeting with adverse criticism even at home. The Government and people of Indonesia declared repeatedly their intention to settle the dispute over West Irian peacefully. The action of the Netherlands Government, is therefore, a very unwelcome step. It only adds to the existing tension.

Forcible occupation of West Irian by the Netherlands Government cannot continue for long: the days of colonialism are numbered. It would do well to read the writings on the wall.

End Apartheid and Repression in South Africa!

"For three centuries South Africa has planted war, slavery, theft, murder and hate. Today the harvest has begun."

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois

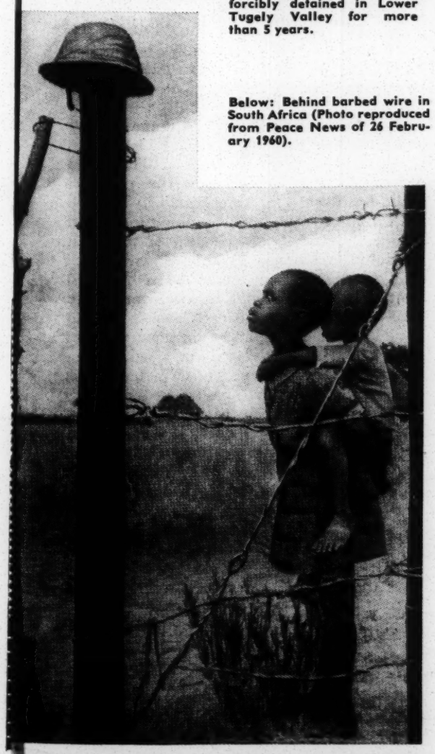
The news of the brutal racial repression in South Africa aroused strong reaction all over the world. Below are a few statements that have been received:

"The South African Peace Council, composed of people of different races and different political views, is normally concerned with the propagation of peace between nations. At this juncture, however, it is impossible to remain silent about South African affairs...

"We have been horrified by the terrible news that scores of Africans have lost their lives and hundreds have been wounded. The South African Peace Council expresses its indignation and protest...

"Non-Europeans have been deprived of every possibility of expressing their grievances, and frustration is being spread among them. The policy of this Government has made negotiation with their representative leaders impossible..."

Above: Chief Luthuli, President of the African National Congress and member of the World Council of Peace has been forcibly detained in Lower Tugely Valley for more than 5 years.



Below: Behind barbed wire in South Africa (Photo reproduced from Peace News of 26 February 1960).

The Chairman of the WCP Presidential Committee cabled the UN General Secretary as follows: "WELCOMING SECURITY COUNCIL EXAMINATION SITUATION SOUTH AFRICA WORLD COUNCIL PEACE FULLY SUPPORTS RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRIES AFRICA ASIA. CONSIDER POLICY AND ACTIONS SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT NEGATION UN CHARTER LETTER AND SPIRIT. CONSIDER CONTINUATION PRESENT POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA GRAVE DANGER INTERNATIONAL PEACE WHICH COULD SPARK CONFLICTS WITH UNFORESEEABLE CONSEQUENCES..."

Mr. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, member of the WCP Presidential Committee, declared: "The Union of South Africa authorities who all along have been perpetrating the policy of racial discrimination, recently resorted to intensified brutalities and massacred in cold blood African people opposing pass laws. This new sanguinary crime committed by the colonialists in order to continue their enslavement, oppression and exploitation of the African people has met with still greater opposition by South Africans and still stronger protests from world public opinion.

"The broad African masses, refusing to live any longer under colonialist rule and imperialist enslavement, have now stood up. The long relentless struggle against racial discrimination, persecution and for basic human rights and freedom, by the South African people is entirely just. The Chinese people consistently support this just struggle. We are convinced whatever means of repression or schemes of deceit resorted to by the colonialists will not shake the African people in their determination to achieve independence, and freedom. We also firmly believe that the South African people, in unity and supported by people loving peace and justice the world over, will persist in their struggle until the pass laws are completely abolished and racial discrimination and colonialism are buried. Final victory belongs to the heroic people of South Africa and all Africa."

For his part, General Cardenas, another member of the WCP Presidential Committee, assured: "We peace workers of the countries of Latin America deplore the events in South Africa in which many citizens have fallen because of their protests against racial discrimination. We ask that the World Council of Peace propose that the liberation of peoples subjugated by colonialism be included in the forthcoming meetings of Heads of State announced for May, considering that as long as there are peoples oppressed and humiliated in their most vital human rights, world peace cannot be secured."

Other leading people in the World Peace Movement including Professor Hirano, Mr. Holland Roberts and others have made similar statements. National Peace Committees have organised a large number of mass actions urging and end to the policy of racial repression in South Africa.

. . . and in Kenya too

Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African National Union. He is the symbol of the heroic struggle of the people of Kenya for the independence of their country. Since October 1952 he has been deported to a far away corner of Kenya. Together with all the patriots of his country people are demanding his immediate release.

AFRICA AND WORLD PEACE

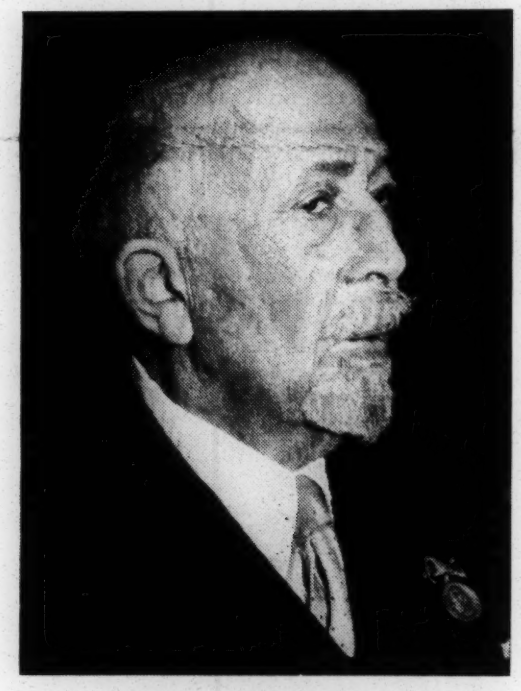
by

W. E. B. Du Bois

Sociologist writer and historian
Member of the World Council of Peace
Lenin International Peace Prize Winner

...Persons who today are rightly worried about the future of civilisation should give their attention to Africa for it is the failure to do this for so many years in the past that has been a prime cause of the present critical situation...

I had published in 1947 my last book on the Negro, "The World and Africa, An Inquiry into the part which Africa has played in world history." The Conference at Accra built in part on the Pan-African Conferences previously held and on the knowledge which I had assembled in this book and on other world influences brought



a new era for the African people and this era the present world must understand. They must realise that the peace movement in the world before the Second World War did not envisage peace in Africa or between the imperial rulers of the world and other peoples regarded as inferior. The history of the world between Napoleon and the first World War has been sometimes called an era of peace and so called because the wars during that time were not with the leading nations but between European powers and the peoples of Asia and Africa and designed to reduce the coloured world to exploitation by the white world and subservience to Anglo-Saxon civilisation. Consequently the peace movement largely ignored colonial wars, regarding them as efforts to establish an uplift civilisation, while wars between France, England, Germany and Italy were attacks on civilisation. With, however, the second half of the twentieth century, science developed by anthropology, and ethnology, by chemistry and archaeology, has begun to prove to history the tremendous value of what peoples of Asia and Africa have done in the past. That knowledge is being realised by the darker peoples and as a result with sudden impact Africa has literally burst upon the attention of modern peoples. We must realise that there can be no world peace which is not peace for and in Africa; that the reason that modern European civilisation descended so disastrously into the hell of war in the twentieth century was because of their determined and continuous war in Asia and Africa, their theft of raw materials which belonged to other peoples and their exploitation and enslavement of coloured human labour. In a world effort to stop this method of forwarding modern culture, to realise liberty, equality and brotherhood, the peace movement has begun and is showing itself most effectively in the upsurge of nationalism in Asia and Africa. If one wishes to realise the momentous change that this has brought compare a map of Africa, not of a thousand years ago, but of ten years ago and today see the new black nations that have arisen and are arising and those that are in embryo. Realise too the difficulties of ancient culture patterns struggling with the new technology, of present greed and theft in great civilised nations striving to beat back Freedom, Socialism and Communism and to maintain itself in control of the world, by a way of life based on profit derived out of theft of material and slavery of labour. The struggle and good will of the best of mankind is needed to solve this contradiction and basic rivalry, and here the battle of world peace must be fought.

This rise of determined African nationalism is a main threat of world war, because leading nations of Western Europe and North America, are still firm in their plan to preserve the essence of colonialism under some changes of method and name. Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and the United

Imperialists, hands off Algeria! Quit Africa! Stop your tests in the Sahara! were the shouts at this mass rally in Tunis held during the Second Conference of African Peoples

States have long based their standard of living and their cultural progress on colonial labour so cheap as barely to keep this labour alive; and on raw materials virtually stolen from colonies and sold at prices giving white manufacturers and traders fabulous profit. Freedom from foreign dictation, equality of status with foreigners settled in their own homes; and autonomy in their own government is the growing demand of colonial peoples while Britain insists on its right to cheap labour and materials in all the lands which it still dominates, yielding only as it must in certain lands like Ghana and Nigeria. Holland still clings to colonial rights in Indonesia. France clings to cheap land and labour in North Africa, and the United States through investment contracts and the bribery of native allies for the purpose of directing native labour is today the greatest of colonial exploiters. This means war and particularly in and about Africa. Most of Asia has escaped the grip of colonial imperialism, but Africa is still writhing in its grip and that will mean war among tribes, or between tribes and colonial masters, or between Europeans over the loot of this wretched continent. Let no man dream of world peace so long as leaders of world civilisation are determined to cling to Negroes as cheap workers.

Colonial powers are yielding but slowly when at all; and after apparent surrender are turning to every device to regain cheap labour and materials. Political control of most of Asia has been lost to the West, but Africa is still a centre of fierce rivalry and contention. Colonial power yields but slowly and with every kind of delay and deception. Britain holds powerful place in India by investment capital and in alliance with Indian capital still exploits land and labour. British, French and American capital in Africa exploits labour, monopolises land and seizes raw material. In order to control land and labour in the future these foreign capitalists are eagerly seeking Negro capitalists in Africa, and ambitious Negroes in America to become partners with them in African exploitation. Thus World War is encouraged, by inter-tribal strife, by revolts of blacks against whites and by wars of whites with each other for a larger share of the loot which comes from gold, diamonds, copper, uranium, vegetable and mineral oil, coffee, cocoa, spices, and a thousand other commodities, raised on monopolised land by labour paid less than the minimum demands of decency. Here lies the great threat of world war.

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Above: The demonstration held in Peking on 9 May last in solidarity with the action of the Japanese people against the pact.

Japanese people's gigantic struggle against US-Japan military alliance

During the last few months Japan witnessed an unprecedented wave of mass meetings and demonstrations against the US-Japanese security pact. As is known, the US government, in violation of wartime agreements, concluded a separate peace treaty with Japan and is now maintaining bases all over Japan, because, as General Lyman M. Leminitzern US Army Chief of Staff said before the US Congress on 23 February, "our forces in Korea have to rely on those bases."

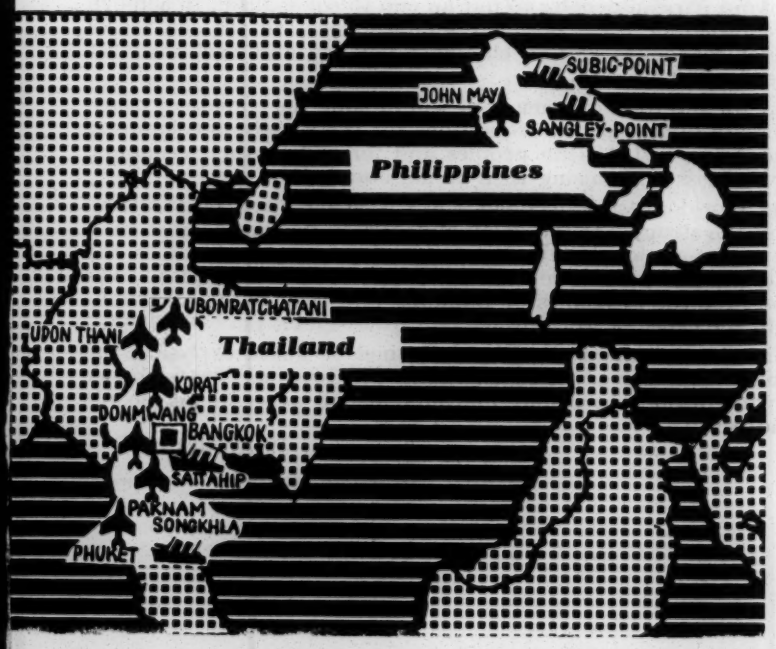
To construct and maintain these bases and to revive militarism in Japan, the US government spent 506,571,000 dollars in the form of military aid during the period 1950-1959. Missile bases have been set up in Japan and in Okinawa, which is legally an integral part of Japan, has not been restored to Japan but remains under the control of the US government, having a number of military bases all over the island.

But the Japanese people refuse to surrender their national sovereignty. Immediately after the treaty was illegally ratified by the Lower House on 20 May, one million petitions signed by millions were submitted to the Diet by representatives of various organisations. Its is well known that in previous nation-wide actions tens of millions of signatures were submitted to parliament. Some 4.5 million workers staged a 30 minute strike on the day of the ratification. On 26 May, the last day of the sixteenth nation-wide joint action, more than 2 million people all over Japan, under the leadership over 2,000 local anti-treaty councils, organised a demonstration and 90,000 workers and 30,000 students staged a sit down strike in front of the Diet. In Tokyo 200,000 people took part in demonstrations. "Overthrow Kishi", "Scrap the Treaty", "Dissolve the Diet", "Eisenhower never come to Japan", "American soldiers go home", "Take home your black jets (U2)", "Give us back Okinawa"—these are the slogans that were shouted by millions.

At the end of May the Japanese were already carrying out their seventeenth nation-wide campaign. Without any doubt the Japanese people will have the support of all the forces for peace in its magnificent struggle.

Below: For more than eighteen months millions of people have demonstrated in Japan.

BASES



AFRICA. In **Libya** the United States have a strong air and military base, Wheelus Airfield, on which is stationed the 12th Air Force and where guided missile tests have been going on since March 1956. Also in Libya is the military air base of Tobruk, jointly used by the United States and Great Britain.

In **Eritrea** the United States have an American force relay station.

In **Ethiopia** the United States have acquired long-term rights to maintain military bases. The Americans have replaced the British Military Mission which formerly trained the Ethiopian Army and a mutual defence agreement was signed between the USA and Ethiopia in 1953. The *New York Times* of 16 May 1954 announced that the United States had acquired a 99-year right to set up military bases in this country.

In **Nigeria** the United States have military bases at Kano, Maiduguiri and Lagos.

In the **Belgian Congo** the Americans have a militray base at Kamina; it consists of 125,000 acres and can accommodate 3 airbound divisions. A 300-kilometre long railway was recently completed between Kamina and Kabalo, to be part of a transcontinental railway system running between Lobito on the West Coast of Africa and Dar es-Salam on the East Coast.

It is also known that in conformity with a gentlemen's agreement and the provisions of the NATO treaty, the United States has the right to use the military bases of the colonialists which they call the strategic platform of Casablanca, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, and that of Diego Suarez and Tananarive in **Madagascar.** It is also known that the ports of Casablanca, Mombasa, Lourenco Marquez, Dakar, Abidjan in **East Africa,** Monrovia in **Liberia,** Djibouti in **French Somalia** have been equipped and adapted for military needs. For example article 7 of the agreement on the construction of the port of Monrovia in Liberia, to be carried out by the United States, stipulates that the US have the right to establish, use, maintain . . . and control the military . . . installations desired for the protection of the strategic interests of the United States in the South Atlantic. The press recently announced that "a military agreement for 'mutual security' has been signed between Liberia and the United States."

Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow

In February 1960 the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov, announced in his speech at Gadja Mada, the Indonesian National university, that in a desire to render assistance to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the training of their national cadres—engineers, agricultural specialists, doctors, teachers, economists and specialists in other branches of knowledge—the Soviet Government had decided to establish a Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow. This decision followed repeated appeals for the expansion of the training opportunities offered their national cadres at Soviet educational institutions, from progressive sections of the public and governmental circles, and also from individuals in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The wishes and proposals put forward by a number of Soviet public organisations for granting young people of these countries wider possibilities for obtaining training in the Soviet Union have also been taken into account.

The following are the 1960 enrollment terms for this university:

The Friendship of the Peoples University is accepting students for the following faculties: Engineering (construction and use of machines and machinery; building, prospecting, extracting and use of common minerals); agricultural sciences (agronomy and zootechnics); medicine (therapeutical and pharmacology); physical, mathematical and natural sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology); history and philology (history, literature, Russian language); economic sciences and law (economy and the planning of national economy, international law).

Students can be of either sex and under the age of 35 and there is no restriction as to race, nationality or religion.

Length of course: faculty of medicine, 5 years; other faculties, 4 years.

Citizens of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America should make their requests for admission directly to the university or through USSR Embassies and Consulates abroad.

First year enrollment is decided by the University Council after they have verified the knowledge of the applicants with national certificates for general secondary education.

People who do not have the secondary education required can be admitted to the preparatory faculty of the University and end their secondary education there within a period of from one to three years.

People with secondary education but no knowledge of the Russian language will also be admitted to the preparatory faculty for one year.

Requests for admission to the Friendship of the Peoples University will be accepted up till 31 July.

Applications should be sent to the Rector of the University and include:

1) Curriculum vitae of the applicant and two photos.

2) A document certifying that the applicant has completed his studies.

3) Health certificate.

Applications will be examined by the Entrance Committee chaired by the Rector of the University. It also includes the Vice-Rector of Education, Deans of the Faculties and Professors.

The Committee will discuss the applications, arrange for verification of the knowledge of the applicants and make recommendations to the University Council.

Verification of the knowledge of applicants can take place directly in their countries, with the help of national universities or other upper and secondary schools, or by the Friendship of the Peoples University itself.

The University Council's decisions on admission are binding. The University will advise applicants in writing.

Students will be admitted until 1 September and studies will commence on 1 October.

Education at the University will be free of charge. The University will provide stipends, free medical aid and accommodation for the student (but not for his family) and pay his travelling expenses to Moscow and back.

The address of the Entrance Committee is: Moscow, Kalinin Street 16, House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries.

Soviet Premier N. S. Khrushchov with the Indonesia's President Soukarno — a symbol of friendship and peaceful coexistence

In celebration of the fifth anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference

STATEMENT OF THE WCP SECRETARIAT

In celebrating the 5th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference, the World Peace Movement expresses its pleasure at the great scope and influence of the ideas and principles of Bandung for the cause of world peace, and the strong and active support given them by the masses throughout the world.

The spirit of Bandung has done much to promote the relaxation of international tension and is a great force for peace.

Since the Bandung Conference many Asian and African countries, animated by this spirit, have won national independence and are carrying out a policy of peace, positive neutrality, of not entering military pacts, of international cooperation and friendship between the peoples, thus extending the zone of peace in the world and the field of application of peaceful coexistence. The peaceful voice of the peoples of these countries, inspired by the Bandung spirit, is making itself strongly felt on the international scene. The 2nd Conference of African Peoples in Tunis, the Peace Congresses in Indonesia and Iraq, the Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, the Accra Conference for Positive Action for Peace and Security in Africa and the 2nd Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, which have all taken place since the beginning of 1960, have expressed the militant action of these peoples for peace and their desire to help resolve international problems.

The appearance of a growing number of independent countries has had effective and positive results on international relations. The principles of Bandung now serve as the basis of these countries' foreign policy and of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social systems. The spirit of Bandung helps towards the peaceful solution of conflicts and disputes between States.

The final abolition of colonialism is closely bound up with the main problem of the hour: peace. Elimination of international relations based on inequality would help bring the peoples closer together and reduce the possibilities of conflicts and wars.

The World Peace Movement shares the common desire of the Asian and African peoples to put an end to colonialism, to achieve and consolidate their national independence, to develop their national economies and to eliminate poverty and backwardness in the shortest possible time.

General and total disarmament will prolong the climate of peace and create unprecedented conditions for the speedy development of the Asian and African peoples and for ending their economic backwardness and raising their living standards.

The World Peace Movement notes with pleasure the successes won in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against colonialism, for national independence and peace. It welcomes the speedy accession to independence of the African peoples, their support for the principles of Bandung and their active contribution to the cause of world peace.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace expresses the certainty that the spirit of Bandung will become even stronger and will continue to inspire and animate all peace-loving people of the world.

19 April 1960

The peoples condemn US torpedoing of Summit Conference

The peoples of the world are deeply indignant at the act of provocation by the United States against the Soviet Union on the eve of the Summit Conference which led to its collapse and they condemn it strongly. Below are some echoes of the reactions aroused all over the world by this act. The normal June issue of the Bulletin will bring more detailed information on this matter.

Mr. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for the Defence of World Peace said that the U2 espionage plane intrusion into the Soviet Union, by order of US President Eisenhower, once again nakedly exposed the nature of US imperialism.

All the facts, he said, fully demonstrated that US imperialism had not the least genuine desire to maintain world peace; it was forced to participate in peace talks but had every intention of disrupting them.

The people throughout the world could see clearly that US imperialism was the number one enemy of world peace and Eisenhower was the number one warmonger, Kuo Mo-jo declared.

The Chinese people firmly opposed the US imperialist policy of aggression and war and resolutely supported the serious and justified stand of the Soviet Government, Kuo Mo-jo stated. They were ready to exert unremitting efforts to lessen international tension and defend world peace, along with the Soviet people and all other peace-loving peoples the world over.

Pandit Sunderlal, President, All India Peace Council, has issued the following statement to the press:

"... The reason for the failure is plain. The incident of the espionage flight over Soviet Russia—although unfortunate—might not by itself have wrecked the meeting. But the brazen-faced efforts at defending, justifying and legalising such actions, the order of 'alert' round the globe on the very eve of the "meeting for peace", and the declaration of the US President that even the promise of the "suspension" of such activity may not be binding on his successor in office—a thing unheard of in diplomatic negotiations—could not be tolerated by any self respecting country valuing its sovereignty, integrity and independence. Even the tiniest sovereign country anywhere in the world, in Asia, Africa or in Latin America would rather allow itself to be erased from the surface of the globe, than bow before such bullying..."

The Permanent Bureau of the Iraqi Peace Council in a statement urged the UN Security Council to perform its duty by condemning the invasion of Soviet air space by the US spy plane.

The Bureau held Eisenhower primarily responsible for the American provocative action which sabotaged the meeting of the heads of State of the four nations, as he was the man who ordered this action.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council published a statement in Cairo on 24 May saying that the breakdown of the Four-Power Conference of government heads was due to the aggressive position taken by the US militarists who were actively preparing for a new world war.

The US imperialists only paid lip service to peace and were totally responsible for the wrecking of the Conference, the statement declared.

The Permanent Secretariat supported the world movement of protest against the aggressive attitude of the imperialists.

The news of the earthquakes in Iran and Chile and the disasters which have befallen the coasts of the Pacific, bringing death to thousands of peoples and the destruction of towns and villages, has filled the all peace-loving people with dismay. The Bulletin joins all friends of peace in the world in sending their sincere condolence to the peoples hit by this tragedy.

Asia and the solution of international problems

"It is especially gratifying that now quite reasonable voices are heard stating that a conference in which only four heads of governments would take part cannot solve all the problems in the cause of ensuring peace and security all over the world.

"We, the Soviet people, consider that the time has come for Western powers to realise the necessity of inviting great Asian powers to participate in a conference of heads of governments. It would be just. It is known that these states have won their independence in the struggle against colonialisers, against imperialism, and now they are successfully developing, accumulating strength and are already playing an important role in the solution of international questions.

"It is necessary to see not only today, but tomorrow too. You know that the questions of war and peace which will arise tomorrow are being born today. Therefore, in order that the morrow of the peoples of all countries be cloudless, in order that it create conditions for really peaceful development, the Western powers should speedily normalise relations with People's China, and invite to future negotiations the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia and possibly other countries".

Extracts from a speech by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov in the Kremlin, 28 May 1960

Dr. Hanna Receives Gold Medal

IN BEIRUT

On 6 April, Dr. Georges Hanna received from the hands of Nazim Hikmet, President of the International Peace Prize Jury, the World Peace Movement tenth anniversary gold medal at a ceremony attended by more than 300 political, literary and artistic personalities and leading business men. Mr. Antoine Tabet, Mr. Raif Khoury, Mr. Nazim Hikmet and Dr. Hanna then spoke, explaining the aims, history and successes of the Lebanese Peace Movement and showed that they cannot be dissociated from the national liberation movement.

Korean people demand
• withdrawal of US troops
• unification of Korea

One of the protest demonstrations by students outside the US Embassy in Seoul

APPEAL BY KOREAN NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS TO ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

On 23 May the Korean National Peace Congress published an appeal, adopted jointly by the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students' Committee, calling on peace-loving people all over the world to take resolute action against US imperialists agressive acts in Korea.

The appeal stressed that in order to overcome the present critical situation in South Korea, to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea and to remove a nidus of war in Korea and the Far East, the US imperialist aggressive army must first of all pull out of

Korean women students in Tokyo participating in a rally held on 22 March to demand the withdrawal of US troops from Korea

South Korea, withdrawing its army, together with the atomic and guided missile weapons and all other lethal weapons illegally introduced into South Korea. Those governments which, in subservience to the US imperialists, also dispatched troops to South Korea, the appeal states, must also withdraw these troops at an early date. The United Nations should also withdraw the disgraceful 'resolutions' on the Korea question which it adopted illegally over the past ten years under the increasing pressure of the US imperialists and must see to it that the US imperialists no longer abuse the UN flag in their agressive acts in South Korea, the statement went on. The UN should take immediate measures to dissolve the 'United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea'—a tool of the US imperialists—and take steps for the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea.

The appeal recalled that the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war on 25 June 1950 was appreaching. Seven years have elapsed since the Korean armistice, but Korea had not yet been unified, the armistice had not led to lasting peace and the dark clouds of war hovering over the heads of the Korean people had not been dispelled.

Since the armistice, the appeal continued, the political and economic catastrophe in South Korea had been further aggravated. This led finally to the outbreak of the resistence struggle of the masses in South Korea for freedom, democracy and the right to live. The South Korean police, under the command of the US advisors and the South Korean puppet army, under 'UN command', indiscriminately opened fire on the bare-handed, peaceful demonstrators. Even according to an announcement of the South Korean puppet authorities, some seven thousand people had already been mercilessly killed or wounded with US-made tanks and guns since the popular uprising began. The Southern part of Korea was again dyed with the blood of indignant people.

The appeal said that the South Korean people, unable any longer to endure the abject poverty and non-rights, finally rose up in the life and death struggle. They shed blood and expelled the traitor Syngman Rhee. However, the ruling machinery of fascist terror remains intact in South Korea. The US ruling circles rigged up the 'caretaker' government by putting up the new puppet Hu Chung clique in place of Syngman Rhee and with this they were trying to placate and deceive the people. The so-called 'caretaker' government, the appeal stated, was nothing but the extension and a rehash of the Syngman Rhee puppet government. None of the urgent and vital demands of the people had been realised. The cause of the grave state of affairs in South Korea today lay entirely in the colonial enslavement policy of the US imperialists. US ruling circles cannot evade responsibility for this.

The US occupation army, the appeal continued, was incessantly committing atrocities in South Korea. Groups of US officers and soldiers have raided and set fire to rural villages in daytime and looted property and violated women, shot men and women, young and old, at random and have run over people with their cars. The barbarity and massacres perpetrated by the US army against the peaceful inhabitants during the Korean war are something almost without parallel in the history of war. During their temporary occupation of the Northern part of Korea, they slaughtered more than thirty-five thousand three hundred people in Sinchun county (Wanghai) alone. "We indict the US imperialists before all conscientious people of the world for their crimes committeed in Korea," said the appeal.

The appeal condemned US imperialism for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea, violating the armistice agreement, aggravating tension and prepetrating provocative war manoeuvres. It stressed that the US imperialists must immediately pull out of South Korea, Japan, South Viet Nam, Taiwan and other areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"Let us, men of goodwill, unite our strength and voices against the imperialists. Let us unite our strength and resolutely fight to bring the flower garden of peace and friendship to full bloom all over the world," the appeal concluded.

On 28 April 600,000 people rallied in Peking in support of the patriotic and just struggle of the people of South Korea

SECOND AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Conakry 11–15 April 1960

A new milestone

The Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference took place at Conakry, capital of the Republic of Guinea, from 11 to 15 April. 72 delegations representing 66 countries with 1,500,000,000 inhabitants took part. There were also many observers from various countries.

The theme of this conference was the strengthening of solidarity between the countries of Asia and Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and peace. The Conference was a new and very important step along the road to the complete liberation of these countries from all colonialist domination.

A delegation from the World Council of Peace consisting of Mr. Velio Spano, Dr. Chi Chao-tin, Mr. Romesh Chandra, Mr. Alzarov, Mrs. Isabelle Blume, Mr. Aziz Sherif and Mr. Fernand Vigne, was present at the Conakry Conference in the capacity of observers and expressed the support of the World Peace Movement for the Afro-Asian peoples.

Following are extracts of some of the speeches and documents.

President Sekou Touré: Our liberation – our contribution to world peace

"Now, our common task is far from being completed. As long as there exist subjugated nations, plundered peoples, minor states and disqualified countries, as long as one inch of our territories experiences foreign occupation, as long as one portion of our property is held by others and not by ourselves we shall have together, to keep on with our work of human liberation and social justice.

"Essentially, our interests meet, whether they merge or complete each other. The imperialists, well aware that the situation of all our peoples is marked by these identical aspirations, are trying to make quarrels aroused by really minor interests flare up; only our united action and the constant common analysis of our situation can enable us to foil our enemies' plot. What can we fear of each other? when we just have, all of us, escaped the same injustices on acceding to independance and we are still under the same disqualification by the imperialists and the colonialists and hampered by the same historical fetters. We must know that he who strikes our brother, strikes through him; he that robs our brother, puts his hand on our common heritage...

"The Cairo Conference, that of Accra, as all our Parties and Trade-Union Conference, have but stressed anew these Bandung principles which remain the common denominator, the foundation of our various policies. They are also the guiding line of our relations and our international activities. These principles sum up all our will and aspirations, which we want to triumph over all criminal schemes and all ill will..."

"...Dear brothers, it is my duty, and also my privilege, to bring here the unreserved pledge and the total support of the people of Guinea which, deliberately, made available its authority, its freedom, its worth and its abilities to the forces of peace, freedom, justice and solidarity..."

Extracts from the opening speech by President Sekou Touré (Guinea)

Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo

General secretary of the African Peoples' Conference Steering Committee

Greets the Conference

"It is necessary to remind you of the dangers of neo-colonialism. We know that the imperialists combine repression, war and paternalism. In this way, while France is waging a most atrocious war against the Algerian people, fighting for its independence, it is pretending to give independence, to use its words, international sovereignty, to other countries of the French Community. But these countries are compelled to draw up and sign provisional treaties, to be proclaimed later.

"...As a matter of fact we must transcend the minor contradictions between countries and if we take as our aim the welfare of the people of our country as soon as we understand that no country by itself, no man, no organization can boast of guiding the destiny of our peoples, but that it is only our common effort which can and must make us able to triumph over our common enemies, imperialism and poverty."

Extracts from Permanent Secretariat's General Report to the Conference

The sooner all colonial powers are deprived of the possibility to oppress other peoples the better could be established the lasting peace all over the world.

...We have before us a new Asia and we are now witnessing the birth of a New Africa. The shackled Afro-Asian peoples have broken the chains of slavery with a mighty blow and the banner of freedom is now raised aloft. There still are colonies on our globe, but before long they too will kick out the imperialist-colonialists. The great process of the achievement of political independence by the oppressed Afro-Asian countries is nearing completion. It is a significant landmark in the history of mankind. It is the beginning of a new era...

...Though historically doomed, the system of imperialism nevertheless yet retains its capacity to inflict much sorrow and suffering upon mankind. A latest example is the French test of the Atom Bomb in the Sahara against the conscience of the whole of mankind. And yet another instance is the revision of the US-JAPAN Security Treaty which has many times intensified the war threat in the Far East. Military alliances like the SEATO, CENTO, and NATO are sought to be retained and consolidated. The British are building up horrible new military bases in Kenya and in the Maladines Islands in the Indian Ocean, and the US base in Okinawa has been called "an unsinkable aircraft carrier", not to speak of other US bases which almost cover the entire globe, and which are directed at undermining of independence and free development of peoples inhabiting those areas.

...The decisive influence for world peace, is being exercised by the newly independent Asian and African States who are daily playing a growing part in world affairs. Neutral countries of Asia and Africa have from the very beginning refused to live up as faithful standard-bearers of this or that group. Preserving their own identity and individuality, most of these countries have effectively increased the unaligned area of peace, these countries have consistently sided with all peace moves in the world and have made their own rich contribution to this all-important problem facing humanity today. This rich contribution was first voiced at Bandung and then repeated at Cairo...

...The peoples of two Great Continents—Africa and Asia—are most seriously concerned in the preserving and strengthening of peace. Their struggle for peace and for peaceful coexistence has been reflected in the historic decisions of the Bandung Conference. The Afro-Asian peoples are longing for peace and for peaceful coexistence. This Conference proclaimed that peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation should be a basis in international relations.

...At present no one with any human sense can suggest any other way for developing international relations but peaceful coexistence.

Naïve peoples only can think that colonialists will voluntarily give up their positions. They will try by all means to continue their domination. But now colonialists cannot act as they did in the past. They are too cunning. They are designing an endless number of new ways and means to subjugate those countries which recently achieved their independence and did not yet gain their strength.

Top: (left to right) Meeting against colonialism in Dakar; a meeting at the Likhachev car factory in Moscow against imperialist intervention in the Middle East; a demonstration in Iraq against military pacts; a rally in Peking in support of the patriotic and just struggle of the people of Turkey.

Above: Demonstrations in South Korea and Japan demanding and end to the Rhee government an the evacuation of US troops from South Korea.

Below: A meeting in Lebanon to protest against the arrival of the 6th fleet in Beirut.

THE CONAKRY CONFERENCE (Continued)

Asia and Africa U

Resolutely opposed to imperialist act and firmly supporting world

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE SPEECHES

Mr. Mirzo Tursun-Zade

(USSR)

"... The Soviet peoples understand well the aspirations of our brothers of the Asian and African countries who have decided to put an end to the domination of the colonialists in order to be complete masters over their own native soil, because at one time the Soviet peoples themselves had to safeguard their right to decide their own destiny and are now victoriously building a communist society.

"The powerful purifying hurricane of anti-colonialism is already raging over Asia, over a number of African countries ...

"... All these successes are the fruit of the powerful struggle and also the result of the great support by the united anti-imperialist front of the Afro-Asian peoples, of all people aspiring to liberty in the world.

"... The friendship and solidarity of the peoples aspiring to liberty who are struggling against imperialism, the immense impulse given by the socialist countries to the peoples who are struggling for their independence is an immense impulse for peace. Remember the attitude adopted by these countries during the Suez conflict. Was it not the unity of the peoples aspiring to peace which gave effective help to the heroic Egyptian people who are forcing the aggressor who covets the goods of other people to retreat? ..."

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru

(India)

"... A wide awakening and consolidation of solidarity has come into being since we last met at Cairo in 1957–1958. One third of the total area of African and about half of its population is now rid of its previous colonial status and has secured independence. But freedom has still to be secured for the rest of Africa. How courageous is the fight they are waging for liberty. Kamerun, Nyasaland, Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Oman, Goa, North and South Rhodesia, West Irian, and many others have elicited world praise for their brave resistance. Several countries—Togoland, Somaliland, Belgian Congo, Nigeria will proclaim their independence is on the order of the day ...

"... Today when Africa and Asia have joined hands together in their resistance to imperialist rule, there is no doubt at all, that imperialism and colonialism will perish ... and soon. The imperialists seek to divide us by every possible means, but they will never succeed. Truth and justice are on our side and nothing can now divert the forceful current of the determined will of the peoples, flowing with greater velocity, to the goal of success ..."

Mr. Lao Cheng-chih

(People's Republic of China)

"... In the past two years since the 1st Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the world situation has undergone a tremendous change. The forces against imperialism and colonialism are forging ahead from victory to victory, while the imperialist bloc headed by the US is tumbling down and nearing its doom.

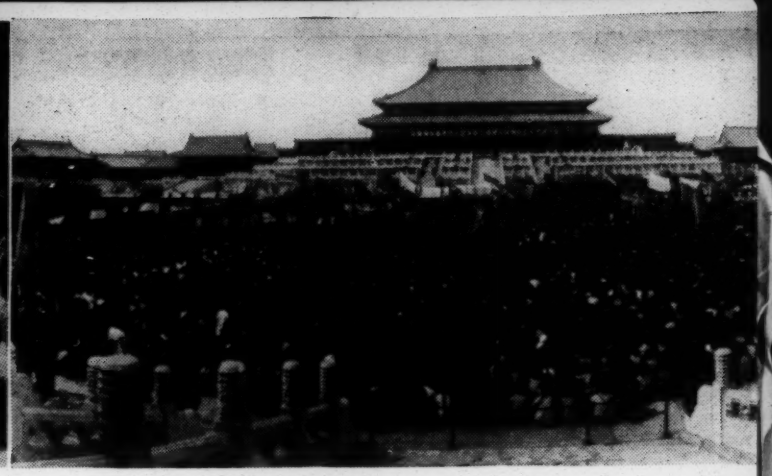
"... The Chinese people, who have been oppressed and trampled under-foot by imperialism for more than a century, deeply sympathise with and firmly support the valiant struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa. We believe, and facts have proven, that abiding by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Bandung spirit, the countries in Asia and Africa can consolidate and develop their friendly relations. No imperialist intrigue or sabotage can undermine our unity, friendship and cooperation."

STATEMENT O

"The peoples of Africa and Asia, whose representatives have gathered here in this Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference at Conakry from April 11 to 15, 1960, declare our firm confidence in our moral and spiritual strengty, arising from our solidarity and our determination to continue unceasingly the struggle for our national independence.

"No imperialist machinations can destroy the unity of the Afro-Asian Peoples in the struggle for national independence, freedom, and progress.

"At this vital juncture in world history, we proclaim our unshakeable resolve to play our positive and decisive role in shaping the destiny of the world, which we constitute the great majority, taking mankind along the



Unitedts of aggressionl peace

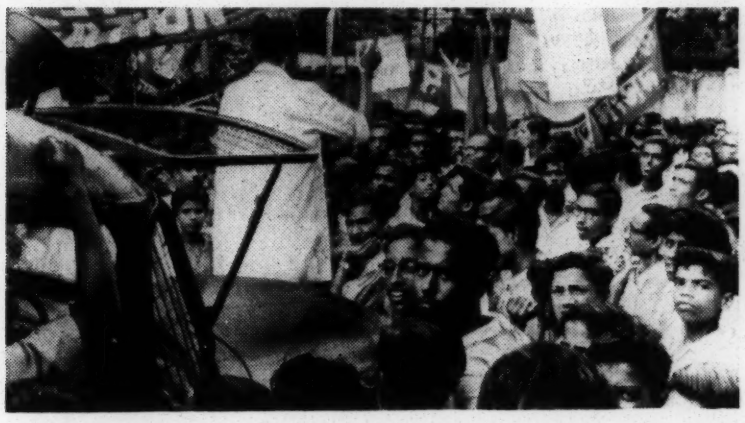
President Sekou Touré Receives World Council of Peace Delegation

On 14 April the delegation of the World Council of Peace which participated in the Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference was received by President Sekou Touré.

After the meeting the following comunique was given to the press: "The President of the Republic, in the presence of Mr. Camara Damantang, Minister for the Interior, today received in audience an important delegation from the World Council of Peace.

In the course of their discussions, the President and the delegation exchanged views on all the problems concerning peace in the world.

Conakry, 14 April 1960"



Demonstrations in India in 1958 against US aggression in Lebanon.

RESOLUTION ON IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM

(Extracts)

"The 2nd Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, meeting in Conakry from 11 to 15 April 1960

"... reaffirms its support for the principles of Bandung,

"... expresses, however, the desire for the establishment of real and friendly cooperation between our under-developed peoples and the peoples ready to give us aid or disinterested help.

"... The Conference affirms that the supplying of weapons, military experts and financial means by the imperialist powers to States carrying out wars of colonial reconquest is a direct aggression against all Afro-Asian peoples and a threat to world peace. It asks the States who have not yet given effective support to the national liberation struggle to make a disinterested contribution to the emancipation of the Afro-Asian peoples.

"The Conference condemns to the world the crimes, shameful oppression, and genocide of the French, English, American and other imperialist powers who are using all means to oppose the national liberation of the African and Asian peoples.

"... The Conference condemns the imperialist policy of division and diversion and urgently calls on the Afro-Asian peoples to be on their guard to thwart these perfidious manoeuvres.

"It considers that the Afro-Asian peoples desire to recover without delay their independence and national sovereignty which does not exclude equality between the peoples and nations in their great struggle.

"The Conference categorically affirms the right to total independence of the peoples of Asia and Africa and urgently calls on all States and peoples of Asia and Africa resolutely to launch a firm struggle against all imperialist manoeuvres, against all forms of colonialism and for the total liberation of the two continents.

"It calls in particular on all the countries of Africa and Asia to struggle against all forms of balkanising the African continent.

"It vigorously denounces all neo-colonialist dealings aimed at maintaining colonialist and imperialist oppression, in any form whatsoever."

OF THE CONAKRY CONFERENCE

(Extracts)

the high road of independence, liberty, prosperity and peace, putting an end to colonialism and imperialism, which have brought about injustice, destitution and ruin.

"The peoples of Asia and Africa have chosen their way to the realisation of these aims, a way which is clear and precise. The first step along this way is the achievement of national independence...

"... Long and bitter experience have taught us to discern our friends from our foes.

"We, peoples of Africa and Asia, declare that we shall never at any price permit our national independence to be made a matter of bargaining. The heroic resistance of the Algerian people is the most eloquent example of this.

"National independence implies the fullest control of our own rich resources and potentialities and an end to their exploitation by foreigners and a handful of monopolists. It means the end of the domination of colonialism over the peoples of Asia and Africa, the end of misery, discrimination and poverty and beginning of a period of equality for all.

"Our struggle for independence and prosperity is at the same time a struggle for world peace. The Afro-Asian peoples, who stand out as a solid force for peace, will fight with all our might and resources against military pacts, alignments and all other efforts which seek to destroy throught a nuclear holocaust, all that the genius of man has created for the well being and prosperity of peoples..."

COOPERATION BETWEEN TWO BIG FORCES IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE

(Extract from the report of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity)

"In this struggle for peace, disarmament and ban on nuclear tests, our Secretariat has co-operated with the World Council of Peace. This worldwide Peace Movement organisation invited us to the Moscow meeting of the world Peace Bureau in February 1959, and its Tenth Anniversary Meeting at Stockholm in May 1959. Our messages at these meetings were very much appreciated and applauded and we drew the attention of this Movement to the problems of African Freedom Struggles. We have from time to time published through our Bulletins the decisions, resolutions, etc., of the Peace Movement, and they have also reciprocally popularised our declarations and other activities. In appreciation of the work done by our Secretariat, the World Council of Peace has offered to award us a Gold Medal. We hope that this useful co-operation with the World Peace Movement will be continued in future also."

A meeting in Peking in support of the Algerian people

"The second All-African Peoples' Conference ... notes once again that the support given to France in its colonial policies by the USA has serious prejudicial effects for the African peoples.

"In Algeria American arms are used by the Franch to kill Algerians. American financial and economic aid enables France to prolong the war. Diplomatic support by the United States which was again accorded to France at the last Session of the United Nations General Assembly encourages her to delay a just and peaceful solution which the Algerian people have sought for the last five years..."

(Extract from a document from the Tunis Conference—January 1960)

The Conakry Conference and Algeria

The second Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference "salutes the heroic struggle of the Algerian people, which for nearly six years now has been a symbol of the stubborn battle of the Afro-Asian peoples for their liberation.

"Considering the grave situation today of the war for colonial reconquest in Algeria,

"Considering the heavy loss of human life caused by the continuation of this war,

"Considering the constructive proposals of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the obstinate refusal of the French Government to implement the principle of the right to self-determination already recognised for the Algerian people,

"Considering the continuous danger caused by the Algerian war for the security of Africa and international peace,

"The Conference condemns the colonialist policy of the French Government,

"Condemns the war of extermination pursued by the French colonial army in Algeria, the increased number of concentrations camps—called regroupment camps—, the resort to torture and massacre and the violation of the elementary laws to which Algerian prisoners of war are entitled,

"Denounces the diplomatic, financial and military support given by the imperialist countries to France,

"Deplores the fact that despite the appeal made by the Tunis Conference to President Eisenhower and the US Congress to stop sending war materials to France, new contracts have since been signed,

"Recommends that all Afro-Asian countries which have not yet done so recognise the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic,

"Recommends the Afro-Asian countries to strengthen their action in international organisations to win success for the cause of the Algerian people ...

"Promises to strengthen its effective support for the Algerian people and to render them all necessary means to achieve their national independence ..."

"In particular we proclaim the support of the peoples of Latin America for the people of Algeria and we call on public opinion in our continent to increase its support for the heroic struggle of the Algerian people. Broad and active solidarity must also be expressed throughout the continent in support of the African peoples who are struggling for their liberation from the imperialist oppressor...

(From a document approved by the Havana Conference of Representatives of Latin American Peace Movements.)

THE RESPONSIBILITY

"The West bears a heavy responsibility for the prolongation of the war. Not only does it give moral approval to the extermination of our people but still gives considerable material help to French imperialism.

"Algeria has been integrated into the Atlantic Pact against its will. French divisions, equipped by NATO, are fighting in Algeria. The French war budget is fed by American and German credits. This is what strikes our people and what must strike the whole world.

"The moral values and political ideas proclaimed and allegedly defended by the West are daily being trampled underfoot and Algeria is submitted to collective massacres, torture, concentration camps, pre-fabricated elections.

"Large sections of public opinion in the West ignore the truth about the war in Algeria. Certain newspapers contrive to hide the facts from them.

"Our task is to explain the facts through information and constant explanation. We are sure that if they are better informed these peoples will denounce their governments' complicity and in their turn stand up against the colonialist war in Algeria."

(President Ferhat Abbas' reply to a question posed by El-Moudjahid central organ of the Algerian National Liberation Front and published by this newspaper on 25 April 1960)

ACTION IN FRANCE FOR PEACE IN ALGERIA

On 1 February 1960 twelve million people stopped work for an hour to demonstrate their desire for firm measures to be taken against the factionists who plotted the Algiers mutiny of 24 January, and in support of an effective implementation of the right to self-determination. This wide-spread mass movement confirmed again the desire of the majority of the French people for a speedy achievement of peace in Algeria, and gave the Government a possibility of implementing the policy proclaimed on 16 September 1959 by General de Gaule, who recognised the right of the Algerian people freely to decide their own future.

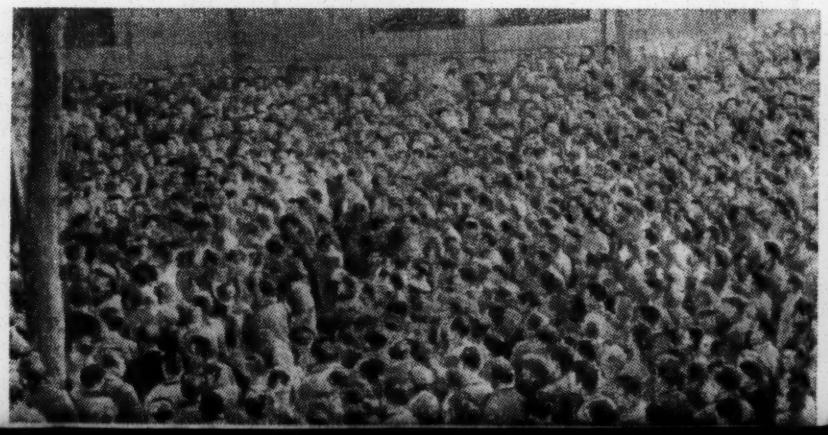
The Peace Movement, on 9 February, decided to launch a further wide-spread campaign. Since then meetings and all kinds of demonstrations uniting socialists, communists, christians, and people who are in no party, and with the support of the trade unions, students', women's and youth organisations, have been increasing in number and breadth throughout the country. Leading people of the most varied viewpoints and social groups—ministers, priests, teachers, doctors, professors, intellectuals—are calling on the people to join the campaign and these appeals have met with response from hundreds and even thousands of people. Action fortnights, signature campaigns and deputations to MPs., Municipal Councillors, Towns Halls and Prefectures, and youth assemblies were all part of this campaign.

Sixty new committees were set up in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, 50 in the Rhône Department, 350 in the Seine Department and 35 in the Paris schools of higher education. Many resolutions have been adopted by Municipal Councils and by Congresses, by the National Union of Scientific Research Workers, the National Union of French Students, the Socialist youth organisation, the National Union of Secondary School Teachers calling for the creation of a broad united front to resolve the Algerian problem, a proposal which had also been strongly called for by the General Confederation of Labour.

Tens of thousands of young people met on 24 April in 100 French cities after hundreds of youth assemblies for Peace in Algeria, and collected tens of thousands of signatures, the statements made by political parties—the SFIO Socialist Party, the Autonomous Socialist Party, the Union of Democratic Forces, the Communist Party—after General de Gaulle's statements made in March showing that the authorities wanted to continue the war to the bitter end, etc.

On 20 March the National Coordination Centre for Peace in Algeria held a working meeting to propose the convening on 12 June of a great congress of all those who want peace in Algeria. The last national Congress of the Peace Movement decided to support this action. In Ivry, 33 conscripts supported this step and promised to bring the young people of their suburb. The National Council of the Union of French Women, meeting on 22 May, adopted a resolution supporting this proposal. In Marseille the leaders of various organisations met at the Peace Movement office and decided to hold meetings to prepare for the National Congress. In Puy-de-Dôme, the Combined Trade Union Vigilance Committee decided on a joint meeting in June. At Saint-Brieuc 400 people met on 24 May at the call of the trade unions and political parties. At Grenoble, on the same day, the Students' Association held a Press Conference at which representatives of the various trade unions were invited to speak. At the call of the Peace Movement political parties and trade unions met in Rennes to discuss the Algerian problem and decided to meet again to work out future joint steps.

The struggle for peace in Algeria and for negotiations with representatives of the Algerian fighters on an equal footing is becoming more and more imperative for the French people who in the months to come will do their best to win victory for their desire for peace.



A meeting for peace in Algeria held in a Paris factory

Mr. Khrushchov greets the Conakry Conference

Premier Khrushchov sent a message of greetings to the Conakry Conference, saying in part:

"This conference, like the preceding ones in Delhi, Cairo, Accra and Tunis, is another step forward in the fight waged by the peoples of Africa and Asia against the shameful colonialist system, for the complete liberation of the Africa continent from foreign domination, for the right of all peoples the world over to build up and develop their national state system, economy and culture, and to participate on a basis of equality in the peaceful advance of mankind.

"The Soviet people follow with everlasting feelings of friendship the successes of the just struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia sincerely rejoice at the great creative work going on in the countries on those continents which have already won national independence. In the great work of the regeneration and development of their national economy and culture, as well as in their fight for freedom, all the peoples of Africa and Asia have in the Soviet Union a true and steadfast friend, willing to extend to them a hand of unselfish help."

STRENGTHENING OF US OCCUPYING FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The following is the text of a telegram sent by the Viet Nam Peace Committee:

HONOUR INFORM YOU US GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT ON REINFORCING US MILITARY MISSION MAAG (MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP) WITH ADDITIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL PRETEXT REPLACING FORMER FRENCH MILITARY INSTRUCTORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM. MAAG, US INSTRUMENT INTERVENTION SET UP 1950 WITH VIEW TO PROTRACTING EXTENDING AGGRESSIVE WAR INDOCHINA, HAS NO REASON TO BE MAINTAINED AFTER SIGNING 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS. HOWEVER USA AND SOUTH VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION DO MAINTAIN IT ILLEGALLY AND REINFORCE IT TIME AND AGAIN NOW SCHEMING TO LEGALISE INTRODUCING US ADDITIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL PAVING WAY FOR INTRODUCING US TROOPS INTO SOUTH VIET NAM. IF THIS MANOEUVRE IS NOT TIMELY HALTED IT WILL COMPLETELY WRECK GENEVA AGREEMENTS, PREVENT VIET NAM PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION, SERIOUSLY THREATEN PEACE INDOCHINA SOUTH EAST ASIA, DAMAGE INTERNATIONAL RELAXATION OF TENSION AND CONSOLIDATION WORLD PEACE. REQUEST YOU TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES OPPOSING US IMPERIALISTS' MORE AND MORE BRAZEN INTERVENTION IN SOUTH VIET NAM AND SUPPORTING VIET NAM PEOPLES JUST STRUGGLE FOR LIQUIDATION AND WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH VIET NAM MISSION MAAG AND OTHER MILITARY ORGANISATIONS.

In May 1961 India will commemorate the centenary of the birth of the great poet Rabindranath Tagore

The whole world will observe the hundredth birthday of the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore early next year. His views on internationalism, his opposition to colonial exploitation his love for peace and humanism were appreciated by millions the world over. Elaborate arrangements are being made in different countries for the observance of Tagore centenary. The World Council of Peace decided to observe the centenary in a fitting manner. For its part the All India Peace Council decided to hold a cultural conference and festival in Calcutta in which, it is expected, cultural figures from many other countries will take part. Two commemoration volumes—one, translation of selected writings of Tagore on peace, internationalism and humanism; the other one containing tributed from leading personalities from different countries of the world in the field of culture—will be published by the All India Peace Council on the occasion.

The people of India: a great force for peace and national independence

"The Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, convened by the Committee of India Parliamentarians for Peace, declares its wholehearted support for all peoples still subjected to colonial domination, in their struggle for national independence.

"This Conference is fully convinced that there can never be any abiding peace without recognising the inherent right of the people to self-determination and freedom... It fully supports the demand of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria that the implementation of the principles of self-determination and the cessation of hostilities should be assured by the UNO.

"The Conference condemns unequivocally the manifestation of racial discrimination anywhere, particularly the abhorrent policy of apartheid in South Africa.

"The Conference believes that the continued existence of colonialism and imperialism constitutes a danger to the freedom of all peoples and to world peace, and pledges itself to do all in its power to ensure an early end to this menace.

"The Conference, in particular, salutes the brave people of Africa, whose heroic freedom movements have reached new heights of glory in the last few years. The Indian people stand full square behind their African brothers and assure them of their unstinted assistance in all possible peaceful ways for the early archievement of their cherished goal of independence.

"The Conference greets the All African Peoples' Conference...

"The Conference sends its warm greetings to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference being held at Conakry in Guinea in April, and expresses its confidence that these deliberations in the capital of this newly liberated African country, will further strengthen the bonds of Afro-Asian unity, which has become such a powerful factor for the independence of all peoples and for world peace."

(Extracts from a document adopted at the Indian Conference for Peace and Disarmament, New Delhi, 27–29 March 1960.)

Rendez-vous of Three Continents

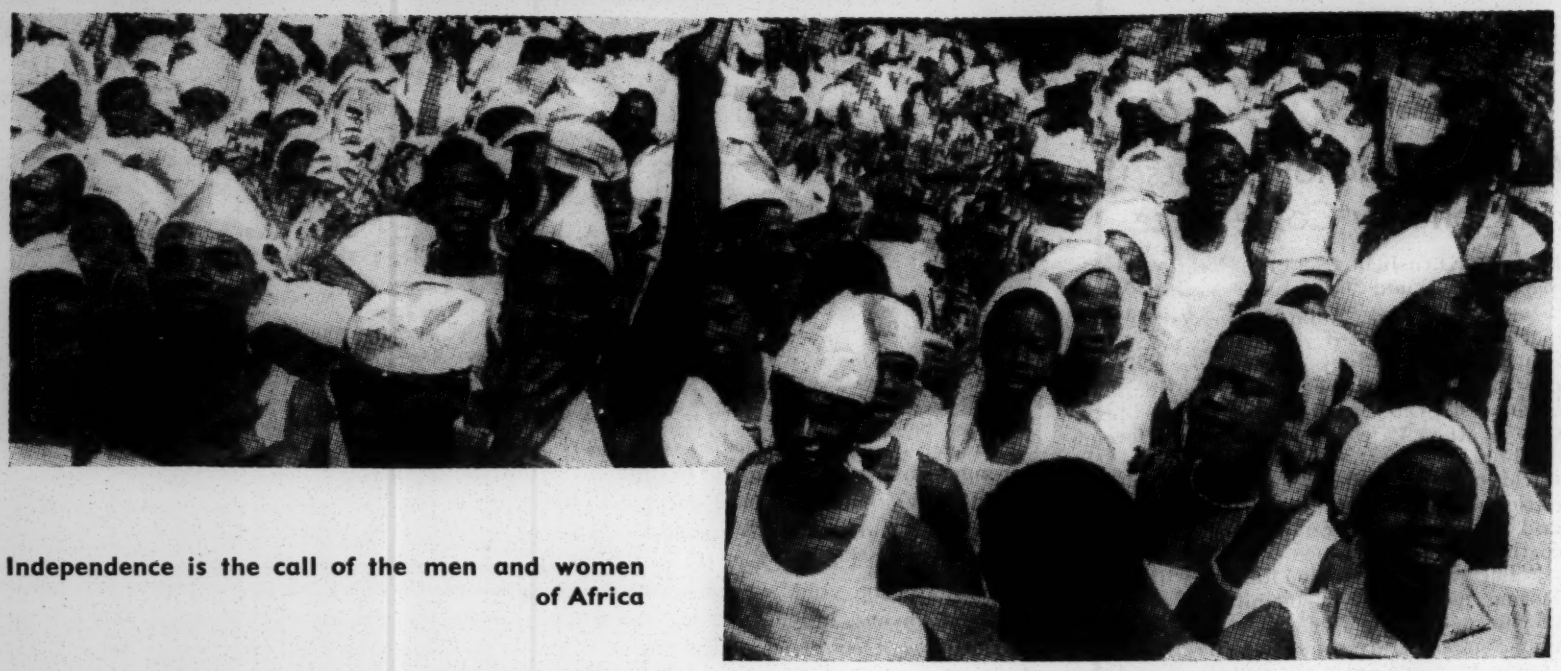
The Cuban Revolutionary Government set in motion an extremely important step: a Conference of Under-industrialised Countries, to take place in Havana next September. For the first time in the history of these countries, representatives of the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be able directly and jointly to discuss problems of common interest and compare experiences in order to help to find solutions leading to a real development and raising of the living standards of these peoples. This Conference will, in turn, lead to better mutual understanding and open up possibilities for future broad and fruitful exchanges.

The rendez-vous of three continents —Asia, Africa and Latin America— will express the growing solidarity between the three Continents and will be a contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the peoples from the imperialist yoke; it will strengthen national sovereignty and world peace.

World Solidarity for the Peoples of Asia and Africa

Our photos: (top to bottom) 1956 ... The Muscovites demonstrate against the aggression of which Egypt was the victim: 1960 ... British people rally against the racial policy of the South African government

Below: (right) a meeting of solidarity in Italy and (left) in Czechoslovakia



Independence is the call of the men and women of Africa

Accra

7–9 April 1960

CONFERENCE ON POSITIVE ACTION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA

The Positive Action Conference for Peace and Security in Africa was held in Accra from 7 to 9 April, convened on the initiative of the Government of Ghana. More than 300 delegates and observers took part.

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, made the opening speech. The WCP representative, Mr. Romesh Chandra, member of the WCP Bureau, transmitted to the Conference the most cordial greetings of the World Peace Movement. Below are extracts from iheir speeches.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Prime Minister of Ghana: There can be no peace or security in Africa without freedom and political unity

... The Government of Ghana, in consultation with other Independent African States, has invited you to this conference; first to discuss and plan future action to prevent the further use of African soil as a testing ground for nuclear weapons; secondly, to consider effective means to prevent further brutalities against our defenceless brothers and sisters in South Africa, brutalities which are the result of the South African Government's racial policy of apartheid. Thirdly, this conference must consider the ways and means whereby Algeria can be helped to bring an end to this dismal flow of human blood consequent upon this lingering physical conflict which does neither of the combatants any good.

Lastly, but by no means the least important matter to be considered, is the great issue facing the whole of our people, namely, the total liberation of Africa and the necessity to alert the people of Africa against the new form of colonialism and its attempts to balkanise the continent and so prevent African unity. This conference is called, therefore, to plan concerted positive action for peace and security in Africa.

It was in the interests of the colonial and settler rulers to perpetuate the subjection of us, the indigenous people, by pursuing a policy not only of "divide and rule", but also of artificial territorial division of Africa. It played upon our tribalistic instincts. It sowed seeds of dissension in order to promote disunity among us ...

But while we consider the new forms of imperialism and colonialism, let us not forget its crude blatant forms that wreak havoc in parts of our continent such as Algeria, Angola, Kenya, Ruanda Urundi, Nyasaland and in South Africa. The passive sympathy of the African masses must be converted into active participation in the struggle for the total emancipation of Africa. Africa is too sacred a land to harbour hypocrites. Sooner or later, but sooner rather than later, our continent will be purged of all forms of colonialism, for the fire of intense nationalism is blazing all over Africa and burning to ashes the last remnants of colonialism. The civilised world stands aghast at the brutal massacre of unarmed Africans in South Africa. Yet this wanton outrage of the Government of South Africa is hardly more terrible than the explosion of French atomic bombs in the Sahara...

Our slogan is "Positive Neutrality". This is our contribution to international peace and world progress. It is in this context that military pacts and defence agreements between African states and former colonial powers and non-African nations are ultimately inimical to the interests of the continent as a whole.

There can be no peace or security in Africa without freedom and political unity. So long as one inch of African soil remains under colonial rule there will be strife and conflict. So long as any group on this continent denies the principle of one-man one-vote, and uses its power to maintain its privilege, there will be insecurity for the oppressors and constant resentment and revolt on the part of the oppressed. These are the elementary facts of life in Africa today. No man willed this situation and no man can stem the tide or divert the "winds of change"....

WCP Delegate Romesh Chandra: The World Peace Movement stands unreservedly on the side of the African peoples

Dear African Brothers and Sisters,
Fellow Delegates,

I bring to you warm greetings for your success and your victory over colonialism and imperialism from the World Council of Peace, which has charged me to represent it at this Conference.

Permit me at the very outset to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Ghana and to its celebrated Prime Minister Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, for their kindness in inviting the World Council of Peace to send a representative to participate in this important Conference. Your friendly welcome and hospitality have won the hearts of all delegates who have come from far and near to Accra...

The World Council of Peace has always stood unreservedly for the national independence of all the peoples of Africa. It firmly believes that as long as colonialism and imperialism exist in any shape or form, so long is peace insecure for the whole world. The World Council of Peace has given its wholehearted support to all the resolutions adopted by the great All African Peoples' Conferences held at Accra and Tunis, and has used all the resources at its command and at that of its various national

(Continued on page 13)

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (left) in conversation with Mr. Romesh Chandra, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace. During the conference Dr. Nkrumah received the representative of the WCP. In the course of a very friendly discussion Dr. Nkrumah stressed his determination to struggle for peace and the independence of Africa

"Colonialists quit Africa!"

THE ACCRA CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

AGAINST FRENCH TESTS IN THE SAHARA

The participants at the Positive Action Conference for Peace and Security in Africa expressed, at this conference, the profound indignation aroused throughout Africa by the French Sahara tests.

"... we vehemently condemn the action of the Republic of France in disregarding all peaceful efforts and world public opinion in carrying out atomic tests in the Sahara, thereby endangering the health, life, security and heredity of the African peoples and of mankind" notwith standing all peaceful efforts, and "notwithstanding African opinion and the world general opinion expressed against the tests at Accra, Tunis, Monrovia, Sanniquellie and the United Nations Organisation."

The action of the French Government is at the same time "an act of hostility and an infringement of the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples of Africa." The resolution goes on to say "...we call upon all Governments particularly Governments of Independent African States to use all legitimate and constructive means at their disposal to mobilise world public opinion and sympathy against further nuclear tests in general, and the existence of atomic missile bases in Africa and for total disarmament by collective and concerted actions through the United Nations".

After appealing to brothers and sisters in the French Community States in Africa to join in the struggles to stop further nuclear tests, the resolution proposes a series of measures against the French Government including strengthening and increasing the boycott against French goods and freezing French assets, and the convening of an emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in order to stop further tests.

Calling on the Summit Conference of Big Powers, the resolution asks them to use their influence to stop the Government of France from carrying out further nuclear tests on African soil. The resolution terminates by saluting the Sahara atom test protest team led by the Rev. Michael Scott "for its effort to stop the French atom test in the Sahara" and calling on "all Afro-Asian States to mobilise world public opinion against further tests everywhere... to educate and enlighten the world on the real dangers of nuclear tests and thereby enlist more public opinion against further tests."

EFFECTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE

The Accra Conference also discussed the Algerian problem. The resolution on this subject states: "Considering that the war in Algeria has been causing much loss of human life, suffering and bloodshed for over five years, considering the various appeals which have repeatedly been made to the French Government by the General Assembly of the United Nations; considering that the French Government has ignored the repeated appeals to end the present war and grant the Algerian people their legitimate right to independence, the Conference recommends effective support for the militant Algerians in their fight for independence". The Conference "salutes the gallant soldiers of the Algerian army and bows with respect before the thousands of Algerians who have fallen in the liberation war."

After calling on the French Government to enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on the basis of recognition of Algerian national sovereignty, the resolution makes several recommendations: that the next Independent African States' Conference to be held in Addis Ababa next June consider the formation of African volunteer corps to fight side by side with their Algerian brothers, recognition of the Algerian Republic by all African Independent States which have not yet done so, coordinated efforts in the United Nations of all countries which are likely to support the Algerian cause and the creation of an Algerian War Refugee Fund at the Conference in Addis Ababa.

RESOLUTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA AND THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA

The last two resolutions of the Accra Conference protest energetically against the massacre of peaceful people in South Africa and pose the general problem of the total liberation of Africa from all domination. The large-scale killings "of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa... was brought about by racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The Conference recommends: positive action against the South African Government by the representatives of the Afro-Asian Group in the United Nations, financial aid for the victims, economic sanctions and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with South Africa.

With regard to the general problem of Africa, the Accra Conference calls on the UN "to call a conference in order to consider the problem of the liberation of Africa with a view to working out a specific time table for the total liberation of all Algerian countries". Other recommendations propose the strengthening of economic and cultural relations between African countries and the "constant and regular award of scholarships and bursaries in their colleges and universities".

Togo women demonstrate for independence

(Continued from page 12)

WCP Delegate Romesh Chandra

committees, to publicise and win support in all the continents for these splendid decisions for the promotion of African liberation. And let me say in advance: the World Peace Council will do everything that it possibly can to secure similar support all over the world for the plans for positive action which will be taken at this Conference at Accra...

The bloody massacre of innocent African men, women and children by white racialists at Sharpeville in South Africa has focussed the attention of all peoples as never before in history, on the urgency of putting an end to the horrors of racialism once and for all time. We are proud today that members of the South African Peace Committee are in the front ranks of the fighters against racialism in South and are among those thrown into prison. Our Council has already called for action by all its Committees...

The repeated nuclear tests in the Sahara by French imperialism have shocked all humanity. The monstrous crime, that is colonialism, has appeared in all its hideous colours before every man and woman in every land... The Sahara tests, far from silencing the African peoples' cry for freedom have served only to strengthen their struggle, unite them more closely and win for their liberation movements friends and allies by the millions in all lands...

The heroic struggle of the Algerian people for their independence and for an end to the savage colonial war imposed upon them by the French imperialists, has the full support of the World Council of Peace, which has again and again adopted resolutions in support of the Algerian people and their Free Government...

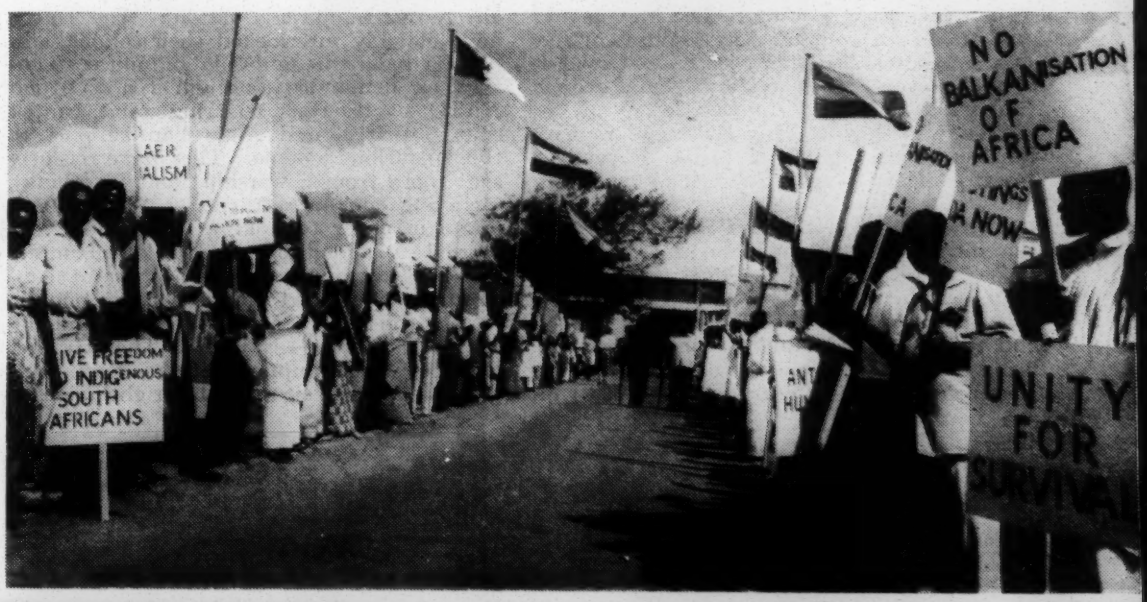
The struggle of all the peoples of Africa, who are still not independent commands the full support of the World Council of Peace. We extend our congratulations to all those peoples who have won their independence or will win their independence this year, in 1960 itself. We congratulate Dr. Hastings Banda on his release from British prison and join you in demanding the immediate release of the great African leader Jomo Kenyatta...

No peaceful coexistence between the colonial peoples and imperialism

... It is not useless to bring up again and stress the fact that there can be no neutralism toward imperialism and that peaceful coexistence cannot become a fact as long as colonial domination is maintained.

From the speech by
Mr. Abdoulaye Diallo
General Secretary
of the African Peoples' Conference

At the entrance to the Conference



"That is why I fully agree to an action, an effort to get the entire Indonesian people from Sabang to Merauke, totalling 88 million, to support the Peace Movement."

President Sukarno adressing the 2nd Indonesian Peace Congress

A view of the Indonesian Peace Congress, Bandung 25—31 January 1960

The entire Indonesian people against imperialism and for peace

Extracts from speech by President Sukarno

at the 2nd Indonesian Peace Congress.

"...Those who accuse the peace movement of being a communist movement are in reality reactionaries, people who love imperialists. Just as in the past Indonesians who faught for Indonesias's independence were accused of being communists.

"In my speech to the students a few days ago in the State Palace, I stated that it is not only the members of the PKI (the Communist Party of Indonesia) that support the peace movement. There are—God be praised—many people in Indonesia as well as abroad who are not formally members of any communist party, but give their full agreement to the peace movement. Indeed they toil and moil, contribute their energies and support and aid the peace movement...

"The arguments of those who say that the peace movement is a movement of communists is utterly wrong. Indeed it is a mistake of the non-communists themselves. Why do they reject the peace movement? Why don't those people who allege that the peace movement is a communist movement try might and main to set up a peace movement in the world? However, brothers, as I told you before, they are really reactionaries at heart and love the imperialists.

Yet another proof of US imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of other countries: US pilot Allan Lawrence Pope before an Indonesian Court Martial for bombing Indonesian territory.

Thus, I fully support the peace movement. And thus I fully agree to the holding of the Peace Congress. In this way I am the first official person in Indonesia to give a strong support to this peace movement.

"Brothers, how quickly the world we live in is changing now. A rapid movement towards either security, happiness and welfare, or total destruction...

"Brothers, the lunik has already reached the moon, and now people are trying to reach the other planets. And in this, too, we are facing a challenge: whether the outer space revolution will bring happiness, safety and welfare to mankind or whether it will bring destruction: Once I made a speech in Demak (a town in Central Java — Ed.) in commemoration of the Maulud (the birthday of the prophet Mohammed—Ed.) Brothers, that time was the beginning of the outer space revolution. I told the public in Demak that there is a very dangerous aspect of the outer space revolution, because the previous day I had read an American magazine, the weekly "United States News and World Report". In it I read an article by a former American general. He wrote that America should quickly conquer the moon, because, he said, if the moon is conquered, the world will surely be conquered. From the moon destructive weapons would rain down on the Soviet Union. If you don't believe it, you may ask for a copy of the "*United Nations News and World Report*" which carries that article...

"But I am firmly convinced that the principles of Pancha Shila could also be applied in international relations. If all mankind, all states, all world leaders have a strong conviction of the truth of these five principles; that all matters have been decided by God Almighty and hence base everything on God Almighty; if all leaders, all nations and all states believe that it is a necessity for the nations to unite, that mankind is one, that consultation and democracy are essential; if all the leaders, nations, states and governments of the world believe that social welfare, that is socialism, is the true goal of man, then I am convinced that there will be no wars."

West Irian — a new danger spot?

"The Council demands the immediate restoration of West Irian to Indonesia"

From the Recommendations adopted at the Tenth Anniversary Session of the World Council of Peace

Stockholm 8 — 13 May 1960

"...It is decidedly *not* the intention of the government to exclude New Guinea from Indonesia. The solution proposed by the government shows that it is the intention to keep the territory within the framework of the United States of Indonesia"—declared Dr. Van Mook, the then Dutch Governor of the Netherlands East Indies at a conference convened by the Dutch colonial authorities at Den Pasar (Bali) in 1946.

But the fact remains that West Irian till today is not "within the framework of the United States of Indonesia" as was declared by the spokesman of the Netherlands Government 15 years back. It has been annexed as a part of Netherlands' Kingdom in the face of strong protest from the Government and people of Indonesia. This is not all. As an Indonesian put it: "The Dutch have cleverly interlocked their colonial ambitions under the 'umbrella' of military security as demanded through SEATO and NATO pacts, thus ensuring tacit United States, British and Australian support to their nefarious scheme." They have recently sent more troops, warships and jet planes, including one aircraft carrier "Karl Doorman" in order to hold a "flag show". It carried a squadron of Hawker Hunters which, according to *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam "if needed would be strong enough to face the MIG planes of the AUR (Indonesian Air Force — Editor)". The Hawker Hunters were equipped with rockets.

This explosive situation has rightly caused consternation among people and leaders of the Government in Indonesia. President Sukarno, then on tour outside Indonesia, declared at Tunis that the Dutch themselves would have to bear responsibility if anything happened. Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, issued a statement saying that if the Dutch authorities wanted a "showdown" Indonesia would not "take shelter in retreat".

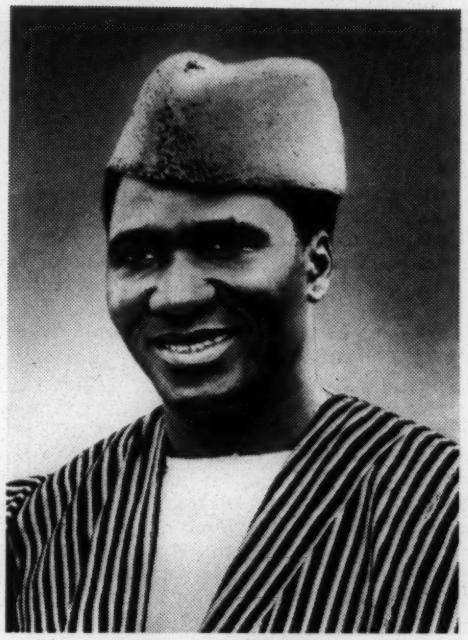
The provocative action of the Dutch Government is meeting with adverse criticism even at home. The Government and people of Indonesia declared repeatedly their intention to settle the dispute over West Irian peacefully. The action of the Netherlands Government, is therefore, a very unwelcome step. It only adds to the existing tension.

Forcible occupation of West Irian by the Netherlands Government cannot continue for long: the days of colonialism are numbered. It would do well to read the writings on the wall.

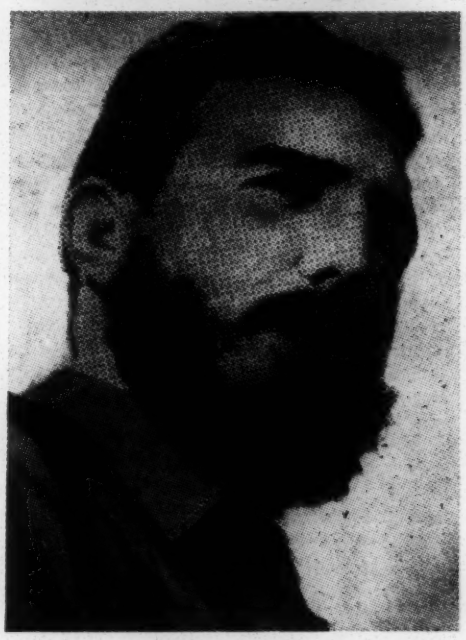
(WORLD PEACE COUNCIL)

1960 Winners of the International Lenin Prize

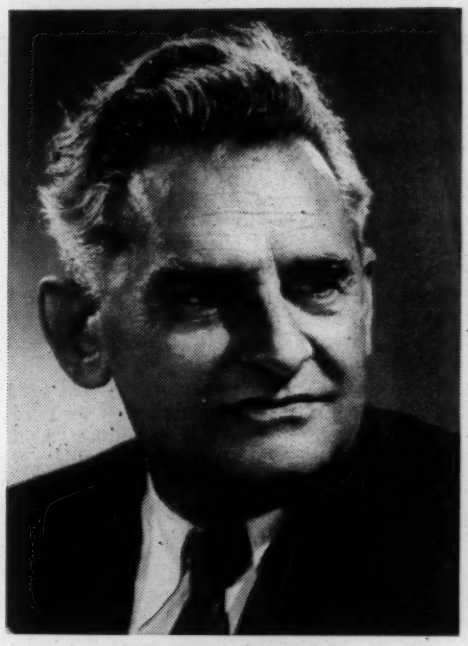
"for the consolidation of peace between the peoples"



Sekou Touré



Fidel Castro



Ostap Dluski

Rameshwari Nehru

The jury of the International Lenin Prize has awarded the following eminent persons the 1960 International Lenin Prize for Consolidation of Peace between the Peoples, in recognition of their outstanding service in the struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of peace:

Fidel Castro — Cuba
Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba. His whole life is devoted to the noble struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence.

Sekou Touré — Guinea
President of the Republic of Guinea. One of the founders and leader of the Guinean Democratic Party, one of the most eminent representatives of the desire for peace and independence of the African peoples.

Rameshwari Nehru — India
Chairman of the Indian Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, passionate supporter of the ideas of peace, general disarmament and peaceful coexistence between the peoples.

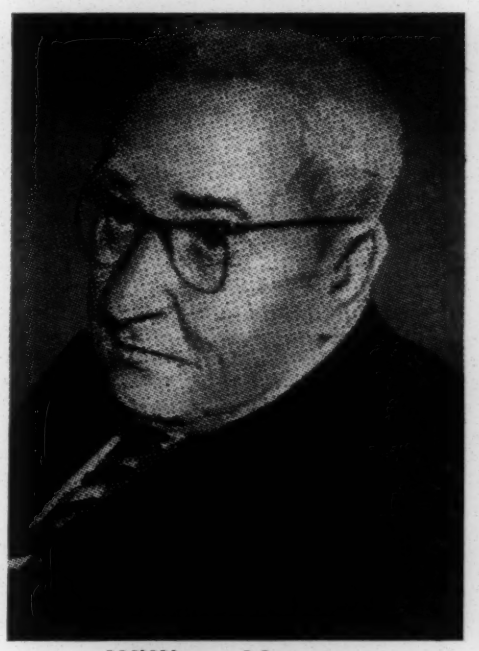
Antoine Tabet — Lebanon
Architect, eminent representative of public life in the Lebanon, Member of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, one of the representatives of the forces of the peoples of the Middle East struggling for peace and national independence.

Ostap Dluski — Poland
Member of Parliament, President of the Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union, one of the founders of the World Peace Movement, Member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace, ardent spokesman for the idea of security and peaceful coexistence between the peoples.

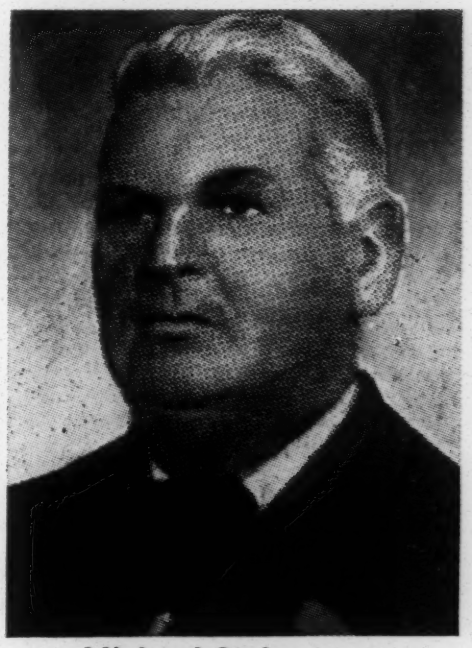
William Morrow — Australia
One of the founders of the Australian Labour Party, prominent official of the Australian trade union movement, enthusiastic supporter of proposals for general and total disarmament. Former Senator, Member of the World Council of Peace.

Michael Sadoveanu — Rumania
Writer, leading representative of public life of the People's Republic of Rumania, Member of the World Council of Peace. His literary works contribute greatly to contemporary humanist thought.

Antoine Tabet



William Morrow



Michael Sadoveanu

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

Against nuclear weapons, bases and military pacts

If present day events could serve as a lesson to the imperialist war mongers, those recently in Cuba, Algeria and Laos should certainly have taught them a great deal. Hotbeds of major conflict threatening a third world war have, for the time being, been extinguished. Once again it is the peoples' firm and vigorous opposition that has saved peace, as well as the new balance of power existing today in the world where the socialist states and the peoples recently liberated from the yoke of colonialism are playing a role of prime importance.

There is no doubt that the imperialists are trying by all possible ways to increase international tension and to provoke conflicts in different parts of the world. But they are constantly coming up against the will and strength of the forces of peace which force them to withdraw and to agree to negotiations. For example, negotiations on Algeria are in progress in Evian between representatives of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the French Government, there is the Geneva Conference on Laos, and the meeting between Premier Khrushchov and President Kennedy. This does not of course mean that the imperialists will not stop trying to prevent a relaxation of the tension and creating obstacles, but these events prove to the peoples that through their action they can compel the opponents of peace and peaceful coexistence to renounce their dangerous road and even to make them withdraw.

A great number of problems remain open from which at any moment the glowing ember can spark off into a conflagration: Algeria, the Congo, Angola, West Irian, South Vietnam etc. Mr. Kennedy has made no secret of his intention to renew his mass military attacks against Cuba; neither should one underestimate the problem of West Germany, where, through NATO, the army, under the leadership of revenge-seeking former Nazi generals, is to be equipped with nuclear weapons. It is becoming ever more apparent that a lasting peace cannot be established on earth until a positive solution has been found to the crucial problems of our age: disarmament, prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, abolition of foreign bases and military pacts and the elimination of colonialism.

In effect, whilst Mr. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has insistently repeated his now familiar proposal to the West "Accept our plan for disarmament and we shall accept any of your plans for control of disarmament", Mr. Kennedy has asked all discussion on this subject to be referred to UNO. At Geneva the tripartite conference for the prohibition of nuclear tests, which resumed its meeting on 21 March, seems to be marking time, the United States having rejected the Soviet proposals of a tripartite administration —socialist, western and neutral countries— of the future control commission. But what is even worse, the question has been put to the United States Congress of resuming tests of new atomic weapons in "three or six months".

General de Gaulle was never in favour of taking the atomic truce into consideration and quite recently the French Government exploded the fourth atom bomb in the Sahara, despite all past and current protests.

It is for these reasons that the mass demonstrations in the recent months of March and April were more imposing than ever before. Peace marches increased in number throughout the world this Easter.

Activities in the USA

After the Aldermaston March, the greatest march of all—details of which are given on the following page—the United States has witnessed the greatest number of marches. This is something quite new in this country and of particular importance. Various groups, members of the American Friends Service Committee, the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, etc. organised marches under joint watchwords such as "security through world disarmament", "towards an American initiative for disarmament", from the McGuire (Wrightstown) military base to New York, from Philadelphia to Washington, from Boston to New York, from the Sunnyville missile base over a distance of some 50 miles to San Francisco (California) and yet more in Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago, etc. in which many thousands took part.

Many students and people of all walks of life took part in the march from Wrightstown to New York which lasted a week. At Princetown the marchers were welcomed by the mayor of the town; in New Brunswick 15 professors from the town headed the march which ended in a big meeting in front of the UNO headquarters.

At San Francisco the demonstrators demanded the prohibition of nuclear tests, prevention of the spreading of atomic weapons to new powers and full support for controlled disarmament.

The activities of the peace friends continued during the following weeks. One of the most important recent events was the convening of a national disarmament conference in Washington 10 and 11 April when 350 delegates from 43 trade union, religious and other organisations participated. The conference called for peaceful coexistence, admission of the People's Republic of China to UNO, negotiations...

In view of the importance of these facts, new for the USA, the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace has sent a letter to different peace organisations in the United States suggesting that they send material on their activities for peace, disarmament, peaceful coexistence and the end of colonialism to the WCP Bulletin, thus ensuring wider publicity for these events. "...We are sure," says the letter, "that this initiative will help to develop better understanding and closer cooperation between the peace organisations of all nations..."

From Canada to Australia...

Some 3,000 people took part in marches on 1 April in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver in rain and snow. They demanded an end to the arms race, and general disarmament through the UN, that Canada refuse nuclear weapons and the installation of atom bases, and opposed equipping NATO with atomic weapons. The president of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly assured demonstrators that their requests would be taken up for discussion by the provincial Parliament.

In ten towns in the German Federal Republic some 9,000 demonstrators took part in Easter marches and tens of thousands attended their closing meetings. In the north, marchers left from the missile base at Bergen-Hohne for Hannover, Brunswick, Bremen and Hamburg. In the south, from the "Nike" missile base, near Ingelstadt and Miltenberg, they marched on Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt-on-Main; in the Ruhr district, from Duesseldorf to Dortmund.

"End disarmament!", "End the cold war!", "Peace for the people—not atomic weapons!" were the slogans of the demonstrations carried out on the initiative of the Committee against Atomic Death, the German Peace Society, the Friends of Nature, the League of Socialist Students and many factory committees.

The anti atom bomb march in Denmark started on Good Friday from Holbaek, ending on Sunday with a meeting of 5,000 people in the Copenhagen Town Hall Square. On 5 April the Danish Peace Conference, with the Women's Democratic Federation and other peace organisations, sent a letter to the Government protesting against the constitution of a joint Danish-West German command and against the installation in the country of atomic arms and bases.

Several thousand people in Holland marched from the US military base in Soesterberg to Amsterdam calling for disarmament, refusal of atomic weapons and the elimination of foreigh military bases.

Shortage of space prevents more than a brief outline of other important demonstrations during the same period; the "peace month" in Indonesia; the peace conferences in Australia, (New South Wales and Queensland); the Cypriot peace workers' struggle against the installation of atomic bases, and Japanese demonstrations against US military bases in Okinawa and Niijima; the International Students' Conference of Disarmament which met in London 9 to 14 April and at which 26 countries were represented; the nonviolent demonstration in London on 19 April in which some 5,000 participated; the anti-atom Conference in the Norwegian capital, Oslo, in which Mr. Linus Pauling participated at the same time as NATO was meeting there; the disarmament conference in Finland 15 and 16 April attended by 250 delegates from 92 local and 14 national trade union organisation; protests in Great Britain, Norway, Senegal, etc. against the exploding of the fourth French bomb.

President Bernal, Chairman of the Presidentical Committee of the World Council of Peace published a statement on this subject. After denouncing the nuclear policy of the French Government aimed at opposing "peaceful coexistence and to intensify the cold war so that it and its NATO allies may step up the arms race; and at the same time to attempt to block, or at any rate to brake, the irresistible liberation movement of the colonial and dependent peoples"; he calls to mind the position of the WCP which has always protested emphatically against French nuclear tests in the Sahara.

"...In the name of millions of peace workers throughout the world," the statement continues, the World Council of Peace "calls on the French Government to renounce nuclear tests. It urges all peoples to protest strongly to General de Gaulle, to ask the United Nations to ensure observance of the resolutions of the Fifteenth General Assembly and to bring pressure to bear on the Geneva Conference for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests for an early international agreement unconditionally ending the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons.

"The World Council of Peace calls on all forces for peace to intensify their campaigning for general, total and controlled disarmament."

[WORLD PEACE COUNCIL]

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Meeting of the Presidential Committee

MESSAGE TO HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII

4/11/58

Your Holiness,

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace has met in Rome to discuss the problems involved and the initiatives necessary in obtaining effective cooperation of the peoples in the organisation of guaranteed peaceful coexistence with security.

We wish to address to you a respectful and urgent appeal, knowing the great importance of the spiritual and moral authority possessed by Your Holiness, head of the Catholic Church and the Catholic world, in directing all consciences and all efforts towards this supreme goal of civilisation.

The peoples have seen the need to end the tragic waste of wealth involved in the absurd accumulation of means of destruction. They are showing a growing determination to rid themselves of the threat of a catastrophic war. But only the convergence of the aims and actions of the great forces of humanity, and wide and deep moral solidarity, will make it possible to accomplish the work of peace and liberty.

We recall Your Holiness' many appeals and warnings that the voice of the peoples be heard in their calls for a peace that reassures them in a just order.

The World Peace Movement wishes to express its confidence that this exhortation will be unanimously accepted. It expresses the wish that the cooperation and assistance of the entire Catholic world in the universal obligation to ensure the preservation and security of mankind may speed and guarantee its success.

I have the honour to be,

Your Holiness,

Yours respectfully,

J.D. Bernal

For the Presidential Committee
of the World Council of Peace.

Rome, 24 January 1960

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Meeting of the Presidential Committee

STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

4/11/60

Today at long last we can see how to put an end to the threat of the atom bomb and to war itself. It will still be a difficult task but one that can be definitely accomplished within a few years. Negotiations and initial agreements will make a general conflict more and more improbable.

In 1959, facing the imminent prospect of uncontrolled atomic war and under strong pressure of public opinion, the heads of the great powers started to come together. These visits have already borne fruit. The de facto suspension of nuclear tests, the meeting between Mr. Khrushchov and President Eisenhower at Camp David, the one-third reduction in the Soviet armed forces and the forthcoming meeting of the new Disarmament Commission have been landmarks showing that tension has eased and have given grounds for hope. Mr. Khrushchov's proposal at the United Nations for total disarmament in four years and the welcome given to it are the auguries of a new era. Finally, this spring will see the opening of the long-awaited Summit Conference demanded by all, which should adopt the first measures for real disarmament.

A lasting peace, free from the constant threat of nuclear attack, and opening up the prospects of international cooperation for the common good, cannot be obtained without controlled disarmament. Despite obstacles, despite the delay in signing an agreement to stop nuclear tests, despite the fact that certain quarters still hold force and domination to be the only effective policy in this world, public opinion can see to it that 1960 is the year of initial measures for controlled disarmament.

It is the will of the peoples that has brought the statesmen together; that will must be maintained and reinforced until the first disarmament measures have been taken. It is now the great responsibility of the World Peace Movement to rally the greatest number of people to this cause and to organise a vast international campaign for the success of the Summit Conference.

In this we must unite out efforts with those of all other peace forces, whatever their political tendencies. It is our duty to support all statesmen of good will, to overcome obstacles and lay aside distrust.

The combined forces of peace, which will make themselves felt in every country in the world, will lead to disarmament and the ending for ever of the threat of war.

Rome, 24 January 1960.

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Meeting of the Presidential Committee

4/11/60

THE WORLD COUNCIL OPPOSES THE MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The peoples of the world have learned with anger of the manifestations in West Germany and other countries of an anti-semitism which was thought to have been buried with the second world war.

They have reminded all those who have witnessed them of other similar manifestations which marked the birth and development of nazism. They were the prelude to the war and the extermination camps.

The peoples have noted with stupefaction the power that nazism, which has been allowed to survive and rear its head again, has already recovered in West Germany.

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, meeting in Rome on 23-24 January 1960, condemns these manifestations which are again sowing hatred and recreating a war climate as a disgrace for mankind and an attack on peace.

Rome, 24 January 1960.

Rome, 24 January 1960

The Second All-African Peoples' Conference
Tunis

AAPC/59

The Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, meeting in Rome on 24 January 1960, addresses a message of friendship and solidarity to the Second All-African Peoples' Conference in Tunis.

We send our fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who have won their independence and are helping so effectively to consolidate peace on the basis of the Bandung principles.

We send our fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are soon to obtain independence, expressing the wish that it will be an effective independence, the fruit of their own efforts.

We send our fraternal greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling for liberation and we hope they will soon realize their aspirations.

The struggle for national independence helps in the consolidation of peace, and the struggle for peace helps in winning freedom and independence for the peoples.

International tension and the cold war favour the aggressive designs of the colonialists, reinforce their economic, political and military domination in Africa, and make for that continent's incorporation in their military arrangements and plans.

On the other hand, the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace promote the liberation of the peoples and their free development along the road of progress and real economic independence.

Disarmament is indispensable for establishing a climate of peace in the world. It would open glowing prospects for all peoples by freeing immense wealth, which would promote economic development and raise living standards.

The first step to disarmament is the early and final stopping of nuclear weapon tests. The French Government's determination to ignore the United Nations' decision and to carry out atomic tests in the Saharan region of Algeria in the near future is a real challenge to the easing of tension. We support the solemn protests raised in Africa against tests likely to impress peoples struggling for their independence, and we give our backing to these protests which have strengthened the world campaign for the immediate stopping of tests everywhere and for all time.

To satisfy mankind's deep desire for a secure peace, it is necessary to put an end to the war that the French colonialists have been waging against the valiant people of Algeria for more than five years. We take note of the fact that, for the first time, the President of the French Republic has recognised the Algerian people's right to self-determination. The still violent opposition of French colonialist quarters must be overcome, and this right must be fully implemented through free negotiations which the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic has declared it accepts.

We sharply oppose the brutal repression employed against other African peoples and the racial discrimination practiced in certain parts of Africa.

Dear delegates, during its ten years of existence the World Peace Movement has at all times given its fraternal and disinterested support to the struggle against colonialism - which is a source of war - and for national independence - a guarantee of lasting peace. It will spare no effort to bring to your peoples' noble struggle the active support of millions of peace-loving people in all continents.

The African countries that have won their independence have extended the peace zone in the world and are playing an effective role in the struggle for peace.

We wish your Conference every success in strengthening African unity and solidarity.

Long live a free and independent Africa, bulwark of peace!

Long live world peace!

Wurmser

103, avenue de Gravelle
St. Maurice (Seine) France
December 20, 1960.

W

39-46-74

Dear friends,

We imagined you almost anywhere on the globe (and more particularly in Africa) - but in the US. We had heard about Dr. Du Bois' illness last fall, and had been very much worried; and very happy when some one told us about his quick recovery. And then some one else said or wrote that you had both gone to Nigeria. And some one else said you were coming to Paris for sure, in December. Perhaps it will surprise even you how much you are travelling..

Now we think, and wish, and hope that you WILL come to Europe this year, so we can at long last have that Burgundy holiday that everything conspired to spoil last summer - and we still feel very bad about that!

But - en attendant - I am writing to ask for two kinds of information -:

First question is about the Rosenberg children. LA DEFENSE, the monthly paper of SECOURS POPULAIRE (which, for the last 40 years, has concentrated its activity on misery and injustice everywhere, collected money, provided legal help etc.etc.) would like a page on the two children simply to tell its readers what has happened to them ever since the tragedy. Now you, Shirley, being on the committee that looks after them, I thought it would be easy for you to give me the facts of the last - is it 8 already? - years. Or maybe you would like to do the story yourself, and the paper would merely translate it? Or perhaps, if you have no time for either, something has already appeared in print that you could send along? You told me a great deal about the children when we had lunch together in Paris, but I don't trust my memory, would rather hear it all over again, if possible.

Now my second question, which is rather a request for advice from Dr. Du Bois, comes from Pierre. Pierre (as you probably know) has an administrative job in a newspaper syndicate that groups the non-Paris dailies of all political opinions. From time to time, he organises reportages abroad for groups of newspaper men - and sometimes also the editors - of these papers. These past years, he has organised trips to Israel, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. He is very keen on getting one afoot to West Africa, and more particularly to Ghana and Guinée, and now of course you can imagine the kind of questions he wants to ask Dr. Du Bois -

First of all: what does Dr. Du Bois think of the idea? Is this a good time for it (of course it would take almost a year, probably, to really prepare such a trip)? Would the young (non-Communauté members) African states be ready to invite such a group of French newsmen? If the answer is yes, then could Dr. Du Bois either help Pierre to contact the people who would handle such a thing in Ghana, Guinée, Nigeria, etc., or indicate whom Pierre had best contact? I feel sure that after your long stay, and your many friendships in that part of the world, you know all the answers and/or who else will know them.

All good wishes for 1961, that may keep you both in good health and bring you back this way -

and much love from

A. and Pierre

39-46-75

[YALE UNIVER.]

Yale University Library

New Haven Connecticut

40|10|13D

January 20,1960

Dear Sir:

The Yale University Library would like to include your picture in the exhibition of Yale authors which is to open on Alumni Day. Will you kindly send us a photograph or request your publisher to do so? We will need it by February 15,1960.

Yours very truly,

D. R. Watkins

David R. Watkins
William Robertson Coe Reference Librarian.

DRW/s

40-9-3418

October 14, 1960

Mr. Murray Young
29 Court Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you so much for your review of "Mansart". Few persons have had the time to wade through this book which is not entertaining but does have some meat.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

022-6-04

April 20, 1960

Dear Pauline,

Thank you for your remittance.

We have made two trips out of town. One down to Johnson C. Smith University in North Carolina and one out to the University of Wisconsin. I am sure we were in Wisconsin when you were here, but come again. We will be so glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Pauline A. Young
4 Greenbrier Road
Ardencroft
Wilmington 3, Delaware

[YOUNG]

Dear Dr W.E.B.:

all but a
few (3 or 4
more) have
paid and enjoyed
your Bk II!

No telephone
response when I
made my N.Y.
trip.

Love,
Pauline

40-9-249

40-9-396

BAY ROC

Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Montego Bay's most distinctive hotel is situated on its own 1400 foot beach 2½ miles from town and conveniently close to the airport. Accommodations in beach villas or main hotel building open right onto beach.

Dear Sweetheart, Hope we will be
you are looking fine. This far
saw little of the island
needed some rest but
will get going soon
Love
Ellen Irene

Printed in U.S.A.

Published by HANNAU COLOR PRODUCTIONS, 475 5th Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

S15273

Air Mail

2½d.

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

Address

DR & Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, NY

It's magic

... the way your Birthdays
treat you

Happy Birthday

All our love

Thelma and Joe

You know you're not forgotten
Any time throughout the year,
But this just comes to tell you so
Now that your birthday's here,
For you are being thought of
In a very special way,
More deeply and sincerely
Than these words can ever say.

Happy Birthday

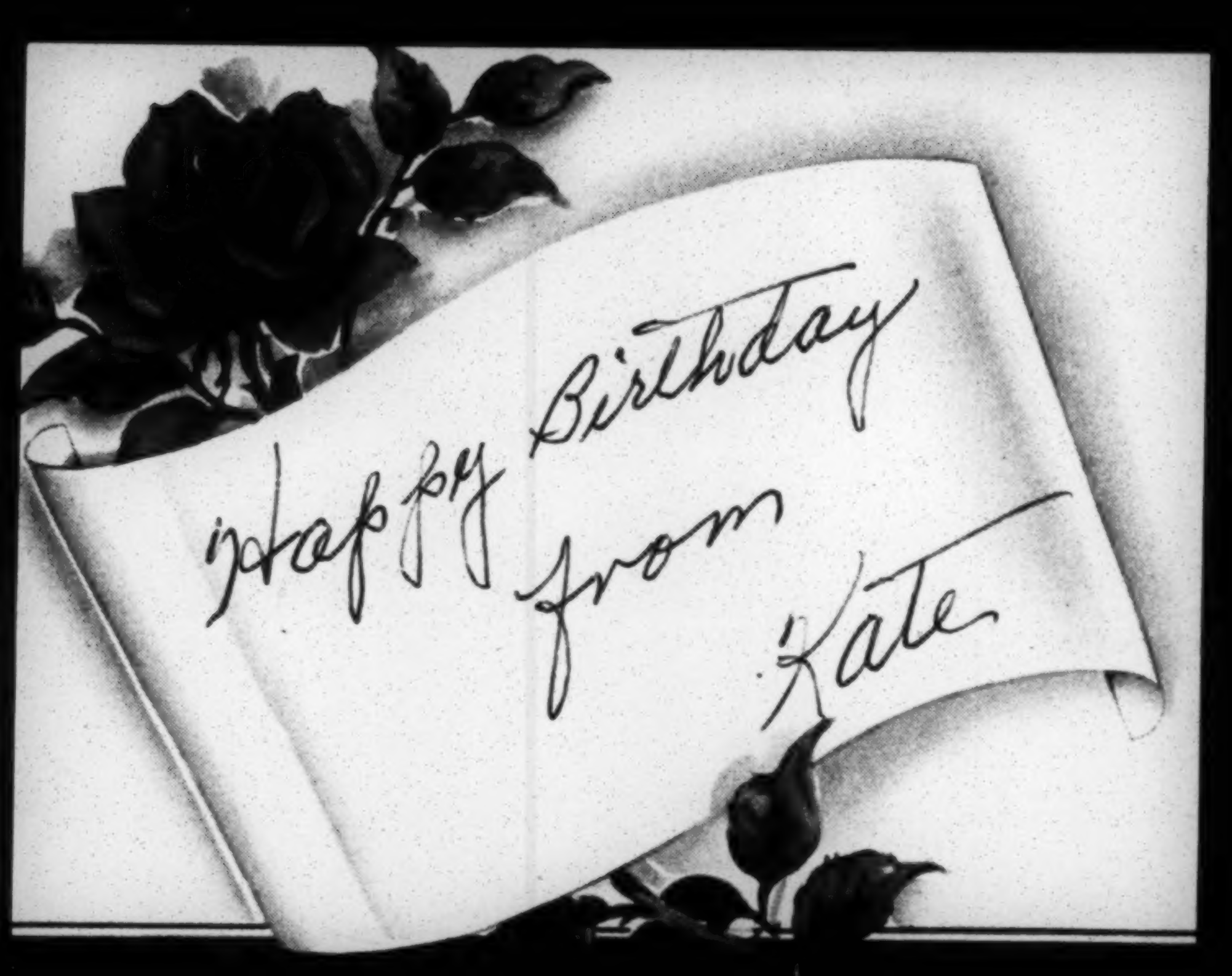
Kate

Hallmark

25B 7-4

© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.

41-199-14


Happy Birthday
from
Kate

41-196-14 in.

[17]

Feb 19, 1960

Dear Dr. Dubois

I hope that you are in the best of health.

I am sure you enjoyed your trip around the world last year.

Your great-grandson is now two years old. You told me how much he weighted and how tall

written to you before now. I hate to admit that when it comes to writing I am very lazy.

The last time you were here I had two grandchildren. Now I have four. Three girls and one boy. The eldest is now thirteen, the youngest is three.

Congratulations and the best of Birthday Wishes to you. Love

Kate

he was at birth, but you did not tell me what his name is. I am curious to know.

I received your lovely New Year card and invitation, for which I thank you. I fully intended to come but something intervened and I was unable to make it. I know I should have

P.S.

I am flying to Nassau Monday. Will visit in Miami and return home about March 17th

To fling my arms wide
In the face of the Sun,
Dance! whirl! whirl!
Till the quick day is done.
Rest at pale evening . . .
A tall, slim tree. . .

"Dream Variation." LANGSTON HUGHES.

Your Card - Step up! It's Super! How are you both?

To W. E. B. Dubois
Shirley Graham

With All Good Wishes

for a

Merry Christmas

and a

Happy and Prosperous New Year

From
Langston Hughes

Merry Christmas

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2,
New York.

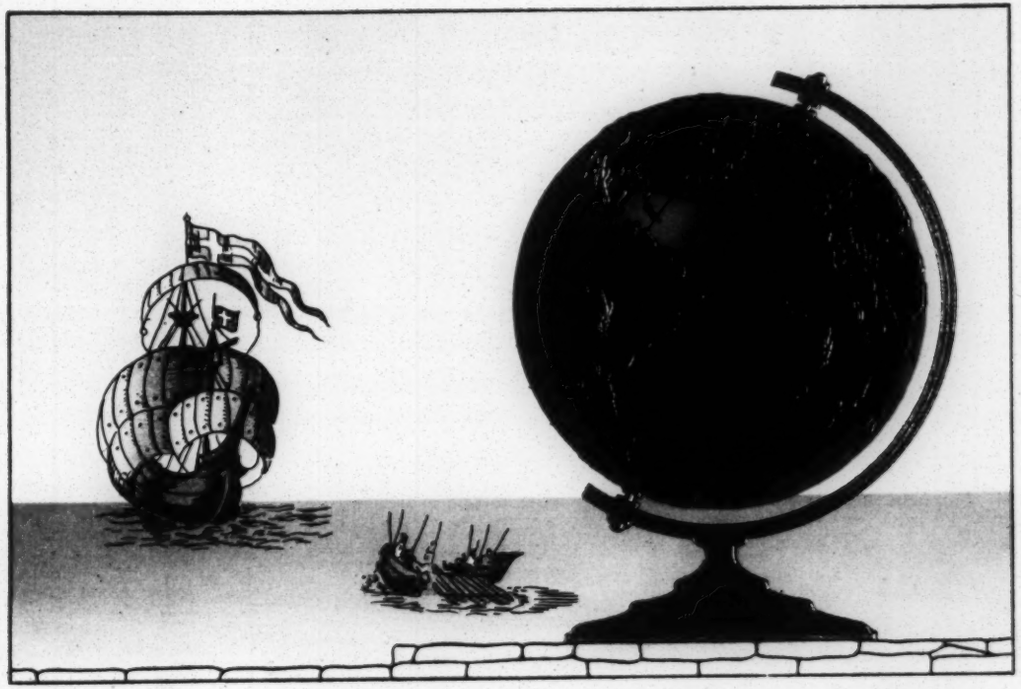
41/196/5

AIRMAIL AIRMAIL

172 Grace Street,
Toronto, 4, Ont.

Here is all the world on your side to wish you a very Happy Birthday, to which I add my own. From an old admirer who never had the good fortune to meet you, Greetings!

41-196-17



EDIZIONI ARTISTICHE ZAULI ROMA
IMPORTE D'ITALIE PRINTED IN ITALY

Happy BirthDay!!

Feb. 23 - 1960

Dear Dr. Dubois:
Please accept our best wishes
for many many more Happy
Birthdays - Of health, Youth
and a productive life -

To you and Shirley many thanks
for the lovely sentiments about Marian -
with devotion - Jane + Esther

JAPANESE PAINTINGS

FLOWER BASKETS
by
OGATA KENZAN
1663–1743

41-196-5

Exclusive for
H. Caspari Inc.
JF 92
Copyright Bertelsmann Verlag, Guetersloh
Printed in England

February 15, 1960

Dear Friends:

Last night while Shirley was out lecturing and I was home alone I read "The Diary of Marian." It is a warming and beautiful book and I read it with deep sympathy and pleasure. Shirley was especially pleased to know that your daughter had read one of her books. I wish we could have known her. Thank you for letting us see this.

40-10-58

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

2265 Fifth Avenue
New York 37, N.Y.
June 3, 1960

40/9/105

Dear Shirley:

Next week I'm going to Manhattan General for a hysterectomy, so will be laid up awhile. Meanwhile I'm enclosing a check for $155, the total amount turned in to me for the Ghana delegate.

Enclosed also is the list of addresses Louise gave me. Under ~~separate cover~~ I'm mailing receipts for all monies collected.

I heard that our last meeting was a good one, and that we're making progress. Please extend my best to everyone. I will try to collect additional funds on my pledge.

Perhaps you also received the letter I sent, originally addressed to me, from CORE, asking for a representative at their meetings. Maybe this should be followed up.

Most sincerely,

Vicki

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
NYC		
LON	BA	
NYC	BA	
LON	BA	1410.20
NYC	BA	
SUB TOTAL		$1410.20

Issued by

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

0614 2197-657

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
Sub Total		

FARE $1410.20

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL $1410.20

FORM OF PAYMENT

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN NYC

DESTINATION NYC

Form 614 Serial(s) 1400-539 CPN 1-2-3

Form Serial(s)

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form FORM Serial(s) OF INDEMNITY

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

7 NOV 60 NYC

Acctg. Use only

NOT REFUNDABLE

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

9 NOV 60 DOAC

Agent: [illegible]

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

BAGGAGE FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL	FROM / TO	FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res. Status
30 kg	2	A2			FROM LONDON	FR	R BOAC	539	25 NOV	[illegible]	OK
		VOID			TO NEW YORK		VOID				
		VOID			TO VOID		VOID				
		VOID			TO VOID		VOID				

NAME OF PASSENGER S. MRS DUBOIS

41/106/13

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. As used in this contract, "ticket" means "Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check," "carriage" is equivalent to "transportation," and "carrier" includes the air carrier issuing this ticket and all air carriers that carry or undertake to carry the passenger or his baggage hereunder or perform any other service incidental to such air carriage; "damage" includes death, injury, delay, loss or other damage of whatsoever nature arising out of or in connection with carriage or other services performed by carrier incidental thereto. Carriage to be performed hereunder by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

2. (a) Carriage hereunder is subject to the rules and limitations relating to liability established by the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, October 12, 1929 (hereinafter called "the Convention"), unless such carriage is not "international carriage" as defined by the Convention. (See carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage for such definition.) Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket, the full name and its abbreviation being set forth in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, regulations or timetables; and carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of carrier's name in the ticket; and for the purpose of the Convention the agreed stopping places (which may be altered by carrier in case of necessity) are those places, except the place of departure and the place of destination, set forth in this ticket and any conjunction ticket issued herewith, or, as shown in carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route.

2. (b) To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing, all carriage hereunder and other services performed by each carrier are subject to (i) applicable laws (including national laws implementing the Convention or extending the rules of the Convention to carriage which is not "international carriage" as defined in the Convention), government regulations, orders and requirements, (ii) provisions herein set forth, (iii) applicable tariffs, and (iv) except in transportation between a place in the United States and any place outside thereof, conditions of carriage, regulations and timetables (but not the time of departure and arrival therein) of such carrier, which are made part hereof and which may be inspected at any of its offices and at airports from which it operates regular services.

2. (c) Unless expressly so provided, nothing herein contained shall waive any limitation of liability of carrier existing under the Convention or applicable laws.

3. Insofar as any provision contained or referred to herein, may be contrary to a law, government regulation, order or requirement, which severally cannot be waived by agreement of the parties, such provision shall remain applicable and be considered as part of the contract of carriage to the extent only that such provision is not contrary thereto. The invalidity of any provision shall not affect any other part.

4. Subject to the foregoing:

(a) Liability of carrier for damages shall be limited to occurences on its own line, except in the case of checked baggage as to which the passenger also has a right of action against the first or last carrier. A carrier issuing a ticket or checking baggage for carriage over the lines of others does so only as agent.

(b) Carrier is not liable for damage to passenger or unchecked baggage unless such damage is caused by the negligence of carrier.

(c) Carrier is not liable for any damage directly and solely arising out of its compliance with any laws, government regulations, orders or requirements, or from failure of passenger to comply with same.

(d) Any liability of carrier is limited to 250 French gold francs (consisting of 65½ milligrams of gold with a fineness of nine hundred thousandths) or its equivalent per Kilogram in the case of checked baggage, and 5,000 such French gold francs or its equivalent per passenger in the case of unchecked baggage or other property, unless a higher value is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to carrier's tariffs or regulations. In that event the liability of carrier shall be limited to such higher declared value. In no case shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.

(e) Any exclusion or limitation of liability of carrier under these conditions shall apply to agents, servants or representatives of the carrier acting within the scope of their employment and also to any person whose aircraft is used by carrier for carriage and his agents, servants or representatives acting within the scope of their employment.

5. Checked baggage carried hereunder will be delivered to the bearer of the baggage check upon payment of all unpaid sums due carrier under carrier's contract of carriage or tariff.

6. When validated, this ticket is good for carriage from the airport at the place of departure to the airport at the place of destination via the route shown herein and for the applicable class of service and is valid for one year from the date of commencement of flight except as otherwise provided in carrier's tariffs or regulations. Each flight coupon will be accepted for carriage on the date and flight for which accommodations have been reserved; when flight coupons are issued on an "open date" basis, accommodations will be reserved upon application subject to availability of space.

7. Carrier undertakes to use its best efforts to carry the passenger and baggage with reasonable dispatch, but no particular time is fixed for the commencement or completion of carriage. Subject thereto, carrier may without notice substitute alternate carriers or aircraft and may alter or omit the stopping place shown on the face of the ticket in case of necessity. Times shown in timetables or elsewhere are approximate and not guaranteed, and form no part of this contract. Schedules are subject to change without notice. Carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections.

8. The passenger shall comply with all government travel requirements, present all exit, entry and other documents required by the law, and arrive at the airport by the time fixed by carrier or, if no time is fixed, sufficiently in advance of flight departure to permit completion of government formalities and departure procedures. Carrier is not liable for loss or expense due to passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

9. No agent, servant or representative of carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provision of this contract.

10. No action shall lie in the case of damage to baggage, unless the person entitled to delivery complains to the carrier forthwith after the discovery of the damage, and, at the latest, within seven days from the date of receipt; and in the case of delay, unless the complaint is made at the latest within 21 days from the date on which the baggage has been placed at his disposal. Every complaint must be made in writing and dispatched within the times aforesaid. Where carriage is not "international carriage" as defined in the Convention, failure to give notice shall not be a bar to suit where claimant proves that (i) it was not reasonably possible for him to give such notice, or (ii) that notice was not given due to fraud on the part of carrier, or (iii) the management of carrier had knowledge of damage to passenger's baggage.

11. Any right to damages against carrier shall be extinguished unless an action is brought within two years reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped. The method of calculating the period of limitation shall be determined by the law of the court seized of the case.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Issued by

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

0614 2197-658

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
NYC		
ON	BOAC	
LOS	BOAC	1410·20
LON	BOAC	
NYC		

SUB TOTAL $1410.20

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
	Sub Total	

FARE $1410 20

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL $1410 20

FORM OF PAYMENT

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN NYC

DESTINATION NY

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form FORM OF INDEMNITY Serial(s)

Form 14 Serial(s) 1900-538

Form CPNS 1-2-3 Serial(s)

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE 7 NOV 60 NYC

Acctg. Use only

NOT REFUNDABLE

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

[illegible] [Nigerian Airways]

09 NOV 60

BOAC

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

Agent: JMD

BAGGAGE FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
30 Kg	4	60	—	
30 Kg	—	VOID	—	

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res.Status
LONDON	NEW YORK	FR C	BOAC	509	10 NOV	1500	OK
	VOID	1 —	VOID	—			
	VOID						
	VOID						

NAME OF PASSENGER DR W. DU BOIS

H1/10G/18

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

Issued by

WAAC (Nigeria) LTD.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

872 600-396

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
ENU.		
NYC		
LOS		

FARE £14-10-0

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL £14-10-0.

FORM OF PAYMENT PIC. 283.

THIS TICKET NOT TO BE ISSUED IN CONJUNCTION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form Serial(s)

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

Acctg. Use only

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

21-11-60. ENU.

Agent:

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

BAGGAGE FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
OK	1	19		
OK				

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res.Status
ENUGU.	PORT HARCOURT	TO O	WAAC.	111.	NOV. 22.	1145	OK
PORT HARCOURT	LAGOS.	TO O.	WAAC.	131.	NOV. 22.	1525	OK.

NAME OF PASSENGER DR. DU BOIS.

0

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

Issued by

WAAC (Nigeria) LTD.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

872 600-397

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
ENU		
NYC		
LOS.		

FARE £14-10-0

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL £14-10-0.

FORM OF PAYMENT PIC 283.

THIS TICKET NOT TO BE ISSUED IN CONJUNCTION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form Serial(s)

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

Acctg. Use only

4/10G/27

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

WAAC (NIGERIA) LTD.

21-11-60.

ABC

ENUGU

Agent:

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

BAGGAGE FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
OK	1	44 Dkt		
OK				

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res.Status
ENUGU.	PORT HARCOURT	TO O	WAAC	111.	NOV 22.	NWS	OK
PORT HARCOURT	LAGOS.	TO O	WAAC.	131	NOV 22.	NWS	OK

NAME OF PASSENGER MRS DU BOIS

0

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

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GHANA AIRWAYS LIMITED

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

2374 0105-340

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
Acc	BA	
Rom	A2	
FLR	A2	
2PM	SR	
Mnc	SR	
LON	BA	
YOK		
SUB TOTAL		#761·10

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
	Sub Total	

FARE #761·10

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL #761·10

FORM OF PAYMENT CASH

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN ACCRA

DESTINATION NEW YORK

Form 2374 Serial(s) 0105-341

Form Serial(s)

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form 2262 Serial(s) 2752251

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

22 JUN 60 ACC

Accts. Use only

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

PNR 3P

PCOL

NAD

BAGGAGE

FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
33				
22				
33				

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	TO	TO
ACCRA	ROME	ZURICH	PARIS

FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res. Status
FR	BA	504	2 SEP		OK
FR	A2	1427	13 AUG	1300	RR
FR	A2				
FR	AF	683	15 SEP		OK

NAME OF PASSENGER

MRS W E DU BOIS

41/80/66

0

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

GHANA AIRWAYS

-4 AUG 60

Agent: ACC

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Issued by

GHANA AIRWAYS LIMITED

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

2374 0105-339

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
Acc	BA	
Rom	A2	
FLR	A2	
2PM	SR	
Mnc	SR	
LON	BA	
YOK		
SUB TOTAL		#761·10

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
	Sub Total	

FARE #761·10

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL #761·10

FORM OF PAYMENT CASH

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN ACCRA

DESTINATION NEW YORK

Form 2374 Serial(s) 0105-339

Form Serial(s)

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form 2262 Serial(s) 2752250

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

22 JUN 60 ACC

Accts. Use only

2B 1013 HNR PX2 (21)

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

BAGGAGE

FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
33	1	70	-	
22	5	80	I	
	3	33	8	

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	TO	TO
PARIS	LONDON	NEW YORK	VOID

FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res. Status
FR	BA	502	2 SEP	1445	OK

NAME OF PASSENGER

MRS W E DU BOIS

41/80/74

0

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

GHANA AIRWAYS

-4 AUG 60

BOAC 5 SEP 60 REGENT STREET

AF 5 SEP 60 REGENT STREET

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GHANA AIRWAYS LIMITED

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PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

2374 0105-341

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
Acc		
Rom		
FLR		
2PM		
Mnc		
LON		
YOK		
SUB TOTAL		#761·10

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
	Sub Total	

FARE #761·10

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL #761·10

FORM OF PAYMENT CASH

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN ACCRA

DESTINATION NEW YORK

Form 2374 Serial(s) 0105-341

Form Serial(s)

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form 2262 Serial(s) 2752252

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

22 JUN 60 ACC

Accts. Use only

AZB 1013 (21)

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

BAGGAGE

FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wt.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL
33	1	70	-	
22	5	80	I	
	3	33	8	

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FROM	TO	TO	TO
PARIS	LONDON	NEW YORK	VOID

FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res. Status
	BOAC	503	5 SEP	1445	OK
	AF	683	5 SEP		OK

NAME OF PASSENGER

MRS W E DU BOIS

41/80/68

NOT TRANSFERABLE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

GHANA AIRWAYS

-4 AUG 60

BOAC 5 SEP 60 REGENT STREET

AF 5 SEP 60 REGENT STREET

Printed in England by Fraser Meikle, Ltd.

CHECK IN TIMES

For Flight Coupon	Local Time	Place
1	—	Town Terminal Address
	1500	Airport ACCRA
2		Town Terminal Address
		Airport
3		Town Terminal Address
		Airport
4		Town Terminal Address
		Airport

(2)

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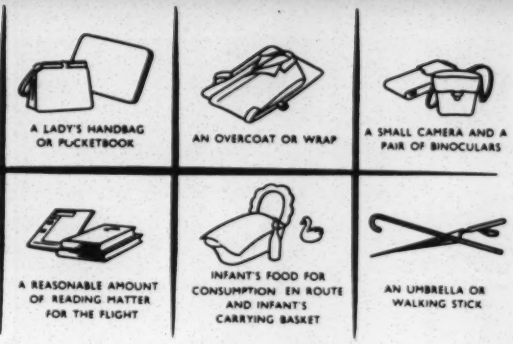
THESE ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED FREE



Over and above the free baggage allowance the items illustrated here may be carried free of charge. All other articles including overnight bags, brief cases, typewriters, personal radios, ladies' vanity cases, and large size cameras, are weighed together with all other baggage and are subject to excess baggage charges if total weight is in excess of free baggage allowance.

Liability of Carrier in respect of baggage and other personal property is limited in respect of its declared value which shall not exceed $16.50 (U.S. Currency) or its equivalent per kilogramme for checked baggage and $330.00 (U.S. Currency) or its equivalent per passenger for unchecked baggage, unless a higher valuation is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to Carrier's tariffs.

All Airline Members of the International Air Transport Association are required to observe these hand baggage regulations.

IF YOU EXPECT YOUR TOTAL BAGGAGE WEIGHT TO EXCEED YOUR FREE ALLOWANCE, OUR SPECIAL LOW RATE FOR 'BAGGAGE in ADVANCE' MAY ASSIST YOU. DETAILS ON REQUEST.

41/8D/79

CHECK IN TIMES

For Flight Coupon	Local Time	Place
1	—	Town Terminal Address
	1500	Airport ACCRA
2		Town Terminal Address
		Airport
3		Town Terminal Address
		Airport
4		Town Terminal Address
		Airport

(2)

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THESE ARTICLES WILL BE CARRIED FREE

Over and above the free baggage allowance the items illustrated here may be carried free of charge. All other articles including overnight bags, brief cases, typewriters, personal radios, ladies' vanity cases, and large size cameras, are weighed together with all other baggage and are subject to excess baggage charges if total weight is in excess of free baggage allowance.

Liability of Carrier in respect of baggage and other personal property is limited in respect of its declared value which shall not exceed $16.50 (U.S. Currency) or its equivalent per kilogramme for checked baggage and $330.00 (U.S. Currency) or its equivalent per passenger for unchecked baggage, unless a higher valuation is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to Carrier's tariffs.

All Airline Members of the International Air Transport Association are required to observe these hand baggage regulations.

IF YOU EXPECT YOUR TOTAL BAGGAGE WEIGHT TO EXCEED YOUR FREE ALLOWANCE, OUR SPECIAL LOW RATE FOR 'BAGGAGE in ADVANCE' MAY ASSIST YOU. DETAILS ON REQUEST.

41/8D/6h

Printed in England by Fraser Mackie, Ltd

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
ACCRA	GA	
ROME	AZ	9.80
FCO	AZ	
ZRH	LX	
LX	BA	
ZRH		

SUB TOTAL 1761.10

Issued by

GHANA AIRWAYS LIMITED

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE OF PASSENGER COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

PASSENGER COUPON

2374 0105-338

FOR ISSUING OFFICE USE ONLY

From/To	Carrier	FARE CALCULATION
[redacted]		
Sub Total		

FARE 1761.10

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT PAID CY.

TAX

TOTAL 1761.10

FORM OF PAYMENT CASH

COMPLETE ROUTING THIS TICKET AND CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

ORIGIN ACCRA

DESTINATION NEW YORK

Form 2374 Serial(s) 338-339

Form Serial(s)

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

Form Serial(s) 15257

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

22 JUL 79 ACCRA

Acctg. Use only

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET

GHANA AIRWAYS -4 AUG 80 ACCRA

Agent:

BAGGAGE: FREE ALLOW.	Checked Pcs.	Checked Wts.	Unchecked Wt.	VALID UNTIL	FROM	TO	FARE CLASS/BASIS	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Status
20	1	5/60-		1	ACCRA	ROME	Y26	GA	203	5 AUG	2100	OK
20	1	5/75		AUG	ROME	FCO	Y26	AZ	1427	12 AUG	1100	OK
20				1	FCO	ZRH	Y26	AZ				
20	1	3338		1	ZRH	NEW YORK	F26	AF	613	15 AUG	25	OK

NAME OF PASSENGER MR. W. E. DU BOIS 41/8D/7e

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

BIGLIETTO PASSEGGERI
E
CONTROLLO BAGAGLIO

№ 2366798

PASSENGER TICKET and BAGGAGE CHECK

EMESSO DA
issued by

ALITALIA

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE

I. A. T. A. Member

Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski, 92 - ROMA (Italia)

2

Ogni passeggero dovrà esaminare attentamente questo biglietto e particolarmente le Condizioni esposte a pag. 3.
Each passenger should carefully examine this ticket, particularly the Conditions on page 4.

41|8D|7

EMESSO DA
Issued by

ALITALIA

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE I.A.T.A. Member

Soggetto alle Condizioni di Contratto di cui a pagina 3 — Subject to Conditions of Contract on page 4

BIGLIETTO PASSEGGERI E CONTROLLO BAGAGLIO
Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check
TAGLIANDO PER IL PASSEGGERO
Passenger's

MODELLO
Form
552

№ 2366798

RISERVATO ALL'UFFICIO EMITTENTE - For issuing office use only

DA/A From/To	VETTORE Carrier	COMPUTO TARIFFA Fare calculation PUBBLICATA Published	CONVERTITA Converted
SE	TA		
AT			

TARIFFA Fare $ 761.10 -

CONTROVALORE Equiv. Am't. Paid — VALUTA Cy.

TASSA Tax

TOTALE Total $ 761,10 -

FORMA DI PAGAMENTO Form of payment TRT

ITINERARIO COMPLETO DI QUESTO BIGLIETTO E DEL(I) Complete Routing this Ticket and

ORIGINE: Origin ACC

DESTINAZIONE: Destination NYC

EMESSO IN SOSTITUZIONE DI: Issued in exchange for

MODELLO: Form 2376 SERIE: Serial(s) D105338

BIGLIETTO(I) IN CONGIUNZIONE Conjunction Ticket(s)

MODELLO: Form — SERIE: Serial(s)

MODELLO: Form — SERIE: Serial(s)

DATA E LUOGO DELLA EMISSIONE ORIGINARIA Date and place of original issue 4/8/60 ACC

GIRATE Endorsements

RISERVATO ALLA CONTABILITÀ Acctg. use only

DATA E LUOGO DI EMISSIONE DEL BIGLIETTO Date and place of issue of this ticket

FIRENZE

12 AGO. 1960

ALITALIA
Linee Aeree Italiane
Agenzia Generale Passeggeri
per la Toscana

Agent

BAGAGLIO (Baggage)

FRANCHIGIA Free Allow.	REGISTRATO (Checked) COLLI (Pcs.)	PESO (Wt.)	NON REGISTR. Unch'd PESO (Wt.)
KGS 1	5	76	
30	5	76	

NON VALIDO PER IL VIAGGIO Not good for passage

	VALIDO FINO AL Valid until	DA From	A To	CLASSE / TIPO DI TARIFFA Fare / class / basis	VIA VETTORE Via Carrier	N. DEL VOLO Flight No.	DATA Date	ORA Time	STATO PRENOT. Res. status
	30 AUG	PISA	MILAN	FR	AZ	158	18 AUG	16 30	OK
	1961	MILAN	ZURICH	FR	AZ	212	18 AUG	20 10	OK

NOME DEL PASSEGGERO Name of passenger MR. W.E. DU BOIS 0

NON TRASFERIBILE Not transferable

Se il viaggio del passeggero prevede una destinazione finale o fermata in un paese diverso da quello di partenza, può essere applicata la Convenzione di Varsavia, la quale regola e, nella maggior parte dei casi, limita la responsabilità dei Vettori nei casi di morte o danni alle persone, e di perdite o danni al bagaglio.
If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage

4/18/60

BIGLIETTO ECCEDENZA BAGAGLIO

EXCESS BAGGAGE TICKET

EMESSO DA
issued by

№ 274354

ALITALIA

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE

I.A.T.A. Member

Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski, 92 - ROMA (Italia)

PAGATO
10 AGO. 1960
BANCA COMM. ITALIANA

1

41/8D/14

EMESSO DA
Issued by

ALITALIA
LINEE AEREE ITALIANE
I.A.T.A. Member

Per Condizioni di Contratto vedi il biglietto Passeggeri e Controllo Bagaglio
For Conditions of Contract See Passenger Ticket & Baggage Check

BIGLIETTO ECCEDENZA BAGAGLIO
Tagliando per il Passeggero

MODELLO
Form
555

№ 274354

VALORE DICHIARATO
Declared Value

TASSA AD VALOREM sul suddetto valore
Valuation Charge on Above Declared Value

Tasse vol. pagate precedentemente
Previously Pd. Val. Chge.

Tasse vol. da pagare
Balance of Val. Chge.

PESO TOTALE
Total Weight

FRANCHIGIA
Free Allowance and previously Pd. Excess

ECCEDENZA
Excess Weight

TARIFFA ECCED. a
Excess Wt. Chge. @

per Kg.
per Kilo

Debito totale
Total Charges

Tasse
Tax

TOTALE DA PAGARE
Total Payment

Modello e numero del biglietto passeggeri
Passenger Ticket Form & No.

2324/0105338

Forma di pagamento
Form of Payment

CASH

NON VALIDO PER IL VIAGGIO
Not good for passage

LUOGO E DATA DI EMISSIONE
L'omissione di tali dati invalida il biglietto
Place and Date of issue
Not good unless officially validated

ALITALIA
10 AUG 60
AIRTERMINAL
ROME

DA
From

ROMA

VETTORE - *Carrier*

AZ

A
To

FIRENZE

41/8D/15

PAGATO
10 AGO 1960
BANCA COMM. ITALIANA

Kg. - Kgs.

Lt.

Lt. 1050

Lt. 40

Lt. 1090

Lt. 1.090

16 Nº 275552

AIRPORT EMBARKATION TAX

LIRE 500

(Law Nr. 24 of January 9, 1956) 41/8D/6a

Mrs Du Bois.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you hold a return or continuing (onward) reservation for travel from any of the areas as shown below you are requested to reconfirm your intention to use such reservation at least **72 hours** prior to departure of your flight.

(a) **From** the area comprising The United Kingdom, Ireland, continental Europe and Israel for westbound travel over the North Atlantic.

(b) **From** the area comprising Canada and continental U.S.A. (excluding Alaska).

To reconfirm — contact any office of the carrier located within the area described above **from** which your return or continuing flight will depart.

Failure to comply will result in the cancellation of all your onward and return reservations.

(1)

16 Nº 275553

AIRPORT EMBARKATION TAX

LIRE 500 41/8D/6b

(Law Nr. 24 of January 9, 1956)

INFORMATION

1. The time shown on the flight coupon is the departure time of the aircraft. The reporting time shown opposite is the time at which you are requested to arrive at the Town Terminal or Airport. It is essential that you report no later than the time advised as this allows the minimum period to complete all embarkation formalities. Flights cannot be held for passengers arriving late and no responsibility can be accepted in such cases.

2. WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., is the actual carrier only when WAAC is entered in the "Via Carrier" box of the Flight Coupon(s) Any other abbreviation in that box denotes another carrier. Details are available on request.

(3)

INFORMATION

1. The time shown on the flight coupon is the departure time of the aircraft. The reporting time shown opposite is the time at which you are requested to arrive at the Town Terminal or Airport. It is essential that you report no later than the time advised as this allows the minimum period to complete all embarkation formalities. Flights cannot be held for passengers arriving late and no responsibility can be accepted in such cases.

2. WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., is the actual carrier only when WAAC is entered in the "Via Carrier" box of the Flight Coupon(s) Any other abbreviation in that box denotes another carrier. Details are available on request.

(3)

INFORMATION

1. The time shown on the flight coupon is the departure time of the aircraft. The check-in time shown opposite is the time at which you are requested to arrive at the Town Terminal or Airport. It is essential that you check-in no later than the time advised as this allows the minimum period to complete all embarkation formalities. Flights cannot be held for passengers arriving late and no responsibility can be accepted in such cases.

2. British Overseas Airways Corporation is the actual carrier only when BOAC is entered in the "Via Carrier" box of the Flight Coupon(s). Any other abbreviation in that box denotes another carrier. Details are available on request.

41/10G/17

(3)

Or Du Bois

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you hold a return or continuing (onward) reservation for travel from any of the areas as shown below you are requested to reconfirm your intention to use such reservation at least **72 hours** prior to departure of your flight.

(a) **From** the area comprising The United Kingdom, Ireland, continental Europe and Israel for westbound travel over the North Atlantic.

(b) **From** the area comprising Canada and continental U.S.A. (excluding Alaska).

To reconfirm — contact any office of the carrier located within the area described above **from** which your return or continuing flight will depart.

Failure to comply will result in the cancellation of all your onward and return reservations.

(1)

BIGLIETTO ECCEDENZA BAGAGLIO

EXCESS BAGGAGE TICKET

EMESSO DA
issued by

№ 323439

ALITALIA

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE

I.A.T.A. Member

Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski, 92 - ROMA (Italia)

2

41/8D/10

EMESSO DA *Issued by*

ALITALIA
LINEE AEREE ITALIANE — I.A.T.A. Member

Per Condizioni di Contratto vedi il biglietto Passeggeri e Controllo Bagaglio
For Conditions of Contract See Passenger Ticket & Baggage Check

BIGLIETTO ECCEDENZA BAGAGLIO
Excess Baggage Ticket
Riguardando per il Passeggero

MODELLO *Form* **556**

№ 323439

VALORE DICHIARATO *Declared Value*	Vd. G.
TASSA AD VALOREM sul suddetto valore *Valuation Charge on Above Declared Value*	Vd. G.
Tasse val. pagate preced. *Previously Pd. Val. Chgs.*	Vd. G.
Tasse val. da pagare *Balance of Val. Chgs.*	Vd. G.
PESO TOTALE *Total Weight* 76	Kg. - Kgs.
FRANCHIGIA *ed eccedenza già pagata* *Free Allowance and previously Pd. Exc. Wt.* 60	Kg. - Kgs.
ECCEDENZA *Excess Weight* 16	Kg. - Kgs.
TARIFFA ECCED. a *Excess Wt. Chgs. @* 297 per Kg. per Kilo	4750 Vd. G.
Dubito tassale *Total Charges*	40 Vd. G.
Tasse *Tax*	Vd. G.
TOTALE DA PAGARE *Total Payment*	4.790 Vd. G.

Modello e numero del biglietto passeggeri
Passenger Ticket Form & No. 552/2366798-99

Forma di pagamento
Form of Payment CASH

NON VALIDO PER IL VIAGGIO
Not good for passage

LUOGO E DATA DI EMISSIONE
L'emissione di tali dati rende valido il Biglietto
Place and Date of Issue
Not good unless officially validated

18 AUG 60
PISA

AGENTE: *Agent*

DA *From*	VETTORE - *Carrier*
PISA	A2 158
A *To* MILANO	A2 212
A *To* ZURICH	H1/8D/10a

BIGLIETTO PASSEGGERI
E
CONTROLLO BAGAGLIO

PASSENGER TICKET and BAGGAGE CHECK

№ 2366799

EMESSO DA

issued by

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE

I. A. T. A. Member

Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski, 92 - ROMA (Italia)

2

41/80/6

Ogni passeggero dovrà esaminare attentamente questo biglietto e particolarmente le Condizioni esposte a pag. 3.

Each passenger should carefully examine this ticket, particularly the Conditions on page 4.

EMESSO DA
Issued by

ALITALIA

LINEE AEREE ITALIANE

I.A.T.A. Member

Soggetto alle Condizioni di Contratto di cui a pagina 3 — Subject to Conditions of Contract on page 4

BIGLIETTO PASSEGGERI
E CONTROLLO BAGAGLIO
Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check
TAGLIANDO PER IL PASSEGGERO

MODELLO
Form
552

№ 2366799

RISERVATO ALL'UFFICIO EMITTENTE - For issuing office use only

DA/A From/To	VETTORE Carrier	COMPUTO TARIFFA Fare calculation PUBBLICATA Published	CONVERTITA Converted
		SEE TKT ATTACHED	

TARIFFA Fare $ 761.10

CONTROVALORE Equiv. Amt. Paid

VALUTA Cy.

TASSA Tax

TOTALE Total $ 761.10

FORMA DI PAGAMENTO Form of payment TKT

ITINERARIO COMPLETO DI QUESTO BIGLIETTO E DEL(I) Complete Routing this Ticket and

ORIGINE: Origin ACC

DESTINAZIONE: Destination NYC

BIGLIETTO(I) IN CONGIUNZIONE Conjunction Ticket(s)

MODELLO: Form — SERIE: Serial(s)

MODELLO: Form — SERIE: Serial(s)

EMESSO IN SOSTITUZIONE DI: Issued in exchange for

MODELLO: Form 2374 — SERIE: Serial(s) 0405340

DATA E LUOGO DELLA EMISSIONE ORIGINARIA Date and place of original issue 4/18/60 ACC

GIRATE Endorsements

RISERVATO ALLA CONTABILITÀ Acctg. use only

LUOGO DI EMISSIONE DEL BIGLIETTO Issuing office of this ticket

SALVIATI & SANTOLINI
FIRENZE
12 AGO. 1960
ALITALIA
Linee Aeree Italiane
Agenzia Generale Passeggeri
AGENTE: per la Toscana

BAGAGLIO (Bagaggio)

Franchigia Free Allow.	Registrato (Checked) COLLI (Pcs.)	PESO (Wt.)	Non registr. Unch'd PESO (Wt.)	Valido fino al Valid until
Kgs 1	Pool x 2			08 AUG.
30	Paid			1961

NON VALIDO PER IL VIAGGIO
Not good for passage

DA From PISA

A To MILAN

A To ZURICH

Classe / Tipo di tariffa Fare / class basis	Via Vettore Via Carrier	N. del volo Flight No.	Data Date	Ora Time	Sit. prenot. Req. status
FR	AZ	158	18 AUG.	16 30	OK
FR	AZ	212	18 AUG.	20 10	OK

NOME DEL PASSEGGERO Name of passenger MRS. W.E. DU BOIS

0

NON TRASFERIBILE
Not transferable

Se il viaggio del passeggero prevede una destinazione finale o fermata in un paese diverso da quello di partenza, può essere applicata la Convenzione di Varsavia, la quale regola e, nella maggior parte dei casi, limita la responsabilità dei Vettori nei casi di morte o danni alle persone, o di perdite o danni al bagaglio.
If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

41 SD 6d

BELGIAN World AIRLINES

082 – 4 № 4832080

SABENA

HEURE DE DÉPART DU TERMINUS URBAIN
VERTREKUUR VANUIT DE STADSTERMINUS
TIME OF DEPARTURE FROM TOWN TERMINAL

COUPON 1	COUPON 3
21 45 BEA-VIA NAZ	
COUPON 2	COUPON 4

DÉLIVRÉ À – AFGELEVERD AAN – DELIVERED TO

M 41/8D/16

RÉSERVÉ AU TRANSPORTEUR OU SES AGENTS
Voorbehouden aan de vervoerder of zijn agenten

De - A *Van - Naar*	Transporteur *Vervoerder*	Établiss. Tarif *Tarief opstelling*	Conversion Tarif *Omgewis. tarief*

3. Au cas où certaines des dispositions contenues ou mentionnées dans les présentes conditions seraient contraires à des prescriptions légales ou administratives ne pouvant être isolément écartées d'un commun accord entre les parties, lesdites dispositions demeureront applicables et seront réputées partie intégrante du contrat de transport dans la mesure seulement où elles ne seront pas contraires à ces prescriptions. La non-validité de l'une des présentes dispositions sera sans effet sur les autres.

4. Sous réserve de ce qui précède :

a) La responsabilité du transporteur pour dommages est limitée aux seuls événements survenus sur ses propres lignes, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse de bagages enregistrés auquel cas le passager a également un droit de recours contre le premier ou le dernier transporteur. Le transporteur qui émet un billet ou enregistre un bagage en vue d'un transport à effectuer sur les lignes d'autres transporteurs n'agit qu'à titre de représentant de ces derniers.

b) Le transporteur n'assume aucune responsabilité en cas de dommage aux passagers ou aux bagages non enregistrés, à moins qu'un tel dommage ne soit causé par la faute du transporteur.

c) Le transporteur n'assume aucune responsabilité pour tout dommage résultant directement et uniquement de l'observation par lui des lois, décisions, instructions ou règlements gouvernementaux ou de leur inobservation par le passager.

d) La responsabilité du transporteur est limitée à 250 francs français-or (franc constitué par 65,5 mg d'or au titre de 900 millièmes de fin) ou l'équivalent, par kilogramme, pour les bagages enregistrés et à 5.000 francs français-or ou l'équivalent, par passager pour les bagages non enregistrés et autres objets personnels, à moins qu'une valeur supérieure n'ait été préalablement déclarée et qu'une taxe supplémentaire n'ait été payée conformément à la réglementation du transporteur. Dans ce dernier cas la responsabilité du transporteur sera limitée à la valeur déclarée. En aucun cas la responsabilité du transporteur ne pourra excéder la perte réellement subie par le passager. Toutes les réclamations sont subordonnées à la preuve du montant de la perte.

e) Les exclusions ou limitations de responsabilité contenues dans les présentes conditions sont stipulées tant au nom du transporteur que de ses agents, préposés ou représentants agissant dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Elle le sont aussi en faveur de toute personne dont l'avion est utilisé par le transporteur pour l'exécution du transport ainsi que des agents, préposés et représentants d'une telle personne, agissant dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

5. Les bagages transportés en vertu de ce billet seront remis au porteur du bulletin de bagages contre paiement des sommes impayées dues au transporteur en vertu du contrat de transport ou des tarifs du transporteur.

6. Lorsqu'il est validé, ce billet donne droit au transport de l'aéroport du lieu de départ à l'aéroport du lieu de destination, suivant l'itinéraire indiqué sur le billet et dans la classe prévue. Il reste valable pendant une année à compter du jour prévu pour le départ, sauf dispositions contraires de la réglementation du transporteur. Chaque coupon de vol donne droit au transport par le service et à la date pour lesquels une place a été réservée; lorsque les coupons de vol sont délivrés sans indication de date, la réservation est faite sur demande dans la limite des disponibilités.

3. Voor zover enige bepaling, opgenomen of aangeduid in dit reisbiljet, indruist tegen enige wet, van overheidswege gegeven voorschriften, beschikkingen of bepalingen, welke ieder afzonderlijk niet door middel van overeenkomst tussen de partijen onderling kunnen worden tar zijde gesteld, zal zodanige bepaling van toepassing blijven en worden beschouwd als deel van de vervoersovereenkomst voor het gedeelte dat daarmede niet in strijd is. De ongeldigheid van enige bepaling heeft geen enkele invloed op het overige gedeelte van de overeenkomst.

4. Met inachtneming van het bovenstaande geldt het volgende :

a) De aansprakelijkheid van de vervoerder voor schade is beperkt tot voorvallen op diens eigen diensten, behalve in het geval van geregistreerde bagage, ten aanzien waarvan de passagier ook de eerste of laatste vervoerder kan aanspreken. Een vervoerder, die een reisbiljet uitgeeft of bagage aanneemt voor vervoer op de lijnen van andere vervoerders, doet zulks slechts als hun agent.

b) De vervoerder is niet aansprakelijk voor schade toegebracht aan passagiers of niet-geregistreerde bagage, tenzij zodanige schade is veroorzaakt door nalatigheid van de vervoerder.

c) De vervoerder is niet aansprakelijk voor enigerlei schade, die het onmiddellijk en uitsluitend gevolg is van de naleving van wetten, overheidsvoorschriften, beschikkingen of bepalingen, of van het in gebreke blijven van de passagier om daaraan te voldoen.

d) Ingeval van aansprakelijkheid van de vervoerder zal deze niet uitgaan boven 250 goudfrancs (van 65,5 mg. goud van een gehalte van 0,9 fijn) of de tegenwaarde per kilogram hiervan in geval van geregistreerde bagage, en 5.000 goudfrancs (van 65,5 mg. goud van een gehalte van 0,9 fijn) of de tegenwaarde hiervan per passagier in geval van niet-geregistreerde bagage of andere persoonlijke eigendommen, tenzij van te voren een hogere waarde is aangegeven en een toeslag is betaald overeenkomstig de bepalingen van de vervoerder. In dat geval zal de aansprakelijkheid van de vervoerder beperkt zijn tot deze hogere aangegeven waarde. In geen geval zal de aansprakelijkheid van de vervoerder boven het werkelijke door de passagier geleden verlies uitgaan. Ten aanzien van alle vorderingen moet het bedrag van de schade bewezen worden.

e) Elke uitsluiting of beperking van aansprakelijkheid van de vervoerder ingevolge deze voorwaarden is mede van toepassing op agenten, employé's of vertegenwoordigers van de vervoerder, handelende in de uitoefening van hun werkzaamheden, benevens op ieder wiens vliegtuig wordt gebruikt door de vervoerder voor vervoer, en op diens agenten, employé's of vertegenwoordigers, handelende in de uitoefening van hun werkzaamheden.

5. Geregistreerde bagage vervoerd op dit reisbiljet zal aan de houder van het bagagebiljet worden overhandigd na betaling van alle bedragen, die aan de vervoerder volgens diens vervoersvoorwaarden of tarieven nog zijn verschuldigd.

41 | 8D | 17

6. Indien voorzien van een officieel waarmerk, geeft dit reisbiljet recht op vervoer van de luchthaven van vertrek naar de luchthaven van aankomst volgens de daarop aangegeven route en voor de van toepassing zijnde klasse en is geldig gedurende een jaar van de datum van aanvang van de vlucht af, voor zover niet anders is bepaald in de voorschriften van de vervoerder. Iedere coupon van het reisbiljet is geldig voor vervoer op de datum en voor de vlucht waarvoor plaats is gereserveerd; indien dergelijke coupons zijn ingevuld zonder aangegeven datum (« open date »), zal bij beschikbare ruimte op aanvraag plaats worden gereserveerd.

carrier's name in the ticket; and for the purpose of the Convention the agreed stopping places (which may be altered by carrier in case of necessity) are those places, except the place of departure and the place of destination, set forth in this ticket and any conjunction ticket issued herewith, or, as shown in carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route.

b) To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing, all carriage hereunder and other services performed by each carrier are subject to :

I — Applicable laws (including national laws implementing the Convention or extending the rules of the Convention to carriage which is not « international carriage » as defined in the Convention), governments regulations, orders and requirements;

II — Provisions herein set forth;

III — Applicable tariffs, and

IV — Except in transportation between a place in the United States and any place outside thereof, conditions of carriage, regulations and timetables (but not the time of departure and arrival therein) of such carrier, which are made part hereof and which may be inspected at any of its offices and at airports from wich it operates regular services.

c) Unless expressly so provided, nothing herein contained shall waive any limitation of liability of carrier existing under the Convention or applicable laws.

3. Insofar as any provision contained or referred to herein, may be contrary to a law, government regulation, order or requirement, which severally cannot be waived by agreement of the parties, such provision shall remain applicable and be considered as part of the contract of carriage to the extent only that such provision is not contrary thereto. The invalidity of any provision shall not affect any other part.

4. Subject to the foregoing :

a) Liability of carrier for damages shall be limited to occurrences on its own line, except in the case of checked baggage as to which the passenger also has a right of action against the first or last carrier. A carrier issuing a ticket or checking baggage for carriage over the lines of others does so only as agent.

b) Carrier is not liable for damage to passenger or unchecked baggage unless such damage is caused by the negligence of carrier.

c) Carrier is not liable for any damage directly and solely arising out of its compliance with any laws, government regulations, orders or requirements, or from failure of passenger to comply with same.

d) Any liability of carrier is limited to 250 French gold francs (consisting of 65.5 milligrams of gold with a fineness of nine hundred thousandths) or its equivalent per kilogram in the case of checked baggage, and 5.000 such French gold francs or its equivalent per passenger in the case of unchecked baggage or other property, unless a higher value is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to carrier's tariffs or regulations. In that event the liability of carrier shall be limited to such higher declared value. In no case shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.

e) Any exclusion or limitation of liability of carrier under these conditions shall apply to agents, servants or representatives of the carrier acting within the scope of their employment and also to any person whose aircraft is used by carrier for carriage and his agents, servants or representatives acting within the scope of their employment.

5. Checked baggage carried hereunder will be delivered to the bearer of the baggage check upon payment of all unpaid sums due to carrier under carrier's contract of carriage or tariff.

6. When validated, this ticket is good for carriage from the airport at the place of departure to the airport at the place of destination via the route shown herein and for the applicable class of service and is valid for one year from the date of commencement of flight except as otherwise provided in carrier's tariffs or regulations. Each flight coupon will be accepted for carriage on the date and flight for which accommodations have been reserved; when flight coupons are issued on an « open date » basis, accommodations will be reserved upon application subject to availability of space.

7. Carrier undertakes to use its best efforts to carry the passenger and baggage with reasonable dispatch, but no particular time is fixed for the commencement or completion of carriage. Subject thereto, carrier may without notice substitute alternate carriers or aircraft and may alter or omit the stopping place shown on the face of the ticket in case of necessity. Times shown in timetables or elsewhere are approximate and not guaranteed, and form no part of this contract. Schedules are subject to change without notice. Carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections.

8. The passenger shall comply with all government travel requirements, present all exit, entry, and other documents required by the law, and arrive at the airport by the time fixed by carrier or, if no time is fixed, sufficiently in advance of flight departure to permit completion of government formalities and departure procedures. Carrier is not liable for loss or expense due to passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

9. No agent, servant or representative of carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provision of this contract.

10. a) No action shall lie in the case of damage to baggage, unless the person entitled to delivery complains to the carrier forthwith after the discovery of the damage, and, at the latest, within seven days from the date of receipt; and in the case of delay, unless the complaint is made at the latest within twenty-one days from the date on which the baggage has been placed at his disposal. Every complaint must be made in writing and dispatched within the times aforesaid. Where carriage is not « international carriage » as defined in Convention, failure to give notice shall not be a bar to suit where claimant proves that (i) it was not reasonably possible for him to give such notice, or (ii) that notice was not given due to fraud on the part of carrier, or (iii) the management of carrier had knowledge of damage to passenger's baggage.

41 80 18

b) Any right to damages against carrier shall be extinguished unless an action is brought within two years reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped. The method of calculating the period of limitation shall be determined by the law of the court seized of the case.

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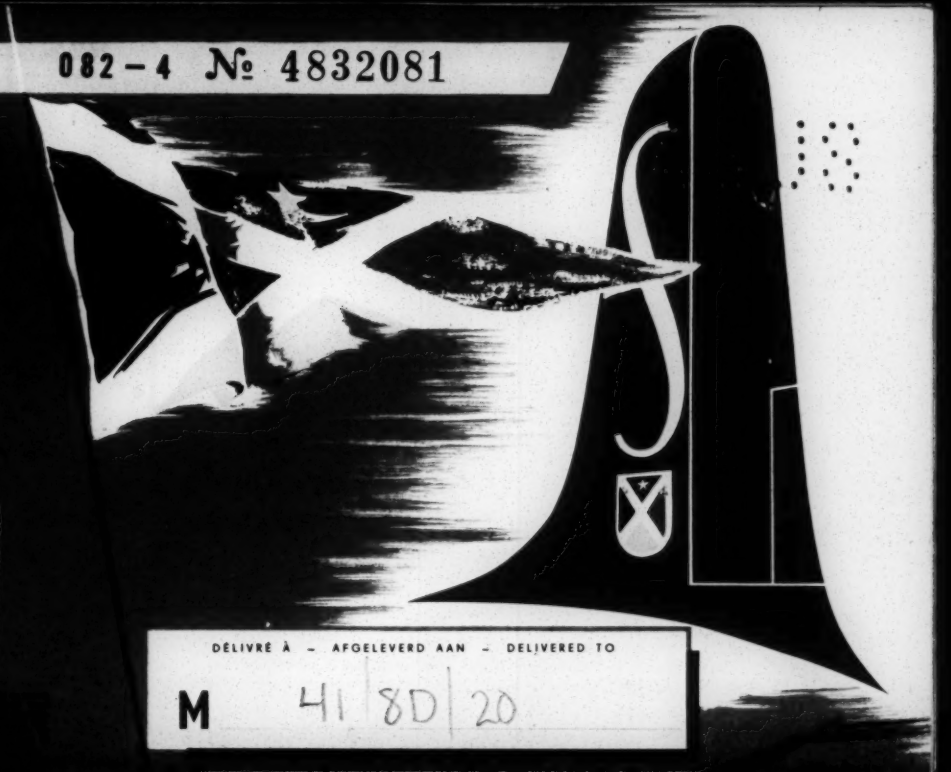

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COURIER Correspondence...

Vol. 1 | Published by The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company | No. 14

MRS. ROBERT L. VANN, President, Treasurer | January 29, 1960 | S. B. FULLER, Chairman of Board

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

Isn't Always Sauce for the Gander

HULAN E. JACK has made for himself a name in history. The kind of name is something else again. For six years, as president of the Board of Estimate of Manhattan, he held the highest elective municipal post of any Negro in the country today, and, so far as the records show, in history. Only Edward H. Wright who for a year, at the age of 30, served as president of Cook County's (Chicago) Board of Commissioners at the turn of the century, approaches the distinction of Jack.

Mr. Jack is in serious trouble. He allowed a so-caled friend to make him a so-called loan to pay for renovation of his apartment. This so-called friend was busy trying to obtain preferment from Mr. Jack's borough. He wanted to obtain the sponsorship of a $28,000,000 slum clearance project. He wanted to purchase a building, leased by the borough, if the Board of Estimate would increase the cost of the lease. The Board of Estimate did so by more than $300,000. When the roof fell on Mr. Jack, he became greatly confused and Frank Hogan, the District Attorney, informed the grand jury that Mr. Jack told him some lies, then returned and confessed they were lies. Mr. Hogan didn't turn out to be the kind of buddy Mr. Jack thought he was.

The courts are going to take care of Mr. Jack, one way or another. He has had the benefit of national publicity. He is the Negro president of the Borough of Manhattan. Daily papers all over the country front-paged and headlined this Negro official who, according to the grand jury, has feet of clay.

IF YOU DON'T think there's a difference, read this one. This story WAS NOT headlined on the front pages of newspapers all over the country. It only was given big headlines in SOME New York papers. This is the story about 60-year-old Francis J. Brennan, the white director of the Bureau of Community Education, an employe of the school system for nearly 35 years.

Mr. Brennan is the kind of white gentleman whom Negroes subconsciously regard with a sort of deference—a man with a long background of Anglo-Saxon culture and all the proper church and civic connections. Nobody would have ever thought Mr. Brennan was a thief of sorts. Certainly nobody would have thought Mr. Brennan would have the bad judgment, or loose integrity, of a Hulan Jack.

But at the same time they caught Mr. Jack stealing second, Mr. Brennan tried to steal home. Mr. Jack had accepted a "loan" of $5,500, but Mr. Brennan and sundry associates had defrauded the Bureau of Community Education of $16,000. There were no "ins" and "ands" about Mr. Brennan's "steal." He was out at the plate while Jack was arguing with the second baseman.

Seems like Mr. Brennan had a sick wife. Sick wives can be expensive. So, he arranged to have certain persons put on the payroll at a community center. They did no work, but they received pay checks and they turned the checks over to Mr. Brennan. Also, Mr. Brennan had a couple of specialists working on his wife at home. They were also put on the payroll of the Bureau of Community Centers. The payroll clerk knew this queer business was going on, but he followed orders. Now he has no orders to follow. He's out of a job. So are the others. Mr. Brennan is in a mell of a hix. He's such a respected man that friends, apparently, have rushed to his aid, and he is endeavoring to restore the funds taken.

BUT FIGURE THIS one out: Mr. Jack imprudently accepted a "loan" of $5,500 in a conflict of interest situation and won headlines all over the country. Mr. Brennan forgot all about prudence and inveigled the help of others to defraud the Bureau of Community Education of $16,000 and he gets the "silent" treatment. Does it really mean that when a Negro does something imprudent, it is news, whereas if a white man defrauds in the thousands it is not news because that is what you expect of a percentage of whites all the time?

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Here's One to Try for Effectiveness

THE SUPREME COURT in 1954 rendered a decision making segregation in the public schools of the land illegal. Of course, that was on the basis of race or color. Ever since, there has been bristling defiance of the decision below the Smith and Wesson line. Southerners, sometimes called segregationists, banded together to flout the law in what they called a "Southern Manifesto." Virginia decided to flout the law with "massive resistance"—which crumbled. Governor Faubus called out the troops to flout the law. The Citizens Councils sprang into being to flout the law.

The school board of Atlanta, faced with a Federal Court order to submit a plan for integrating the schools, did so. But the State of Georgia has laws on its books requiring the closing of schools if they are integrated. There are thousands of whites who don't want their schools closed even if they do have to take a little integration. But they don't count.

When the Georgia General Assembly reconvened recently, Governor Vandiver, true to his colors, appeared for his "state of the state" message and solemnly promised that he was going to flout the law (in re integrated schools) in every way he could.

The Governor started that jaundiced-eyed but reputable scholar, Horace Mann Bond, thinking, an easy process for Professor Bond. It occurred to Dr. Bond that these embattled gentry, the defenders of "our way of life," should be designated for what they are: FLOUTLAWS. During the days when there was prohibition, those persons who continued making hootch were appropriately stamped as SCOFFLAWS. Now there is a stamp for all brands of segregationists, rabid or moderate. They are FLOUTLAWS. Sit down and write out a list of the distinguished (?) FLOUTLAWS you know or have read about.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Will Speak in Many African Tongues

SEEMS LIKE YEARS AGO, when Benny Mays and Ira Reid and Les Granger went to school, all one heard about in faraway Dark Africa were savages, many of whom were cannibals. The geography books which used to have pictures of the races of mankind, had the most horrid-looking pictures of Africans. These pictures made the colored boys and girls feel real bad.

But have you noticed what's been happening lately? Any newspaper or magazine that has not come up with something special on Africa seems to have been lost in the scramble to be "fustest with the mostest" about the second largest continent in the world and its high jumpers who, forsooth, want to jump right into the middle of the Twentieth Century. Didja ever hear of such a thing?

Uncle Sam doesn't always know too well what to do when he gets mixed up in these kinds of carryings-on. He knows his colored folks at home (at least he thinks he does), but other kinds of colored folks, especially Africans, tend to baffle him. This is especially true in countries where Uncle has been drinking cocktails and pocketing profits with other white folks who just don't have the great big heart Uncle does.

Now, however, Uncle proposes (if he can get a balky Congress to listen) to spend about $12,000,000 to build a powerful radio station in Africa (in Liberia) so that he can have a chance to talk to those Africans in their languages and his. This is going to be great to watch—or listen to. Of course, Uncle will use many Africans to talk to Africans over this powerful radio. But what is going to be interesting (and maybe humorous—if you can laugh at something sad) is going to be Uncle's tie-up with Afro-Americans. Just like Governor Coleman was able to get Negroes on his State Sovereignty Commission in ol' Miss., you can find some Afros who'll declaim eloquently that the moon is green. Wait until they get through telling the Africans how much worse it could be here and how much better it is—even in Georgia.

THE OLD CURMUDGEON

He Seizes the Opportunity to Deflate

WILLIE DuBOIS, the incorrigible, is at it again. He'll be 92, come Feb. 23, but he still has zest for living—and the unliving. Willie looks back over the last 92 years and a lot of things come to him just as clear and plain. And he has made up his mind to take advantage of this perspective.

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The second book in his trilogy has been published by Mainstream Publishers, New York. It is innocently titled "Mansard Builds a School." The form is that of a novel, proceeding out of the first of the series, but what Dr. DuBois has written isn't novel and it isn't innocent. Anyone who read the first book knew that it was a thinly disguised autobiography cast in the form of a novel so that Dr. DuBois could narrate not only what he had seen in a long lifetime, but what he had thought as well. "Mansard Builds a School" is of the same genre.

Covering a period which began with the first decade of this century, this book deals with many persons who are well known. Except for what the late Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom wrote, you get here the most detailed account of the attack to which Booker T. Washington was subjected in New York City. You are told that he spent a night in jail.

You also learn "the inside of the inside" of the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People going back to the beginning of the Niagara Movement in 1905. You learn about all the early men and women associated with the NAACP—what they believed in and what they didn't believe in. DuBois is rough on Oswald Garrison Villard, board chairman, who insisted that DuBois publish lists of crimes committed by Negroes if he published lists of lynching. DuBois balked and received board backing. Here, too, one learns of the idealistic attachment of the Spingarns to the association. Willie knows the whole story and he tells it without fear of what rump the paddle fits. Willie sort of admits he has been a radical from the beginning.

FORECASTING (FOR THE EVIL)
Wishing Cannot Always Father Action

SOME 20 ALLEGED underworld characters have been convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice and fined and sentenced to long prison terms by Judge Irving Kaufmann, New York. These evil gentry are among those who were apprehended at the home of a friend near Apalachin, New York, some months ago. They came from many parts of the country. They had criminal records. It was assumed that they had foregathered for sinister purpose.

Do you want to wager they'll go to jail? All right, the wager is accepted. They won't go to jail no matter how much they deserve to be in jail. Even though they might have been "hoods" or members of the Mafia, they had the right of peaceable assembly under the Constitution. There is nothing in the Government's case to prove these "bad eggs" were plotting a crime, and if the Government can't prove that, how can it prove they conspired to obstruct justice—just because they kept their lips pinned? The Government (unfortunately) is going to take a whipping on this one. You can't wish a man in jail.

ON THE HEELS of Khrushchev's announcement that the Russians are cutting their army (and costs) by more than a million men, the American public is taken into confidence on a record peace time budget of nearly $80,000,000,000. More than $45,000,000 is for defense (what a euphemism!). But how do you make up a budget when you are dealing with a slippery dictator like Khrushchev and when the public and the newspapers and Senators are yelling: "Don't let him get ahead of us!"? What are do is "prepare for war" and make out like you are preparing for peace. There's no alternative in a crazy, mixed-up world—unless statesmen turned out to be the men Diogenes sought.

CONFETTI
What Is a Bribe?

A PERCEPTIVE and thoughtful reader of the Wall Street Journal writes: "What is a bribe? The dictionary leaves the impression that it is usually a corrupt act. Is it aways that? Or are there times when it is to be condoned? Where does one draw the line? What is the general attitude toward it in history? What do most Americans think about it today? Just where does the difference lie, for instance, in foreign aid as it is today and in 'payola'?"

Is There Any Truth to This?

WHAT IS THE motivation of the floutlaws, or so-called segregationists? Is all the propaganda about intermarriage and corruption of the blood of the floutlaws so much hogwash? There circulates the opinion that the floutlaws build the walls of segregation because of fear—not of intermarriage, but of equality. The floutlaws have been preaching the inherent inferiority of their black brethren for four centuries. Suppose you permit the little black boys and girls to go to school with the white boys and girls. They might start off with handicaps. But what about the long run? Suppose these black boys and girls demonstrated that they were not just as smart, but even smarter than the offspring of the floutlaws? What then? How could you take equality and prove inequality?

In Place of Sam Rayburn

SINCE SAM RAYBURN, Texas, for obvious reasons, will not chair the Democratic convention this year, why not use the undisputed talents of the vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, William L. Dawson, who is also the efficient chairman of the House Government Operations Committee? Wouldn't his picture, sent all over the world, be convincing—of something?

Gerontologia Clinica

Internationale Zeitschrift für Geriatrie – International Journal of Geriatrics
Journal International de Gériatrie

Editors: A.N. EXTON-SMITH, London; E.WOODFORD-WILLIAMS, Sunderland

BASEL (Schweiz) S. KARGER NEW YORK

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Aslan, A.: Geront. clin. *3:* 148–176 (1960).

From the C.I. Parhon Institute of Geriatrics of the
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Bucharest

Procaine Therapy in Old Age and other Disorders (Novocaine Factor H_3)

By Anna Aslan

Aslan, A.: Geront. clin. *3:* 148–176 (1960).

From the C. I. Parhon Institute of Geriatrics of the
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Bucharest

Procaine Therapy in Old Age and other Disorders (Novocaine Factor H_3)

By Anna Aslan

The study of old age has attracted the interest of Rumanian scientists for many years. *G. Marinescu* was interested in the pathology of old age and investigated the general phenomena of oxidation and of metabolism particularly of proteins [59, 60]. *C. I. Parhon* has studied the causes of ageing since 1912. He carried out experimental and clinical research on the role of the endocrine glands particularly of the pineal, thyroid and thymus [63–66, 68, 74–76].

Most authors believe that the phenomena of ageing are irreversible.

According to *Parhon*'s conception, however, old age results from lack of balance between anabolism and catabolism, and is a more or less generalized dystrophy which can be treated by curative and preventive therapy [69]. I shall give an outline of our investigations on procaine therapy based on this conception and carried out over a period of 13 years.

Between 1946 and 1949 we examined the effect of intravenous injections of 1% procaine solutions in bronchial asthma and in arteritis and embolism of the extremities by the method of *René Leriche* [53–55].

Starting from the hypothesis that the sympathicolytic, vasodilator and anaesthetic actions of procaine would alleviate painful and dystrophic changes in the extremities, we tested it by intra-arterial and intravenous injections in arthritis, arthrosis [28], acrocyanosis [29] and trophic disorders (figs. 1 and 2). In addition to the anticipated local action we noted a general effect on physical and psychic status and on the skin generally. Similar results were noted on treating experimental arthritis in white mice in the same way according to the method of *Selye Brownlee*. The arthritis was cured in 85% of cases and the increase of weight and hair-gloss revealed the existence of a general action [26] (figs. 3 and 4).

Fig. 1. Trophic ulcer: Before treatment.

Fig. 2. Trophic ulcer: After treatment.

In May 1951 we started investigating the possibility of influencing the process of ageing and in that year the C. I. Parhon Institute of Geriatrics was founded to study problems of gerontology and geriatrics. 189 institutionalized aged people were assessed according to clinical, physiological, biochemical, hormonal and haematological criteria. They were then grouped for treatment with tissue extracts of spleen and placenta, gland extracts of adrenal, pineal and thyroid, vitamin E, yeast and procaine, one group being left as a control. All had the same environmental conditions. In 1955 we re-assessed the cases to compare therapeutic effects by reference to the occurrence of regenerative phenomena, weight increase and the condition of the central nervous system[1, 2, 4, 6, 67] (figs. 5 and 6).

Since then, research has been continued on three groups (vitamin E, pineal and procaine) and with control groups.

The Method

The procaine solution used is 2% and has a pH between 3.3 and 4 though, at first we tried a pH between 4.2 and 5. The stability of the solution increases with increased hydrogen ion concentration. The former level was chosen after investigations with *I. and E. Polovrageanu.* We have named this solution H_3. No accident was reported in 7600 cases.

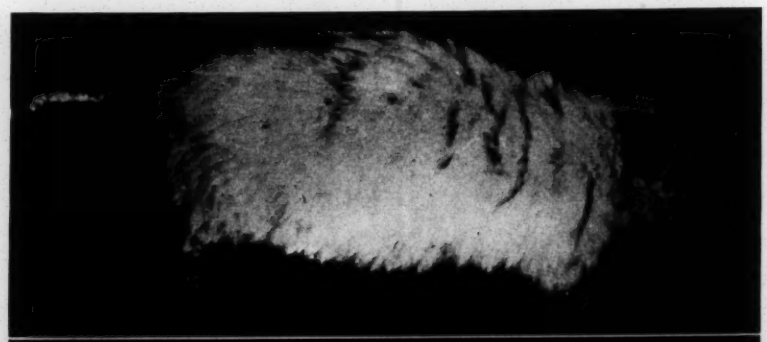

Fig. 3

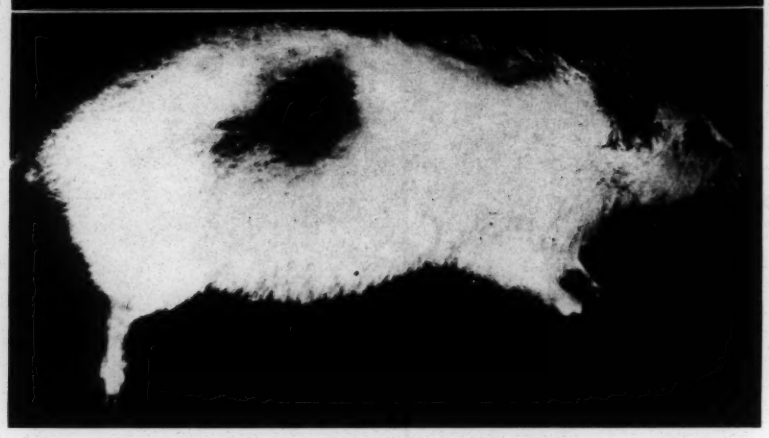

Fig. 4

Fig. 3. Experimental arthritis: Control animal aged 820 days.

Fig. 4. Experimental arthritis: Treated animal aged 820 days.

Before commencing, tolerance is tested by intradermal injections of 0.5 cm^3 or subcutaneous injection of 1.0 cm^3, and on the following day 2.0 cm^3 by the intramuscular route. Allergic phenomena indicated intolerance in 0.04% of the cases. Sensitization appeared during treatment in two subjects (0.03%) who were handling the solution and undergoing treatment at the same time.

The treatment is divided into courses of one month with three injections of 5 cm^3 of H_3 intramuscularly (100 mg) per week, i.e. 12 injections to the course. The rest period between courses is 10 days so that 8 or 9 courses are given per year. The first patients have now received this treatment continuously for eight years. None of these have shown intolerance or sensitization. The intravenous route is used in special cases such as asthma, vasospasm and gastric or duodenal ulcers. The same solution is used but is injected very slowly taking five minutes per 5 cm^3. In vasospasm the dose is given twice daily, in asthma and peptic ulcer once daily. The courses are planned as for the intramuscular injections. In the case of peptic ulcer two courses are usually sufficient to obtain radiological modification. In arteritis and certain forms of arthropathy the solution is given intra-arterially[28, 29].

When the treatment is given for prevention of ageing – between the ages of 40 and 60 – the same courses are used but the rest periods may be longer[15, 16]. When body weight is very low the dose is reduced to 80 or 60 mg. We have applied the same treatment in children down to the age of 2 years suffering from diseases of the nervous system or the skin[5].

Fig. 5. M.T., Age 42: Before treatment.

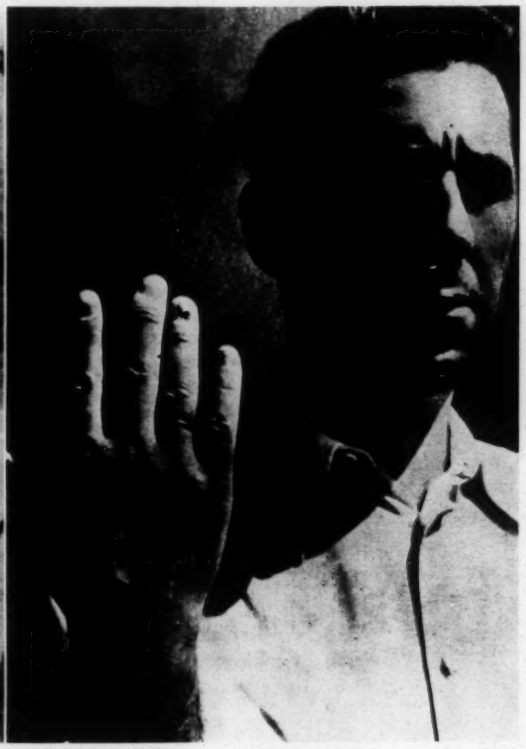

Fig. 6. M.T., Age 43: After one year of treatment.

Clinical Reports

Treatment has been administered to 7600 cases. In fig. 7 we present the results in 110 cases living in the Home Section of the

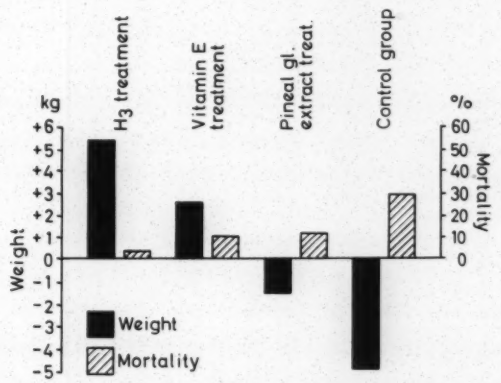

Fig. 7. Correlation between variation of weight and mortality rate.

Institute. The data concern three groups treated respectively with vitamin E, pineal gland extract and H_3. The histogram shows weight changes and death rates. In table I we show the increasing "ability to work" of the group of cases in the Institute being given

Table I

Mortality rate and results in process of ageing through prolonged treatments with H_3 administered in a group of elderly subjects

Home Section – 1951–1959

Year	No. of cases	Able to work No.	%	Unable to work: Apt No.	%	Needing aid No.	%	Total No.	%	Mortality No.	%	Age
1951	25	12	48	13	52	–	–	13	52	–	–	–
1952	29	20	68	9	32	–	–	9	32	–	–	–
1953	34	24	70	10	30	–	–	10	30	1	2.9	86*
1954	45	31	71	14	29	–	–	14	29	2	4.4	74; 78
1955	45	36	80	9	20	–	–	9	20	1	2.2	89*
1956	66	55	84	11	16	–	–	11	16	2	3.0	86; 71*
1957	72	63	87	9	13	–	–	9	13	3	4.2	79; 98; 74
1958	72	65	90.3	3	4.2	4***	5.5	7	9.7	2	2.7	93*; 72*
1959	70	64	91.4	3	4.3	3***	4.3	6	8.6	–	–	–
Before 'flu epidemic												
1959 After 'flu	67	60	89.7	4	5.9	3***	4.4	7	10.3	5	7.4	77**; 84**; 92; 96**; 104*
Average	52.5	Increase of ability to work 83.7%								1.55	3.04	84

* Accidental death
** Death due to 'flu
*** Recently hospitalized cases (1958)

H_3 over the period of $8^1/_2$ years from 1951 to 1959. In table II we present the results of treatment in a variety of diseases for periods varying between 3 and 12 months.

Our conclusions are that favourable results are obtained in the C.N.S. in arteriosclerotic disorders (Parkinson's disease, pseudo-bulbar palsy, cerebellar syndrome and arteriosclerotic epilepsy). Some, though less, benefit is seen in degenerative processes and in the sequelae of cerebro-vascular accidents (hemiplegia resulting from spasm, thrombosis or haemorrhage) as regards spasticity, trophic oedema and contractures. We have noted reappearance of oestrogens and reactivation of androgens[1, 5] and in certain cases improvements of thyroid equilibrium in cases of myxoedema and hyperthyroidism.

Table II

Results of Treatment with H_3 in Different Groups of Diseases
Hospital Section – 1952–1959

Disease groups	Total no. of cases	%	Improved No.	Improved %	Unimproved No.	Unimproved %	Deceased No.	Deceased %
Nervous system	399	33.4	318	79.7	64	16.0	17	4.3
Cardio-vascular system	416	34.8	375	90.1	26	6.3	15	3.6
Locomotor system	315	26.3	298	94.6	17	5.4	–	–
Skin, Nails, Hair	41	3.4	37	90.2	4	9.8	–	–
Gastric-Duodenal ulcers	25	2.1	25	100.0	–	–	–	–
Total	1196	100.0	1053	–	–	–	–	–

Other Treatments

Total no. of cases	Deceased No.	Deceased %
720	80	11.1

There has been improvement in all signs of ageing of the skin such as senile keratosis and cutis rhomboidalis and in changes of hypothalamic origin such as psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo, lichen planus and alopecia. We have observed a considerable influence in scleroderma in 20 cases treated for 2–5 years. We have also observed stimulation of growth and repigmentation of the hair[5, 70–72]. In 100 cases of gastric or duodenal ulcer there was improvement in 87 %[20]. The action of H_3 in rheumatism has been studied in 180 cases of degenerative arthritis and 34 cases of rheumatoid arthritis. The most favourable results were obtained in degenerative rheumatism, clinical phenomena disappeared in 28 % and there was improvement in 61 %[19]. Radiographic evidence of remineralization was found in 25 %, recovery of marginal erosion in 20 % and interruption of progressive osteoporosis in 40 %.

In rheumatoid arthritis our study revealed*:

Fully recovered and restored	5 cases
Considerably improved	14 cases
Moderately improved	10 cases
Slightly improved	4 cases
Unchanged	1 case

* *Aslan, A.; David, C.; Popovici, M.; Madarjac, A.* si *Hartia, L.:* Tratamentul cu procaino (Gerovital H_3) al poliartritei cronice evolutive.

Objective Psychological Criteria

With *C. I. Parhon* et al.[67] a comparative study was carried out concerning the volume of attention in two treatment groups – procaine and thyroid

Vol. of attention	Thyroid	Procaine
Increase	85.71%	82.35%
Stationary	–	11.77%
Decrease	14.29%	5.88%

The degree of attention (concentration) was also investigated

Degree of attention	Thyroid	Procaine
Increase	71.42%	47.05%
Stationary	14.28%	23.54%
Decrease	14.30%	29.41%

In the same groups it was found that treatment with H_3 brought about an improvement in sleeping hours.

Physiological Criteria

Together with *C. I. Parhon and A. Vrabiescu*[77] vascular conditioned reflexes were produced in 15 young adult individuals of ages ranging from 17 to 37 years and in 40 patients aged between 60 and 92 according to the method of *Rogoff and Psonik*. The unconditioned stimulus was cold water, the conditioned stimulus a metronome. The significance of the test lies in the number of associations needed to fix the reflex to the conditioning stimulus, in this case the metronome. In young adults the reflex is fixed after two or three associations while in elderly people 10–12 associations are necessary. These tests were performed after different treatments and we found that thyroid extract and H_3 yielded the best results in accelerating the rate of fixation. In fig. 8 the first part of the record "M" 9 (metronome alone) shows no fall in the curve, the second section "M. + I." shows the effect of cold (the metronome being associated) the third section is the same as the second but in the fourth section "M" the metronome alone produces the fall in the curve. The conditioning has thus been established by two associations in a man aged 73 after 4 years treatment with H_3.

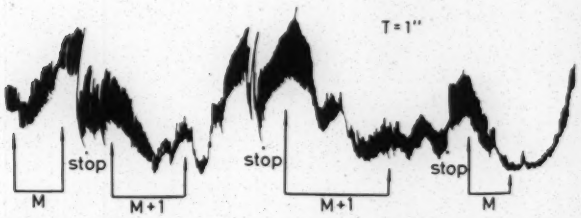

Fig. 8. Vascular conditional reflexes. Age 73. Fixation of conditional reflex after 12 associations.

By oscillometric methods we studied the functional condition of peripheral vessels and the cardiac response to stress in old people before and after treatment[30]. In many cases E.C.G. studies were made to investigate myocardial changes. After the subject had rested for 30 minutes oscillometric measurements were made on the lower third of the right arm. Local stress was obtained by bending the arm 20 times. After a further rest of 30 minutes general stress was obtained by standing and bending the knees 10 times.

Fig. 9 shows the curves obtained in a normal elderly subject. Fig. 10 shows the curves obtained in an arteriosclerotic subject, it will be seen that there is little variation between the three curves indicating rigidity of the local blood vessels. Fig. 11 shows the curves of a case of impaired heart action, whereas local effort increases the local blood flow, general effort reduces it. Fig. 12 shows a typical

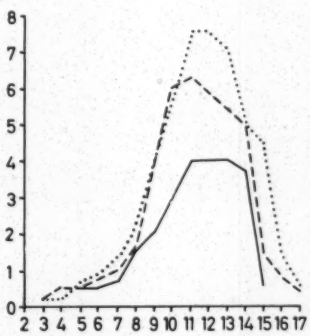

Fig. 9

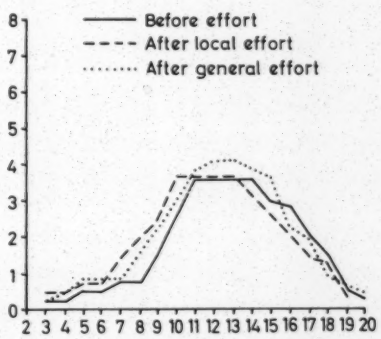

Fig. 10

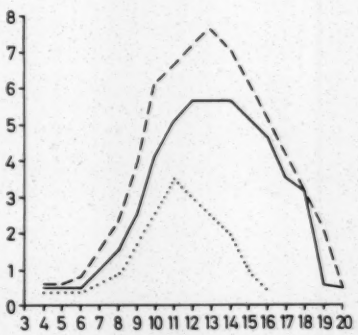

Fig. 11

Fig. 9. Oscillometric graph of local and general effort in normal elderly subject.

Fig. 10. Oscillometric graph of a case of arteriosclerosis.

Fig. 11. Oscillometric graph of a case of normal vascular reactivity and deficient cardiac function.

arteriosclerotic curve in a man aged 92 and fig. 13 the increased variation in the curves after a year's treatment with H_3 (the coding of these two figures is the same as in fig. 10).

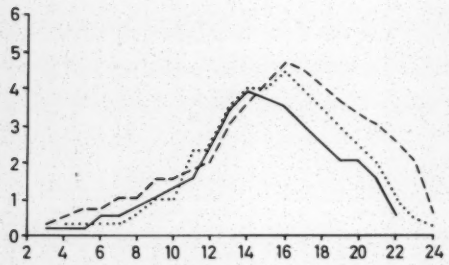

Fig. 12

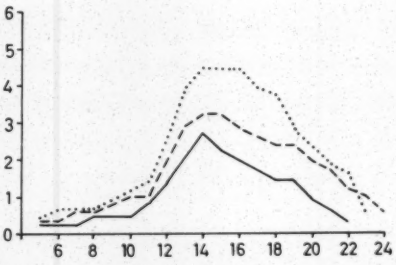

Fig. 13

Fig. 12. Oscillometric graph. V.V. Age 92: Before treatment

Fig. 13. Oscillometric graph of V.V. Age 93: During treatment.

Circulation times were estimated by means of lobelin and magnesium sulphate, treatment with H_3 reduces the circulation time where it is prolonged. In 1952 81.2 % of a group of old subjects had a prolonged time but after 8 years of treatment only 23.3 % had a prolonged time.

Oxygen consumption measurements were made under basal metabolic conditions and after a dynamic test, the results in the controls agree with the findings of *L. Binet and F. Bourlière*[33] and are expressed below in calories per square meter body surface per hour.

Decades	*Basal metabolism*
Sixth	36.63
Seventh	35.42
Eighth	33.87

During the first two years of treatment a fall in oxygen consumption occurs in most patients. This fall seems opposed to the general improvement in vital functions and we believe it represents an improvement in the efficiency of the use of oxygen owing to a high synthesis of ATP. Later, consumption begins to rise, nearing that of the younger decades.

Dynamometric estimations also showed considerable improvement after treatment, muscular strenght was low in 67 % in 1951 but only in 25.6 % in 1959.

Biochemical Criteria

Biochemical investigations were undertaken with *C. David, S. Campeanu and Z. Dumitrescu*[38]. According to previous investigations protein metabolism appears to reflect ageing processes and the results of treatment most closely.

There were no significant changes in blood urea or uric acid nor in blood sugar levels. There was a slight rise in blood cholesterol in 60 % of cases, due, we believe, to release of cholesterol deposits, the reduction in arterial induration in some subjects agrees with this view.

Calcium levels which fall steadily with progressing age remained unchanged in our series at a mean of 81.3 %. Phosphorus levels, however, fell in 59.3 % of the cases, the remainder were unchanged. Apparently H_3 has no effect on the fall of phosphorus levels but arrests the rise in calcium. Phosphatase decrease in 72.2 % of the treated cases and increase in the remainder running parallel with the changes in phosphorus.

Lipases increase in 69.2 % whereas in untreated subjects this falls with increasing years, this is associated with the increase in cholesterol values reported above.

Protein changes determined by a gravimetric method, are particularly interesting. In 70 old patients treated with H_3 for 4–6 years the albumin levels tended to rise (51.3 %) and the globulins to fall (57 %) the ratio tending towards normal in 68.5 % of cases. Electrophoresis showed no change in alpha- and gamma-globulins whereas beta-globulins showed a clear tendency to increase in the controls but remained steady in the treated group.

We obtained interesting results while investigating the differential capillary permeability for the electrophoretic fractions in old people with arteriosclerosis before and after treatment. There is an altered capillary permeability in these subjects before treatment, distinguished by the decreased transcapillary filtration of plasma fluid and high permeability to macromolecular fractions (beta- and gamma-globulins) which probably are factors in the deposition of lipoids in the vascular walls. After 4 or 5 courses of procaine the permeability to plasma fluids tends to become normal and there is greater transmigration of the albumin fraction and less of the globulin. This ensures greater stability of the filtrate (tables III and IV). Dysproteinaemia reactions carried out simultaneously showed a

Table III

Action of Procaine – H_3 on Filtration Frequency of Electrophoretic Fractions %

	Albumin	α-Glob.	β-Glob.	γ-Glob.
Before treatment*	85.7	52.3	14.2	28.5
After treatment	90.4	52.3	42.8	19.0

* 23 cases aged 64 to 80.

Table IV

Presence of Proteic Fractions in Filtrate

Groups	Albumin	α-Glob.	β-Glob.	γ-Glob.
Healthy*	94	47	6	11.7
Arteriosclerotic**	78	47	34	26

* 19 cases aged 16 to 60.
** 4 cases aged 52 to 84.

tendency towards normality of the beta-globulin fraction. The Weltmann reaction remained unchanged indicating a tendency to maintain serum colloidal activity. Cadmium sulphate turbidity remained unchanged in 56.3 % or showed a very low degree of turbidity. Takata-Ara tests tended to become a positive (21 of 37 tested) probably due to Takata globulins. Our study of lipoproteins is as yet incomplete in humans but in experimental atheromatosis of rabbits there was evidence that H_3 delayed the development of atheroma[24] (table V).

Table V

Experimental Atheromatosis (30 Rabbits)
Average Values in g %

Investigated fraction	Control animals	Animals fed with supplementary diet of cholesterol	
		Untreated with H_3	Treated with H_3
Alpha-lipoprotein	43.2 %	18.15%	24.76%
Beta-lipoprotein	57.04%	81.12%	73.87%

Haematological Data

Leukocyte counts which were 6000, 4000 or even lower before treatment increased by an average of 2000. This was associated with an increase in the percentage of granulocytes by 5 and a decrease in lymphocytes by 6. The percentage of monocytes increased by 6.3.

Coagulation times increased and the marrow showed an increase of mast cells (generators of heparin)[38]. The erythrocytes remained unchanged but the volume index increased.

Cyto-vaginal examinations showed that the involutionary process was less evident by approximately 10–15 years in the treated group[67, 72, 73].

Post-Mortem Examinations Revealed[35, 36]

1. Remarkable maintenance of the nervous parenchyma even in areas suffering from significant calcification of blood vessels.
2. Evident reactivation of the myocardial fibers and highly satisfactory vascularization of the myocardium.
3. Senility of hepatic parenchyma without evidence of congestive change, lack of senile cirrhosis.
4. Integrity of renal parenchyma and satisfactory vascularity.

Osteo-Articular Criteria

Fractures are consolidated with outstanding rapidity.

The Pharmacology of Procaine

Para-aminobenzoyldiethylaminoethanol hydrochloride, discovered by *Einhorn* in 1905, is recorded in the international pharmacopeia under the name of procaine. According to *Hazard*[45], it splits in 30 minutes under the influence of an esterase (procaine-esterases) into para-aminobenzoic acid (PAB) and an amino-alcohol, diethylaminoethanol (DEAE). Hydrolysis occurs rapidly in serum, plasma and liver homogenate and more slowly in the muscles (according to *Soehring*). Hydrolysis depends on the esterasic activity of the blood and the liver function. Cholesterase blocking agents prevent the splitting of procaine *in vitro*. It has been demonstrated that 6 to7 mg of procaine are split per minute in blood serum. After injection procaine appears in the urine as PAB and DEAE and fragments of these substances.

Certain authors referring to the toxicity of procaine administered intravenously, have tried to replace it – when used therapeutically – either by PAB-acid (vitamin H' or H_2)[32] or by diethylaminoethanol[88].

Apart from its anaesthetic and analgesic action, procaine is known to exert a vasodilating action (*Leriche*), an antihistaminic and

an antiacetylcholinic action (*Danielopolu and Simionescu*[37]). It blocks nervous conduction, suppresses or diminishes the spasm of smooth muscles and reduces the contraction of striated muscles.

Injected intravenously, it creates sensitiveness to the action of adrenalin, suppresses the effects of electric excitation on the vagus and paralyses the sympathetic ganglia. It is a stabilizer of the cellular membranes, a property named by *Fleckenstein* "repolarizing an-electrotonic" and by *Shanes*: "stabilizing". It has a general cellular action (*Eichholz*[39], *Skvortzov*[85]).

The main effect on the nervous cells and fibres consists in blocking of sodium absorption and the releasing of potassium. Local anaesthetics can be defined as universal repolarizers inhibiting the potassium and sodium exchange. The action exerted by procaine on the central and vegetative nervous system, as well as the general action, depends on the dosage, the concentration, the pH of the solutions and of the way it is administered, as well as on the condition of the effector organ.

The eutrophic action of procaine was confirmed by *A. V. Vishnevski and A. A. Vishnevski* in a number of their works. Beginning in 1932, they showed that procaine block, while exerting an eutrophic action on the areas depending on the blockaded zones, also had a more distant action[89]. *Vishnevski* explained the trophic action by referring to *Pavlov*'s therory[78, 79] according to which the nervous system has a regulating trophic function on metabolism. Procaine in small doses increases this function by excitation of the central nervous system. At about the same time, *René Leriche* carried out blockage of the sympathetic system and explained the action of procaine by its sympathicolytic effect. Later, he maintained that procaine exerted a re-equilibrating action on the vegetative nervous system. In 1955, he concluded that after the administration of procaine according to different methods, the local effect is followed by a general effect such as the improvement of constipation, change in amenorrhea and disappearance of headache. He also mentioned the general effect exerted on the condition of the aged. He explained the eutrophic action by the improvement of vasodilatation and by the equilibration of the vegetative nervous system.

F. Hunecke[46] in 1928 was the first to administer intravenously. Later, he recommended a therapy based on "Sekundenphänomen", by the interruption of pathological reflexes with "Impletol" (novocaine + caffeine), this being a so-called "directed" therapy, and

a neural therapy. His ideas are pursued today by *W. Hunecke*. Procaine has also been used in segment therapy by local infiltrations in the Mackenzie and Head zones. *Good* has administered intramuscular injections "loco dolenti" in rheumatism[42].

Our Experiments

In 1946, we studied the action of procaine in man by way of intravenous injections and we found that during the first 5 minutes it produced an acceleration of breathing shortly followed by slowing[27]. Viscerographic studies showed an acceleration phase of contractions followed by inhibition[7, 9, 14].

Intra-arterial injections in man produced vasodilatation in the corresponding region followed by a general vasodilatation. Intra-arterial injection blocks vasoconstriction reflexes induced by cold, even when arterial circulation is interrupted[5, 14].

We consider that procaine intervenes as a functional regulator of the nervous system. Its action on excitation and inhibition is apparent, as results from our investigations carried out with conditional reflexes. The initial excitation produced by small doses is evident in cases of apoplexy accompanied by coma: patients awake for 2 to 5 minutes during the intravenous injection and are able to swallow[25].

The action exerted on the brain – which was initially rejected by *Hazard* and other pharmacologists – is confirmed by our observations concerning cerebral lesions and skin diseases of a hypothalamic origin. The pituitary-adrenal axis can be influenced through the thalamus.

Our experimental investigations have shown the eutrophic action exerted on the whole organism[26, 31].

We emphasize the psychic effect and the influence exerted on the attitude of old people towards their environment. It produces an optimistic outlook, greater interest in life and better physical and intellectual activity, thus aiding rehabilitation[3, 8, 10, 12, 13].

We also emphasize the influence exerted on the heart function in the following ways:

1. Improvement of coronary circulation.
2. Action through DEAE on the myocardium fibers. *Köhler*[48–50], *Unger*[88].
3. Strengthening of potassium ion's action. *A. Teitel*[86].

4. Improvement of proteic and glucose metabolism[38, 72].

Amongst our old people undergoing prolonged treatment (8 years) we do not need to use digitalis and there has been no death from myocardial infarction[72].

The Vitamin-Like Action of Procaine

Moeller and Schwartz[62] have shown that novocaine and tutocaine have a vitamin-like action in bacterial culture but with 20% less activity than PAB. An antisulfonamide action is exerted by PAB, oxyaminobenzoic acid and procaine. Ortho- and metaaminobenzoic acid however do not act in this way. The presence of the carboxyl and amino groups is necessary to preserve the antisulfonamide action.

With *Leonida* and *Coniver* we studied the vitamin-like action of procaine on Staph. aureus and Entamoeba coli, cultured in 2% glucose nutrient solution. We compared the vitamin-like action of procaine and PAB-acid. PAB was shown to have a vitamin-like action at concentrations of 0.001%, whereas procaine acted at concentrations of 0.00124%. By converting these results into equimolecular concentration, it was found that their vitamin-like action is similar[5].

Studies on Infusoria

With *Parhon* and *Cosmovici*[11], we carried out culture studies on two infusoria – *Colpidium colpoda*, and *Vorticella*. A comparison of the results shows that either procaine or vitamin H' promote cellular growth. With vitamin H' (fig. 14) (PAB) maximum growth occurred at a concentration of 1 to 2 mg% while with procaine (H_3) (fig. 15) the maximum occurred at 4 to 6 mg%. As procaine also causes infusoria to multiply, we assume that they can split the procaine molecule. High doses inhibit cellular growth. Maximum growth occurs after 72 hours, but in cultures of longer duration (96 hours) a golden-yellow or yellow-green colour became apparent. The maximum intensity of the yellow colouration also corresponds with a concentration of 6 mg % H' and, in the case of procaine, to a concentration of 8 mg %. We put forward the hypothesis that this pigment could be folic acid.

The toxicity of procaine (substance H_3) is higher than that of vitamin H', si ce the flagellata are able to grow in a solution con-

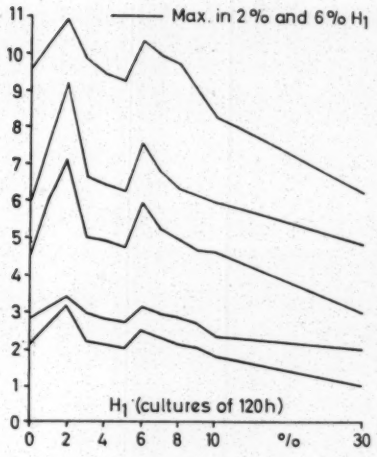

Fig. 14

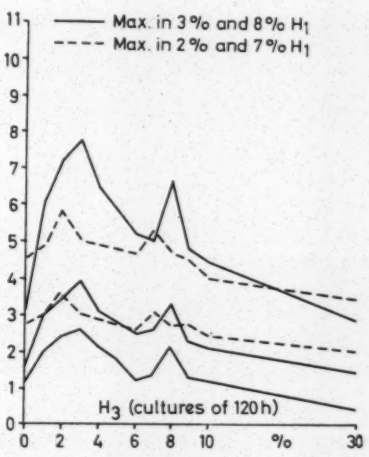

Fig. 15

Fig. 14. Action of vitamin H_1 on proliferation of infusoria.
Fig. 15. Action of H_3 on proliferation of infusoria.

taining 50 mg % H' while being completely destroyed in a solution of 100 mg % procaine H_3, these concentrations being equimolecular. *Mayer* found yellow colouration with PAB and procaine in cultures of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The coloration is inhibited by sulfonamides (*Mayer*[61]).

Studies on the Oxygen Consumption of Yeast

Together with *Campeanu*[17] we have determined the oxygen consumption of a 1 % yeast suspension in doubly distilled water, using a Warburg apparatus.

a) Addition of either neutral procaine solution or procaine solutions at pH 4, at concentrations varying between 1 % and 0.001 % showed that oxygen consumption was at a minimum when the solution contained 1 % procaine, the level of O_2 consumption having dropped below that of the control solution (M). At concentrations of 0.1 % and 0.01 %, the charted curve was nearly similar to the control and at concentrations of 0.001 % oxygen consumption was clearly above the control level during the first 15 minutes, while during the following 10 minutes it dropped below the level of the control. This observation suggests that a pronounced stimulation of respiration has occurred. Analysis of the total O_2 consumption revealed the same: inhibition occurring at concentrations of 1 % and 0.01 % with stimulation having occurred at a level of 0.001 %.

The figures clearly show the three types of effect of procaine on the oxygen consumption obtained according to the concentration of the solution: an inhibition zone, an indifferent zone and a stimulation zone.

b) When PAB was added, the effect was entirely different. In this case, at a concentration of 0.2 %, inhibition of O_2 consumption is obtained. At concentrations of 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001 %, the consumption curves are grouped around the control curves.

This experiment again demonstrates a difference between the PAB effect and that due to procaine.

Our results are similar to those obtained by *Schimmler*[83] who reported that when he injected 0.1 % intravenously into healthy subjects, their respiratory volume per minute and their oxygen consumption rose simultaneously, but dropped thereafter. He does not, however, describe the three phase action of procaine that we have observed and which depends on the concentration of procaine.

On the basis of these studies we believe that procaine may have an effect on some enzymatic steps of the respiratory cycle. This may result in either a stimulation of cell division – as observed by us in infusoria and which is also apparent in plants – or in a direct intervention on the part of procaine on respiration, with the consecutive increase of O_2 consumption.

In the above mentioned research, we have shown that procaine acts on animal or vegetable cells (the culture medium being glucose) which led to the supposition that procaine could also act on enzymatic system specific to the process of cellular oxidation-reduction.

In collaboration with *Irimescu, Campeanu, Chisu and Mateescu* we investigated the action of procaine on liver homogenate. We experimented with white mice brought to a similar enzymatic equilibrium and presenting the same average daily weight-increase. The study of three experimental groups was carried out according to the *Warburg* method – oxygen consumption measurements performed every ten minutes for a total duration of 120 minutes.

The first group of experiments totalled 24 determinations by introducing into the respirometer 0.5 ml homogenate with 0.125 ml solution of 0.01 % procaine (5 micromols) simultaneously with a control test performed at the same concentration and volume of the substrate.

The second experimental group totalled 36 determinations by introducing into the respirometer 0.5 ml homogenate with 0.25 ml

solution of 0.01 % procaine (10 micromols) simultaneously with a control test at the same substrate concentration and volume.

The third group totalling 33 determinations by introducing 0.5 ml homogenate with 0.5 ml solution of 0.01 % procaine (20 micromols) simultaneously with control test (fig. 16).

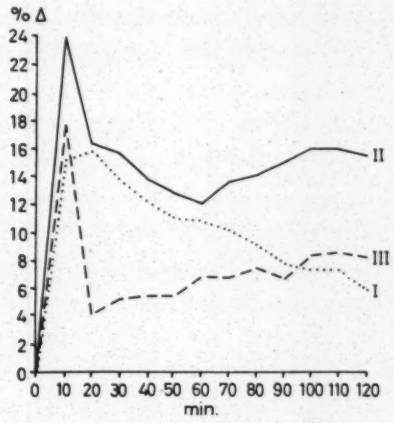

Fig. 16. Oxygen consumption of liver homogenate of white mouse in the presence of different quantities of procaine.

The diagram which charts the variation in the percentage increases of oxygen shows curves which make it possible to compare the effect of procaine on liver homogenate. It is shown that the highest percentage increase of oxygen consumption is achieved at a concentration of 10 micromols. The increase is smaller at a concentration of 5 micromols and smaller still at 20 micromols – in certain cases below the controls. Results are similar to those obtained with yeast. These investigations show that procaine intervenes in enzymatic reactions in which the released glycogen takes part. This was confirmed by a recent study concerning the effect of procaine treatment on alloxanic diabetes in white mice, where the intervention of the substance in the metabolism of carbohydrates is notable. Experiments in pigs lacking nicotinamide and tryptophan (carried out with *C. David, Chisu, and S. Campeanu*) showed that procaine corrected this condition as well as the malnutrition. Under the influence of procaine treatment the animals resumed their growth and disproteinaemia was significantly corrected. This effect may indicate an important action on other co-ordinating systems of the metabolism of animal cells.

The investigations mentioned above have aimed at confirming our hypothesis according to which procaine possesses a vitamin-like action. We have seen that its action is different from that of PAB and have therefore proposed the name of "substance H_3" of a "vitamin type".

Investigations carried out with the other degradation product – DEAE revealed that in nervous dystrophies it had a lower action than procaine with acid pH, but a higher one than PAB. This research, as well as the data already known from literature, show that some of the pharmacological effects of procaine can be produced by DEAE. Recently, *C. Pfeifer, E. H. Jenney, W. Gallagher, R. P. Smith, W. Bevan, K. F. Killam* and *W. Blackmore*[80] investigated the action exerted by neighbouring products of DEAE and observed that DMAE has a distinct action on the metabolism of the nerve cell (experimental studies), and that it influences schizophrenic conditions. Further studies showed that DMAE diminished fatigue, improved both physical and psychic conditions and reduced sleeping hours. In opposition to DMAE, procaine improves sleep in old people, which is yet another favourable effect. It has also been shown that DMAE may be considered as a forerunner of acetylcholine.

We believe procaine intervenes in the mechanism of ageing, either as an intact molecule or by its breakdown products – para-aminobenzoic acid and diethylaminoethanol.

The Prophylaxis of Old Age

Clinical, functional and pathological-anatomic observations on the occurrence of regeneration or reactivation phenomena in the aged have directed our investigations towards the prophylaxis of old age. Clinically, it is more difficult to distinguish a preventive action in the process of ageing in middle-aged subjects, than to discover a regenerating action of treatment in the old-aged. Investigations in the first case must cover a longer interval of time.

Two questions arise: is it possible to carry out preventive treatment in the process of ageing? If the answer is in the affirmative, which would be the best age to begin.

In our research on prophylactic therapy, we studied the investigations of *Zdrodovski and Galkin*[90] – who were able to prevent the occurrence of fixation abscesses by applying procaine infiltrations, and to avoid the irritation produced by certain substances on the skin (mustard, croton oil).

Investigations to reveal the preventive action of procaine on dystrophic processes and in cellular protection have been carried out by us with *A. Vrabiescu*, by inducing nervous dystrophies with the method of *Speranski* (injections of croton oil in the central ending of the sciatic nerve), and treating them with procaine pH 7, procaine pH 3.3, PAB pH 3.3 and DEAE pH 3.3. The best eutrophic results are obtained with H_3 and next best with DEAE.

In another experiment, the animals were divided into three groups:

Group 1. Dystrophic animals.
Group 2. Dystrophic animals undergoing a curative procaine H_3 treatment.
Group 3. Dystrophic animals having previously undergone a preventive procaine treatment.

(In group 3, the procaine H_3 treatment was administered 30 days before inducing dystrophy, by 0.5 ml injections of a 2 % procaine solution.)

In the animals which had received prophylaxis, dystrophy occurred in 13.2 % of the cases after 30 days and in 19.8 % of the cases, after 90 days. The lesions were small and free of suppuration.

In the animals undergoing a curative treatment alone, dystrophy occurred in 26.7 % of the cases after 30 days and in 30.5 % of the cases after 90 days[15, 31].

Furthermore, we have been able to check the preventive action of procaine during an influenza epidemic, by studying the resistance to influenza of our old inmates undergoing prolonged procaine H_3 treatment (fig. 17). Progress of the virus was controlled by comparing groups of old patients undergoing different biotrophic treatments with a control group. Resistance to influenza was distinguished as follows:

Group 1. Undergoing procaine H_3 treatment – Resistant: 60.6 %.
Group 2. Undergoing vitamin E treatment – Resistant: 10.8 %.
Group 3. Undergoing pineal extr. treatment – Resistant: 10.8 %.
Group 4. (Controls) Undergoing no biotrophic treatment – Resistant: 10.8 %.

Statistical Data on Preventive Treatment

Statistical investigations have been carried out with Drs. *Bunescu*, *Ciuca*, *Cresin*, *Jukowski*, *Lalu* and *Madarjac*. Among the cases treated

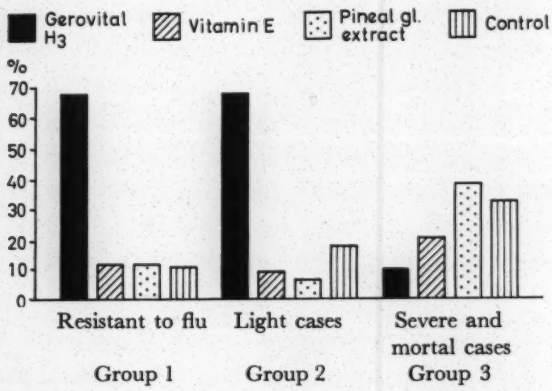

Fig. 17. Influenza epidemic in groups of treatment compared with control group.

in our Institute, 908 are aged between 30 and 60 years. These cases underwent procaine H_3 treatment for different affections in which procaine had proved to be effective. Apart from therapeutic control, we studied the action of procaine in decades, according to somatic indices (memory, attention, aptness, writing, gait, rigidity, teguments, turgor, muscles, joints, arteriosclerosis, atheromatosis, gonads), laboratory indices (cholesterol, serum-globulin ratio, Ca./Ph., uricemia), physiological indices (dynamometry, vital aptness, oscillometry) and radiological indices (atheromatosis, demineralization, arthrosis, spondylosis) (table VI).

This study reveals a higher percentage improvement of the criteria in the younger decades[15].

Our investigations concerning preventive therapy show that such a therapy can be considered as possible. For the time being, we are only treating preventively patients who show early signs of ageing, beginning from the age of 40 years.

Within the same investigations we have administered preventive treatments in a group of 150 workers of ages ranging from 40 to 60 years at the "1 Mai" Works in the town of Ploesti. We observed a general eutrophic action in these cases.

The same preventive aspect can be considered in arteriosclerosis. The equilibrating action exerted on the nervous system, the eutrophic action on the vascular wall, on the metabolism and on capillary permeability, all indicate its use in this condition[18, 24].

To underline the possibilities of preventive treatment with procaine. I will quote *René Leriche:*

"Pathology is only a succession of physiological actions. Maybe

Table VI

Preliminary Data re Preventive Therapy

Somatic indices	Percentage improvement per age-groups 30–9	40–9	50–9
Teguments	91	94	91
Hair	94	93	91
Turgor	95	91	91
Muscle tone	84	84	87
Joint elasticity	98	97	91
Arteriosclerosis	80	79	79
Gonads ♀	70	82	70
Gonads ♂	90	88	78
Gait, speech, writing	90	100	86
Memory	70	91	91
Asthenia	97	97	91
Work aptness	96	94	97
Rigidity	100	88	88
Laboratory indices			
Cholesterol	100	81	72
Alb./Globulin	50	67	57
Ca./Ph.	–	100	63
Uricemia	67	69	70

HILDC/21

if we knew what begins to block the first functional reactions, we might be able to prevent the disease at its very beginning, such as often has been done by novocaine therapy following traumas."

Confirmations

In our country, pharmacological investigations were carried out by *D. Danielopolu and I. Simionescu*[37], who demonstrated the anti-acetylcholinic and antihistaminic action of procaine, and by *A. Teitel*[86], whose experiments showed that small doses of procaine induced the excitation of the dorsal muscle of the eel which, under this influence, contracts 10 to 20 hours longer than the control. The action is induced through the agency of the potassium ion. In the USSR, *Bykov* affirmed that the activity of procaine is exerted in both excitation and inhibition phenomena at the level of the cerebral cortex and the central nervous system. We believe that procaine therapy can extend the normal function of the organism's cell system.

After our first reports in our country and abroad and after the

publication of our papers in the Rumanian and foreign scientific reviews, a number of authors (*E. Greppi*[43], *A. Giotti*[41], *G. Guidi and G. Scardigli*[44], *E. Maigre*[58]) published comments on our results in the scientific press, while others, based on their personal investigations, confirmed our observations.

We also mention the confirmations of: *L. Lenz*[52], *Köhler and Mampel*[51], *P. Lüth*[56, 57], *P. Schölzel*[84], *G. Guidi and G. Scardigli*[44], *M. Pistor*[81], *A. Jaroshevski*[47], *I. F. Udalov*[87], *Portias*[82], *Braunsteiner*[34], *Gassman and co-workers*[40], etc.

Confirmations refer to the action on the skin, cerebral function, cerebral arteriosclerosis, Parkinson's disease, hemiplegia, apoplexy and its sequelae, urinary incontinence, sexual deficiency, arthropathy, heart function in old people, alopecia, hearing, etc.

Conclusions

The clinical, statistical and experimental material presented above expresses our thirteen-year experience with factor H_3. At first we observed eutrophic action of the substance, both clinically and experimentally, and later its action in arthropathies. In 1952 we began to study the action on hair-grayness and its regenerating action. All these observations were based on clinical experience and investigated according to physiological, biochemical, hematological, radiological, pathological and other criteria. Procaine's action on the ectoderma is particularly evident and is expressed by a favourable influence on alterations in the central nervous system at its different levels (cortex, grey nuclei, medulla, peripheral nerves, vegetative system) and by its influence on involution and modifications or other dystrophic alterations of the skin and its appendages. We underline the action exerted on the central nervous system because, as well as *Pavlov*, we believe that the phenomenon of senescence is produced by alteration of the cerebral cortex and that by extending its function we could extend life.

The action exerted on the mesoderm, joints, cardiovascular system, collagen and endoderm is also evident, so we are able to consider the influence as affecting the whole organism.

There is statistical evidence of reduced morbidity and mortality, an increase of physical and intellectual capacity, and our study on 14,700 cases confirms *Binet*'s opinion according to which the disturbances of the nervous system induced by old age exceed all other alterations in old age. By its action on the cell membrane and by

its biocatalysing action, procaine influences the biophysical conditions of the nerve cells, which are responsible for the function and co-ordination of trophic phenomena throughout the organism.

Our clinical findings and experimental research in dystrophic animals, infusoria, yeast cultures and liver homogenate, show the presence of this action on other cells and tissues as well, and the possibility of intervening in dystrophic processes thus becomes evident.

Owing to its antidystrophic action, we believe procaine is able to intervene in the chain of ageing phenomena and to bring about phenomena of regeneration. These results support the conception of *C. I. Parhon* according to which old age is a dystrophic pathologic phenomenon which can be modified as any other disease. We add that as this process is chronic, the treatment of old age must be as prolonged as life itself.

Summary

The favourable effect of procaine in arteritis and embolism of the extremities led to a wider application of this drug. Investigations carried out in the "C. I. Parhon" Institute of Geriatrics of Bucharest revealed the general "eutrophic" action of the drug and in particular its action on the nervous system. Experiments in white mice also showed the favourable action in nervous dystrophies. Since 1951, procaine has been experimented in the treatment of old age. Comparative treatments applied in groups of elderly subjects revealed the favourable action of procaine. Statistical data show improvements obtained in different groups of diseases. Efficiency of the treatment is judged according to objective clinical, physiological, biochemical, hematological and pathologic-anatomic criteria. Investigations on the "vitamin-like" action and on the pharmacology of procaine are also discussed. A description is given of the first results obtained in the prophylaxis of old age.

Zusammenfassung

Die günstige Wirkung von Procain bei Arteriitis und Embolie der Extremitäten führte zu erweiterter Anwendung dieses Präparates. Untersuchungen, die im «C. I. Parhon»-Institut für Geriatrie in Bukarest ausgeführt wurden, ergaben eine allgemein e[illegible]trophische Wirkung von Procain, im besonderen eine günstige Beeinflussung

des Nervensystems. Experimente mit weißen Mäusen zeigten ebenfalls eine günstige Wirkung bei nervösen Störungen. Seit 1951 wurde Procain bei der Behandlung von Alterserscheinungen experimentell erprobt; Vergleiche zwischen mit und ohne Procain behandelten Gruppen älterer Personen zeigten die günstige Wirkung des Präparates. Statistische Angaben belegen, daß bei verschiedenen Krankheitsgruppen Besserungen erzielt wurden. Die Wirksamkeit der Behandlung wurde auf Grund von objektiven klinischen, physiologischen, biochemischen, hämatologischen und pathologisch-anatomischen Kriterien beurteilt. Die «Vitamin-ähnliche» Wirkung sowie die Pharmakologie des Procains werden erörtert. Die Autorin teilt die ersten Resultate mit, die sie bei der Prophylaxe des Alterns erzielt hat.

Résumé

L'effet favorable de la procaïne dans les artérites et les embolies des extrémités incite à une application plus large du médicament. Les recherches entreprises par l'Institut de Gériatrie C. I. Parhon, à Bucarest, mettent en évidence l'action eutrophique de la drogue et, en particulier, son effet sur le système nerveux. Des expériences sur la souris blanche montrent également une influence heureuse sur les dystrophies nerveuses. Depuis 1951, la procaïne a été utilisée dans le traitement de la sénescence. Des études comparatives confirment ces résultats dans le groupe des sujets âgés. Des données statistiques sont à l'appui des améliorations obtenues dans différentes maladies. L'efficacité du traitement est étayée sur l'appréciation clinique objective et des critères physiologiques, biochimiques, hématologiques et anatomo-pathologiques. L'auteur discute l'effet «vitamin-like» et la pharmacologie de la procaïne. Les premiers résultats obtenus dans la prévention de la vieillesse sont également rapportés.

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41/10c/24

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FEAR AND HATRED GRIP BIRMINGHAM

Racial Tension Smoldering After Belated Sitdowns

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8—From Red Mountain, where a cast-iron Vulcan looks down 500 feet to the sprawling city, Birmingham seems veiled in the poisonous fumes of distant battles.

On a fine April day, however, it is only the haze of acid fog belched from the stacks of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's Fairfield and Ensley works that lies over the city.

But more than a few citizens, both white and Negro, harbor growing fear that the hour will strike when the smoke of civil strife will mingle with that of the hearths and forges.

It is not accidental that the Negro sit-in movement protesting lunch-counter segregation has only lightly touched brooding Birmingham. But even those light touches have sent convulsive tremors through the delicately balanced power structure of the community.

The reaction has been new manifestations of fear, force and terror punctuated by striking acts of courage.

No New Yorker can readily measure the climate of Birmingham today.

Whites and blacks still walk the same streets. But the streets, the water supply and the sewer system are about the only public facilities they share. Ball parks and taxicabs are segregated. So are libraries. A book featuring black rabbits and white rabbits was banned. A drive is on to forbid "Negro music" on "white" radio stations.

Every channel of communication, every medium of mutual interest, every reasoned approach, every inch of middle ground has been fragmented by the emotional dynamite of racism, reinforced by the whip, the razor, the gun, the bomb, the torch, the club, the knife, the mob, the police and many branches of the state's apparatus.

In Birmingham neither blacks nor whites talk freely. A pastor carefully closes the door before he speaks. A Negro keeps an eye on the sidewalk outside his house. A lawyer talks in the language of conspiracy.

Telephones are tapped, or there is fear of tapping. Mail has been intercepted and opened. Sometimes it does not reach its destination. The eavesdropper, the informer, the spy have become a fact of life.

Volunteer watchmen stand guard twenty-four hours a day over some Negro churches. Jewish synagogues have floodlights for the night and caretakers. Dynamite attempts have been made against the two principal Jewish temples in the last eighteen months. In eleven years there have been twenty-two reported bombings of Negro churches and homes. A number were never reported officially.

Community of Fear

Birmingham's whites and blacks share a community of fear. Some Negroes have nicknamed Birmingham the Johannesburg of America.

"The difference between Johannesburg and Birmingham," said a Negro who came South recently from the Middle West "is that here they have not yet opened fire with the tanks and big guns.

"I have lived in Alabama all my life," said a newspaperman. "Birmingham is going to blow one of these days. And when that happens that's one story I don't want to be around to cover."

"I'm ashamed to have to talk to you off the record," said an educator. "It is not for myself. But these are not ordinary times. The dangers are very real and people up North must realize that."

"Excuse me," an educated Negro woman said. "But I just don't understand the white people around here. They seem to act so crazy. It doesn't make any sense. Don't they know there is a limit to what people will stand?"

"If you sow hate, you reap hate," said a Negro pastor.

The Birmingham of another era, that of the happy-go-lucky, ignorant Negro, the serio-comic dramas of Eighteenth Street (the Harlem of Birmingham), and the setting of Octavius Roy Cohen and his Florian Slappey stories, has vanished. Gone with it is Birmingham's fabulous Judge Abernathy, who let Negro prisoners determine the length of their stay in the Birmingham jail with a roll of the dice.

Quiet in Early Phases

When the Negro student sit-in movement reached Birmingham ten days ago it set in motion a sequence of events almost reflexive in character.

Birmingham had been quiet during the early phases of the student protests. Two months ago a dozen Negro students went to a public park and began a brief "prayer for freedom." It was curtailed when the police arrested the students on a charge of public disorder.

Then on Thursday, April 2, ten Negro students went two by two into five downtown Birmingham stores. They made small purchases and sat at the lunch counters. All were arrested immediately on charges of trespassing. They were held eighteen hours before being able to make bond.

The next seventy-two hours were busy ones for the Birmingham police. They arrested three Negro ministers, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. Charles Billups and the Rev. C. Herbert Oliver. Mr. Shuttlesworth was arrested twice on successive days.

The police also arrested Thomas Reeves, a 21-year-old white student at Birmingham-Southern College and part-time preacher, and Jessie Walker, a Negro student from Daniel Payne University.

Each of those arrested was charged with "vagrancy." In addition, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Oliver, who was hauled barefooted and in his bathrobe from his home, were charged with "intimidating a witness."

By Birmingham custom, persons charged with vagrancy are not admitted to bail. They are held incommunicado for three days. In actual practice, such a prisoner is sometimes permitted to make one telephone call. But not always. A person arrested on a vagrancy warrant simply disappears for three days. His friends and family may not know what has happened to him.

A Favorite Technique

This is a favorite technique of Birmingham's Police Commissioner, Eugene Connor. Mr. Connor is a former sports broadcaster known as "Bull" because of the timbre of his voice. He served as Birmingham Police Commissioner for sixteen years in the late Nineteen Thirties and Nineteen Forties. His administration was a stormy one.

He went into eclipse for several years but made a comeback in 1958, running on a platform of race hate.

"Bull is the law in Birmingham, like it or not," a business man said.

Mr. Connor is the author of many widely quoted aphorisms. He once said:

"Damn the law—down here we make our own law."

On another occasion he declared:

"White and Negro are not to segregate together."

"Only legitimate hold-ups will be investigated," he announced after evidence had been uncovered that some Birmingham robberies were inside jobs.

Mr. Shuttlesworth has been a frequent target of Mr. Connor's men. He has three cases on appeal. His church has been bombed twice. In one bombing his home was destroyed. Both he and his wife were injured and a white pastor was badly manhandled by a Birmingham mob when the three of them sought to use the white waiting room of the local bus depot.

A test of the forces symbolized by Mr. Connor is now in the making—a product of the seismic Birmingham reaction to the Negro student sit-ins.

It centers on young Reeves. He is a slight youngster weighing about 137 pounds and standing five feet eight inches. He wears horn-rimmed glasses, suffers from asthma and is noticeably shy and diffident.

Centers on Student

He has been charged by the police with "intimidating a witness." The witness presumably was one of the ten Negro students arrested for sit-ins.

The parents of young Reeves have received threats of death. The youth has been restricted to the campus of Birmingham-Southern, technically on administrative probation. Actually, the step is for his physical protection.

A cross was burned on the Birmingham-Southern campus, possibly because of the Reeves case, possibly because ninety-seven Birmingham-Southern students had signed a petition to Gov. John Patterson protesting his action in forcing Alabama College to expel Negro sit-in demonstrators. The petition did not protest segregation. It protested political interference with the academic process.

Dr. Henry King Stanford, president of Birmingham-Southern, has been subjected to extraordinary pressures. But he has not buckled under. He supported the right of his students to send their petition to Governor Patterson on the ground of academic freedom. When he was confronted with threats and demands that young Reeves be expelled he again stood his ground. He declined to prejudge the case.

The Price of Courage

In Birmingham this kind of courage does not come cheaply. Dr. Stanford has been told that the college's position in the Reeves case will cost it a minimum of $1,500,000. This is the amount that the college had hoped to raise in a drive for badly needed building funds this year.

But as one Birmingham citizen said, "You weigh the situation. You take the counsels of caution. You listen to the voices which say don't rock the boat. But finally the time comes when a man has to stand up and be counted."

If fear and terror are common in the streets of Birmingham, the atmosphere in Bessemer, the adjacent steel suburb, is even worse.

On the night the Birmingham police arrested Mr. Shuttlesworth a band of floggers went to work in Bessemer.

The victim was a white woman, Barbara Espy, 19 years old, a former WAC. She was seized by four or five men, dragged into a car, beaten until she signed a confession that she had been "dating" Negroes.

She has since sworn out warrants charging that she was abducted and beaten by a sheriff's deputy, an alderman and three other persons.

The sheriff repeatedly refused to entertain charges against his deputy. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been asked to look into the case for possible violations of civil rights.

One of the students who participated in the "prayer for freedom" lived in Bessemer. An evening or two later seven carloads of hooded men roared into the street where the youngster lives with his mother and sister.

Armed with iron pipes, clubs and leather blackjacks into which razor blades were sunk the men attacked the boy and his mother and sister. The mother and sister protected the boy with their bodies. The men broke a leg of the mother, smashed open her scalp and crushed her hands.

Forty-five minutes after the alarm had been given, the police arrived, but the band had fled. The next day two deputies visited the mother in the hospital. She recoiled in horror. They were two of those who had beaten her, she said. No charges were lodged.

"She is afraid to say anything," a man familiar with the case declared.

A year ago a Negro girl and a white girl, both elementary pupils, quarreled on the way to school. A white man emerged from a near-by house with a bull whip and flogged the Negro girl. The police failed to respond to a call from the Negro school principal.

For weeks Negro children had to go to school an hour early and were held in school an hour late so they would not come into contact with white children.

The list of beatings, intimidations and violence could be continued almost indefinitely.

Tension Is High in Birmingham

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor was elected in 1958 on race hate platform.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth has been arrested twice; his church and home bombed.

Associated Press

Dr. Henry King Stanford, president of Birmingham-Southern College, supports rights of his students despite threats and demands.

AD 91154

Save

No Passports for Our Enemies!

A Supreme Court ruling compels the State Department to facilitate propaganda and spying by Soviet agents

41 | 10D | 10

By Charles Stevenson

WITHIN THE WEEK that you read this, John Hanes, the U. S. State Department's Administrator of Security in Washington, will open an envelope marked "Confidential, Security Information," and scan a shocking message from the FBI. One of its undercover agents, operating deep within an American Communist ring, will have learned that still another member of the Communist Party will soon be applying for a U. S. passport so he can travel abroad. His assignment: to undermine the cause of America around the world.

Hundreds of such warning messages come to John Hanes' attention. If this one is like the others it will state, typically, that the traveler's secret objective will be to go first to Hungary and turn over to the secret police the names of Hungarian freedom fighters now living in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland and Detroit areas. Next stop will be Red China, where as "a representative of American labor" he will broadcast to the new African nations that an alliance with the United States will bring them slavery; if they ally with China and Russia they will receive aid and friendship. Returning via Moscow, he will make secret reports on Communist activity in the United States, and he will bring back instructions and perhaps money for future operations in this country.

THE NEW AVERAGE WEIGHTS

(Height is with shoes on; weight is with ordinary indoor clothing.)

MEN

Height	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69
5′2″	137	140	142	139
5′4″	145	148	149	146
5′6″	153	156	157	154
5′8″	161	165	166	163
5′10″	170	174	175	173
6′	179	183	185	183
6′2″	188	192	194	193
6′4″	199	203	205	204

WOMEN

Height	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69
5′	120	127	130	131
5′2″	126	133	136	137
5′4″	132	140	144	145
5′6″	139	147	152	153
5′8″	146	155	160	161
5′10″	154	164	169	*

*Average omitted because of lack of sufficient cases.

Women, it appears, are better able than men to withstand the effects of high blood pressure. "Right now," Lew said, "the women's mortality risk is half of the men's." Even so, mortality rates of women, too, go up with their blood pressure.

"Diseases of the heart and circulatory system," the report says, "account for most of the excess deaths among those with elevated blood pressure." The danger is greatest when high blood pressure is combined with overweight; death rates were abnormally high among fat people with high blood pressure. Here, again, heart and circulatory diseases account for most of the excess mortality.

The findings all boil down to this: to live long, stay slim—and keep your blood pressure down.

It isn't necessary to blow out the other person's light to let your own shine.

—*Business Briefs*

41 DD 11

Hanes will curse under his breath, but he will be powerless. Sure enough, the Communist applies for a passport for a "European pleasure trip." In the Washington passport office a clerk will make the usual check. From a central file of FBI, CIA and Congressional intelligence will come a fat envelope reciting the applicant's long personal history of disloyalty, subversion, even treason. Even so, he will get his passport, which vouches for his U. S. citizenship and assures him of government protection in his journeyings.

This procedure is now so routine that our authorities know it by heart. Every month passports are handed over to a hundred such security risks, a half dozen of them known to be hard-core Communist operators. This has been going on ever since June 16, 1958, when the Supreme Court ruled that the Secretary of State has no authority to deny passports to people because they are Communists.

Indeed, the Security Administrator is helpless even when he knows the passport applicants are operating as *Communist secret agents!* He cannot even delay an escaping spy unless the FBI is willing to reveal immediately the evidence of a crime already committed; this the FBI usually can't do—because it would require unmasking its own undercover agents before they had worked up their cases against the entire gang.

"Plainly speaking," states a recent report by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, "this country has, at the behest of the Supreme Court, authorized a small army of disloyal citizens to go abroad and travel about under the protection of the United States. Naked logic tells us that at least some of this number will be in a position to damage this nation in a substantial manner."

In an attempt to get Congressional action to close this gaping hole in our defense, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover last year told Congress: "This [Supreme Court] ruling will facilitate the travel of spies, couriers and subversives. The next time a representative of the Party is summoned to the Soviet Union he will not even have to go to the trouble of using an alias."

But Congress so far has not dealt with this problem effectively.

Passports are an essential part of any foreign agent's "protective coloring." Top Communist spies and saboteurs have had obscure American Party members obtain passports, then assumed their identities. Gerhart Eisler, currently a top propaganda official of Communist East Germany, served for years as the Kremlin's undercover boss of the Communist Party in the United States while using a passport made out to an American Communist but bearing Eisler's photograph. For a long time Eisler directed the Communist infiltration of U. S. labor unions. Then, in 1947, he was convicted of passport fraud. He jumped $20,000 bail and escaped New York on a Polish liner.

Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, the

highest Soviet intelligence officer ever apprehended in the United States, was convicted a little over two years ago. Members of the cells he organized, some probably still on the job, effectively smuggled defense and atomic secrets to Russia by messengers who returned with instructions and U. S. currency to finance further operations. Abel and the couriers were able to stay in business because they used U. S. passports.

Until 1958 the United States had at least the right to try to protect itself from passport abuse. Ever since 1856, laws had clothed the Secretary of State with authority to issue or deny passports. Traditionally, passports were denied on the ground that an individual's activities abroad would be prejudicial to the foreign relations of the United States. During the 1920's, passports were denied to Communists as a matter of right. The regulations were relaxed during the next 20 years. However, in 1950, after U. S. Communist Party leaders had been convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government by force, and after American Reds had openly engaged in trying to throw the Korean War to the enemy, Congress cracked down.

It enacted legislation setting up procedures to identify and label subversive organizations, and made it a crime for any member of such groups to apply for or be issued a passport. By 1952 the State Department had set up elaborate regulations to prevent bureaucratic injustices. Every suspect applicant for a passport was entitled to know the specific reasons for denial. He could explain away the information informally, or appear before an appeals board with counsel and argue his case for the record with his own witnesses.

Fear of the searchlight that such hearings might throw on their activities discouraged most known Communists from even applying for passports. Instead, the Party threw a reported $300,000 into legal battles and propaganda to get the courts to knock down the barrier to the Red travel operations.

Three test cases were carried to the Supreme Court. Rockwell Kent, the artist, and Dr. Walter Briehl, a Los Angeles psychiatrist, had demanded passports, but refused to certify they weren't Communists. Dr. Weldon Bruce Dayton, a physicist, said he wanted to go to India. The government's brief against him showed that he had associated with Communists since 1943. At the University of California he had admittedly headed the Science for Victory Committee, a group described by the State Department as a Communist-organized front for propaganda and espionage activities.* Witnesses testified to seeing him several times at the Greenwich Village address used by the Rosenberg spy ring to microfilm U. S. government atomic documents for transfer to the Soviet Union in 1949 and 1950.*

*"Decision and Findings in the Case of Weldon Bruce Dayton," by Secretary of State Dulles, Oct. 4, '56.

The Secretary of State asserted: "I have reason to believe on the balance of all the evidence that the applicant is going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement."

But none of this was enough. In two separate decisions by margins of one vote—five to four—the Supreme Court on June 16, 1958, ruled that all three men were entitled to passports. The majority argument: there was no authority under existing law to control travel by Communists, even hard-core revolutionaries.

In the preceding six years, out of 3,130,000 applications only 15 passports had been finally denied by the Secretary of State on Communist grounds—proof that most Communists were in no mood to risk exposure of their activities by demanding the "right" to travel. As soon as the decisions were rendered, however, they rushed to get theirs while the getting was good. Within just ten months, 1150 people whose passports would have been held up for inquiry into Communist affiliations before the June 16 decision got them without question.

Who are some of these people? What are they really up to?

With controls out the window, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a Negro writer from Brooklyn with a long Communist-front record, and his wife obtained new passports. Mrs. DuBois hurried to the All-African People's Conference in Ghana to read a speech that her husband wrote attacking the Western powers and praising Red China and the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, DuBois was received in Moscow by Premier Khrushchev. The Soviet boss indicated his appreciation of DuBois' efforts by awarding him the $35,000 Lenin Peace Prize.

Although our government forbade American travel to Communist China, DuBois went from Moscow to Peiping—bearing an American passport. There he made hate-America speeches which were beamed to Asian and African peoples. "Because he carried an American passport," says John Sipes of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, "he was regarded as a representative American citizen."

Henry Willcox, a wealthy New York building contractor, and his wife, Anita, were allowed to have passports during the Korean War. They said they wanted to go to France and Turkey "for travel and business." But less than six weeks later, in direct violation of the conditions under which these passports were granted, they were consorting with our enemies in Peiping as "American delegates" to an Asian-Pacific Peace Conference.* Over the radio, in China and Poland, the Willcoxes participated in attempts to picture the U. S. as guilty of germ warfare "on a wide scale."*

The U. S. Constitution defines treason as "adhering to the enemy,

*"Decision and Findings in the Case of Henry and Anita Willcox," by Secretary of State Dulles, Nov. 11, '57.

giving them aid and comfort." Thus, when Willcox was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and suffered a convenient lapse of memory about his germ-warfare "proof," Representative Bernard W. Kearney of New York declared: "I am firmly convinced that if there was ever a flagrant case of treason this one is."

Because of all this, the Secretary of State refused to renew the Willcoxes' passports when they applied again in 1954. However, owing to the Supreme Court's decision, they now have brand-new passports, ready to use to carry out their activities.

William Lorenzo Patterson, general manager of *The Worker,* official mouthpiece of the American Communists, had a passport which he used to go to Hungary and Czechoslovakia during the Korean War. In press interviews and in speeches he accused the United States of being a government of "criminals and cannibals." He, too, repeated the germ-warfare lies to create enmity toward the United States.

The State Department seized that passport because of his illegal use of it in entering a then restricted Iron Curtain country. Now, however, he has a new one which, he has said, he may use to go to the U.S.S.R.

Nowhere, however, is there a more flagrant insult to the United States than the case of James E. Jackson, a member of the U. S. Communist Party's executive committee. He obtained one of the easy-to-get new passports "to visit France as a tourist." Called before a Senate inquiry soon afterward, he took the Fifth Amendment when asked if his real purpose was to visit the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, seven weeks later he was in Moscow attending the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At these sessions he spoke bitterly against the United States in a speech radioed throughout the world. Finally returning home, he again appeared under subpoena before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, but refused even to identify his photograph. In order to conceal the truth about his trip, he took the Fifth Amendment 88 times at a single sitting!

Why have these gravediggers of democracy, these servants of a foreign power, been allowed to get away with their activity? The evidence and most of the case histories cited here were available to our legislators throughout their last session. Why has Congress failed to act?

Three weeks after the high court's ruling, Robert D. Johnson, legal adviser of the State Department's passport office, warned: "If an espionage agent walked into the passport office today and proved his citizenship, we would have to issue him a passport."

Secretary of State Dulles rushed a draft of remedial legislation to the Capitol. "The international Communist movement seeks . . . on every front to influence foreign govern-

41 | 10D | 13

ments and peoples against the United States and eventually by every means, including violence, to encircle the United States and subordinate us to its will," he wrote House Speaker Sam Rayburn. "Surely our government should be in a position to deny passports to such persons." Still our Congressmen failed to enact remedial legislation.

President Eisenhower sent a special message to them. "It is essential that the government today have power to deny passports where their possession would seriously impair the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States or would be inimical to the security of the United States. . . . Each day and week that passes without it exposes us to great danger." Month after month now has passed—and still no action by Congress.

Recently the American Bar Association has come forward urging Congress to take effective steps quickly. It says there are ways of permitting the Secretary of State to use information from secret sources without violating individual liberties.

Isn't it about time that we demand that our legislators read the record and awaken to the realization that action is imperative?

Elementary Science

NOTICE in the Fairfax, Va., *Sun Echo:* "Maj. William R. Wray, chief of the Nuclear Power Field Office at the U. S. Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, will be a guest on 'Ask-It-Basket.' The program, while geared to scientific-minded small fry, is not too difficult for well-educated adults to understand."

JUDGE John Lomenzo took a friend's youngster on a sight-seeing tour of Washington, D. C. When they got to the Washington Monument the missile-minded moppet stared and said, "They'll never get it off the ground."

—Hy Gardner in New York *Herald Tribune*

ON A trip to Washington, film star Olivia de Havilland confided to the President's aide, Col. Robert L. Schulz: "I have a son who wants to go to West Point." The colonel nodded. "He has an aptitude for engineering," the screen star continued. The colonel nodded again, and asked about the applicant's school grades. "He has an A-plus average," she said. The colonel, impressed, inquired about the applicant's extracurricular interests, and she told him, "He's working on a missile which will prevent other missiles from reaching their targets."

The colonel quickly reached for pencil and paper. "What's his name and age?"

"His name is Benjamin Briggs Goodrich," said Miss de Havilland. "He's eight and a half."

—Leonard Lyons

The SUN-REPORTER
1579 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 9, CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. JUN 15 4 30PM 1960

Doctor W.E. B. DuBois

31-Grace Court

Brooklyn 1, New York

40/9/11

San Francisco Sun-Reporter

AT 20, DR. DuBOIS (seated) graduated with these classmates from Fisk University in 1888.

☆ ☆ ☆

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

A PROPHET WITH HONOR

By JUDGE H. T. DELANEY

On June 15 at 8 p.m. at the Hotel N. Yorker grand ballroom in N. York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois with a dramatic review of the highlights of his first 92 years.

The review, under direction of Luther James, will effectively demonstrate that one of the world's most eminent scholars, educators, writers and courageous fighters for human rights, continues to be a "prophet with honor" among all familiar with his militant role in advancement of the Negro people towards first class citizenship.

First of Four Articles

This despite the efforts of many, including the House Un-American Activities Committee, to discredit his achievements.

Outstanding among Dr. DuBois' many achievements is, of course, his part in the organization of the NAACP.

It was the culmination of years of work with the Niagara Movement and other efforts by Dr. DuBois for full citizenship as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

LARGE NUMBERS of young people in the South today are continuing the fight which Dr. DuBois, as a lone militant intellectual in the South, started 60 years ago.

Militancy has always been the keynote of his approach to Negro rights. It is his militancy which has cost him the "seal of approval" of supporters of the racial status quo. Unfortunately it has also cost him the support of the faint-hearted among many who should have been his friends.

By no means a "prophet without honor," it is nonetheless a source of shame to the nation that Dr. DuBois is not at least as well known in his own country as he is abroad.

THAT THIS situation exists, however, is no accident. Among the first steps in the subjugation of one people or group by another is the denial to the repressed of their own history; the denial of examples of their own courage; the evidence of their own manhood and thus, a glimpse of their own future.

The current Un-American Activities Committee is not the first that Dr. DuBois has lived through, nor is it the first to designate his militant activities as evidence of "Un-Americanism."

The state of Dr. DuBois' health at 92 is far better than that of the committee at a mere 22.

Likewise is his reputation.

This, then, is the first installment of a four part biography of Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois, born in Great Barrington, Mass. on Feb. 23rd, 1868.

Inevitably it will also be an outline of the struggle for Negro liberty.

NO MERE REPORT OF dates and places and statistical honors can give more than a hint of the meaning of this man's life and work.

To graduate from Harvard with honors will never be commonplace, but in 1890, William DuBois, 22, received his AB from that institution "cum laude."

A year later he won his MA. In 1895 he received his Ph.D. — the first granted by Harvard to a Negro.

He had previously been graduated from Fisk University and before that from the Great Barrington public school system.

He was a Slater Fund fellowship student in Germany, and upon his return, became a professor of Latin and Greek at Wilberforce College. In 1896 he was appointed assistant instructor at the University of Pennsylvania and two years later published his "The Philadelphia Negro," the study which was to establish his reputation as a sociologist.

This was the first scientific study of the family to be made in the U. S. (Dr. DuBois was the first real sociologist in this country.)

That same year Dr. DuBois published his Ph.D. thesis on the suppression of the African slave trade. This became Volume I of the Harvard University Historical Series.

(Calif.)
--From San Mateo Times --extreme reactionary:
seems to have a Roman Catholic editor:-
"..... Soviet women do occupy positions of h
high importance, too. The prosecutor in the
people's court is a woman. When, in the middle
of a case, she switches from prosecuting to
siding with the defendant, she's not exercising
a feminine prerogative, but complying with the
prime function of Soviet law: to protect the
interest of the state and the citizens. Wit-
nesses, naturally, are not sworn, but are ad-
monished by the judge to tell the truth on
penalty of two years imprisonment. There's no
Fifth Amendment. ....."
--Leonard Lyons col.

40-10-52a

Change the World

by Michael Gold

NEW YORK. — To my surprise, I found after four years of living in San Francisco, that my natal city of New York is even dirtier, noisier, more anti-human than I had remembered it. It always seems that way on one's return, I imagine. One then has the fresh eye and sensitive nose of the tourists, those "yokels" who demand real air, not muck, for breathing, and quiet nights in which to sleep.

The New York subway, for example. Isn't it terrible? It is a corner of deepest hell. The debasement and torture of human beings that goes on here daily, is surely one of the biggest crimes of New York capitalism. The workers of New York will stage a strike one great day against the thing. They will walk to work, like the southern strikers against jimcrow busses. Riding twice a day in these hellish subways is equivalent to an extra day's work without pay. Demand more trains! Demand a control of the brutal packing and crowding! They have such controls in Paris subways. Demand courtesy and sanitation! The horrible old subways have deteriorated, garbage piles up on the tracks, last month something like a hundred fires have broken out.

The late Communist Councilman Pete Cacchione fought for years for the five-cent fare and better subway service. Pete was very close to the people and understood better than any other politician what an important place the subway had in the work life of the average New Yorker. Without it the city would close down. With it no New Yorker can have much respect for himself. Is there any form of life lower than subway passengers in a rush hour? It is a kind of Hitlerism but the authorities have the gall to make you pay a fare for the torture.

★

ON THE BUS taking me from the La Guardia airport I put my head out of the window for a first sentimental whiff of "home." Silly ass! I was rewarded with a blast of hot monoxide gas that almost strangled me. It was a real shock to this yokel. Then my old Mother New York viciously spat a hot cinder into my eyes. It was like a welcome to Hell, (Hell is a city like London, said the poet Byron. What would have he said of New York?) The cinder made me furious for a minute, until I remembered that New York is not quite sane, hence not responsible for what she does to people. This Babylon that now contains eight million people was never planned rationally for the service of humanity, to give them good health and an abundant life, to be the scene of their cultural growth and spiritual progress.

No, it is just another of the rank accidental profit growths of capitalism, a "money mill," as Henry James called it in 1900, an engine to extract profits from the necessities of the people.

Jungle morals and all, it has swollen to a grotesque obesity, like a great hog that has been overslopped for the market. Under the economics of socialism, this city will inevitably be cut down to a million residents or less, a humane size. And the subways would be humanized, too, and people would learn again to be polite, calm, secure and brotherly.

★

"IT'S THE SAME old rat race," several friends groaned, when I asked how things were going with them. Funny, I can't remember hearing that term, "rat race," used by anyone in San Francisco. Of course, that city by the Golden Gate also is a planless growth of predatory capitalism, but it has a slower and more human tempo I think. Yes, people get ruined there by the irrational economic system and its cultural by-products, but the ruin is accomplished with less of this ugly New York pushing. One dies the daily death more gracefully, I think and with a little dignity.

I had to get to an appointment in a great rush, and happened on one of those hackie philosophers so common on the New York streets. He cut like a skilled surgeon through the diseased traffic, and treated me to some reflections:

"I noticed, Sir, that you didn't like it when I made them two old people jump like rabbits just now. Do you think I liked it, either? No, Pal, I am also human, like you, but I have got a family to support, so I travel fast and cut corners with the other hackies, or starve to death. Life is a dirty thing, especially if you're a poor bum. Right?"

"Right."

"Would you be surprised, Buddy, If I confessed to you, that I, a hackie for fifteen years, practically hate the automobile? I think it has brought more grief to the human being than it has helped. In New York the traffic has got so thick it defeats its own purpose — like eating too much pork or ice cream until you are sick. Why, in many cases you can walk to a place faster than a taxi can take you through the traffic. And look at all those parking problems, too. No, it can't last. The automobile is doomed, like the other day I heard a fare with a bun on tell me. Know what I'd really like, Pal?"

"No, Pal, what would you really like?"

He shut his eyes and smiled dreamily. "I'd like to move my family to one of them Jersey chicken farms, where you lay under an apple tree all day and the hens do all the work. That's the life, Buddy! No stink, no hurry, no ulcers! Did you know one out of every five New York businessmen has an ulcer, and the more successful even have two? But among us hackies, one out of every three has an ulcer. and you mean to tell me this is progress?"

11/28/14

SBORSI
DÉBOURS

Signor Dr. Borsi Cam. N. 721

9/8	Tel. Firenze	3.50

AMONN - BZ

[1960]
12/25/60

What Should Be Done

By John Crosby

I have just been watching Khrushchev on one of his milder flights of rhetoric from the rostrum of the United Nations. It was one of his attacks on Dag Hammarskjold and there were shots of him, too, shots of Prime Minister Macmillan reacting. What a show it's been. Yet how many people have seen it? This particular bit was carried by three stations in New York, including CBS. But by how many others?

Television is so totally dedicated to triviality that we are all expected to burst into sustained applause whenever the stations or the networks perform anything in the public interest, which is what they were set up to perform in the first place. Here in New York, Channel 13 is doing a great job bringing the United Nations debate to the public. Some of it is dull, but only in the sense that television is supposed to be an endless parade of swooning over successions of singers, jokes and revolver shots rather than importance.

I don't know how we managed to swallow this ball of wax to start out with. Is the true function of television to bring us the sight of a girl caressing her own skin and murmuring that she never really felt clean before? (There is more narcissism openly indulged in on television in an evening than the ancient Greeks dreamed of in their philosophy.)

Great debates are the sort of thing television ought to be doing instead of selling Kleenex. But we have been so thoroughly brainwashed that we think that any sort of reasonably important activity on television is an interruption of its real work rather than the other way round. It's as if the proper function of a road were the billboards along the way and the road just a gadget designed so you could look at them.

The great debates between Nixon and Kennedy on television—whatever else you can say about them—are marvelous devices to unify the country into a single unit of talk and controversy. It has given great dignity to television, which seems so terribly intent on divesting itself of its importance, as if important things were somehow automatically dreary.

This directly contradicts the experience of all the other media. God knows the newspapers engage in triviality, but we don't put it on the front page. The book publishers publish the memoirs of Zsa Zsa Gabor, but actually they make much more money out of those of Winston Churchill. And, anyway, I find the idea that Khrushchev is dull, whereas "December Bride" is terribly interesting, quaint, terribly quaint.

* * *

To pass to other matters, "Hooray for Love," a one-hour special presented by General Electric the other night, I thought was a lot of fun. This presented Art Carney, who will be called Mr. Television if he isn't careful; Jane Powell, a mighty cute dish; Janis Paige, a terribly talented one; Tony Randall, a very skilled operative; Alice Ghostley and Kenneth Nelson, all spoofing various aspects of love with glee and, above all, high style.

Among other things, these talented people did parodies on Tennessee Williams and Ingmar Bergman. Man, this is getting pretty far out for this mass audience. I assume the little old lady in Dubuque knows who Tennessee Williams is because Elizabeth Taylor was in the movie, but who is Ingmar Bergman—Ingrid's sister? It's nice to see television treat the audience as if it has some grown-up interests, though. Art Carney talking a pseudo-Swedish with subtitles was hilarious, too.

* * *

I never thought I'd live to see the day I'd say something nice about a child actor, but there is an awfully cute one named Stanley Livingston (Aw, come on, fellas. Rock Hudson isn't bad enough, we gotta have Stanley Livingston. Next'll be Lincoln Douglas. Or maybe Grant Lee) in a show called "My Three Sons." This is a terribly domestic comedy in which a widower, played by Fred MacMurray, is bringing up three vari-sized sons. In this improbable household, William Frawley (you remember the guy next door in "I Love Lucy") plays the father-in-law and he does the cooking and housecleaning and is incessantly talking about his pecan fudge layer cake.

All this sounds like something that would make the average adult throw up, but as a matter of fact, it's quite human and very funny. At least the first one was. In that one little Stanley Livingston was being pursued by a hellcat in the second grade. "The guys call me Hot Lips Douglas," he announces gloomily to his father, who is alive with sympathy. Anyhow, it's got the jump on the field of new domestic situation comedies—a crowded field—and you might give it a look.

© 1960, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

40-5a-16

art Sylvia Pankhurst 1c Saturday Rev. 11/60

art Amer Civil War "Sc & Soc. —— 10/28

art Sc. Thought in Am Negro - Amer Sch

Book Speech - Ghana - 1960

John Brown Bk review Jan 1960

Book The Kings Mine Stephen Ogden Negro 2c - Emergency Civil Liberties Com - Jan 15 1960

Book Schools & Teach Jr High Atlanta Jan 1960

Article Nigeria 1c Jan 1960

[Abdurrahman]

March 9, 1961

Dr. Aisha Abdurrahman
Professor of Arabic Literature
University of Ain Shams
Cairo, Egypt
United Arab Republic

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for a proposed Encyclopedia Africana. I wish you would read it and let me have your advice. I should like, if possible, to have names of persons and institutions, especially in Arabic Africa, to whom I can write concerning this proposed venture.

You will find my biography in Who's Who.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

87-30-107

[Action for South Africa]

February 1, 1961

To Members, Patrons and Friends of ASA:

After a critical siege of growing pains, evaluation and planning, Action For South Africa has established permanent meeting and wrking facilities and is getting back to work. We invite all who have the time and a desire to work for the liberation of Southern Africa to join in our program of action.

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has recently carried out the Security Council instructions of April 1, 1960 and visited South Africa. His report indicates that he has not been able to affect any change in either the government's attitudes or policies. In fact, the absence of effective external pressure upon South Africa have made it possible for the government to consolidate its position since the Sharpeville massacre of last March. The African political parties and leadership have been neutralized. Over sixty Africans have lost their lives in revolt against government provocation in Pondoland which is now sealed off from the outside world by military barricades. New censorship regulations have been declared. The South African Foundation, a multi-million-dollar endowed organization whose express purpose is to whitewash the actions of the South African government, is hard at work spending enormous amounts of money in their efforts to influence, by misreprentation and omission, the European and American communications media to present a false picture of the explosive situation in South Africa. The International Territory of South West Africa has virtually become an armed camp where the government continues arbitrary arrests and deportations of political leaders. Military reinforcements are arriving daily from South Africa and a European civilian militia of skiet-commandos has been organized. A United Nations investigating commission has been refused admission to the Territory. War has broken out in Angola.

39-10-113

There is clearly a job to be done in the United States both to inform the public of events in Southern Africa and to elicit support for direct action against Apartheid.

Action for South Africa holds regular meetings on the first Thursday of every month and opportunities for volunteer service every Wednesday. Regular meetings include a briefing on political developments. Join us.

Regular meetings: Thursday (first week of the month) 8:00pm.
Work nights for volunteer service: Wednesdays (weekly) 6-10 pm.

Place: 270 Lenox Avenue (near 123rd Street).

Thomas L. Roberts, Chairman
Jane Kerina, Secretary

For any additional information phone: Jane Kerina, LE 5-1808
or write: Action for South Africa
P.O. Box 345 Lenox Hill Station
New York 21, New York.

[Ad Hoc Committee]

I

James Imbrie
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY
LAWRENCEVILLE 453

January 11, 1961.

TO ALL SIGNERS OF THE PETITION TO CONGRESS
Published in The Washington Post, January 2, 1961.

Enclosed please find copy of the Petition as it appeared in The Washington Post as planned. This copy has been reprinted on both sides of a single sheet in order to facilitate mailing and reduce cost of postage, whereas the publication itself covered the center two pages of the first section of The Post.

I wish to emphasize that the Ad Hoc Committee, which holds its meetings in Princeton, New Jersey, and which sponsored this Petition, has no connection with any other group or organization. However, it is a fact that out of some 350 names which appeared in the published Petition, there is a small percentage which has been, and remains, active in organizations openly working for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. These organizations include the American Civil Liberties Union - which is the oldest and most respected civil liberties organization in our country, - the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and the newly formed National Committee for the Abolition of the HUAC. None of these organizations are, or have ever been, on the Attorney General's list, despite the fact that HUAC apparently asserts the right to call any citizen "subversive" who today opposes its activities or works for its elimination.

39-46-111

I understand that the Chairman of HUAC has addressed a letter to some of the signers of the Petition, in which he attacked Mr. Clarence Pickett, Mr. Aubrey Williams and myself as fronting for Communist organizations. The records of both Mr. Pickett and Mr. Williams are too well known to need any defense from anyone regarding their integrity and patriotism. As for myself, I am a retired Wall Street banker, somewhat unknown outside of business circles. However, it so happens that I have always been, and continue to be, a believer in the capitalistic system of our country. No one has ever dared to challenge my integrity, my patriotism or the deep religious faith which has always motivated my life - and "no man can command my conscience".

May I herewith extend our grateful thanks to all those who have seen fit to send their generous contributions towards the cost of the published Petition.

Faithfully yours,

James Imbrie

Acting Secretary and Treasurer
for the Ad Hoc Committee.

Callon Mors

Yolande

Lowe

1130 ft a sec !

(ask Dann)

A

61– 79 Hall
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

March 6, 1961

39-11-42

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois,

I wish to express my deep gratitude to you for seeing me at your home in connection with my thesis. Besides helping with my research you showed me a very interesting hour.

My work is nearly completed, and I hope that in some small measure it will make Mr. Johnson's importance a little bit clearer. Thank you again.

Sincerely
Lynn S. Adelman

[Advance]

A

March 21, 1961

Dear Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,

Our New York youth organization, Advance, is planning a Youth Rally and Festival to celebrate our first year of existance and to launch our second convention.

We have been engaged in many activities and are now trying to develop our program to reach out and begin to fill the needs and answer the questions of the youth community in New York. Among our most recent activities have been a Cuban - American Youth Friendship Rally and a city wide protest on the Rochefeller Educational program. High on our list of priorities for future work is the development of a campaign andund a peace program, and the furthering of work between black and white in the struggle for our Constitutional rights.

39-10-134

We draw great inspiration from your work, as historian, journalist , and long standing fighter for the dignity and freedom of the black man, both here and abroad.

It would truly be a marvelous occasion for the many Socialist and progressive youth who are members and friends to be able to hear you speak and bring greetings to our still small but vital and growing youth movement.

We await your reply and wish to apologize for the lateness of this letter, since the date of the proposed youth rally is Friday evening April 7th at 8:30 p.m. (Place to be announced; however, it will be in downtown Manhattan)

Yours sincerely,

Mike Stein
Acting Coordinator of Advance

MS:as

A JU dsr 2 - 2717

March 20, 1961

Advance Printing Company
635 West 54th Street
New York, New York

39-11-35

My dear Sirs

I have an order which I wish you would fill as soon as possible if you can. Enclosed is the copy and some indication of the size of the type. I want 1000 sheets, 500 of letter size and 500 of half-letter size. Probably sometime later I will increase this order. It is, as you see, embossed work, and I want it simple and elegant but not showy. Also, the paper should be thin because it will go to various parts of the world. I will want, also, 1000 letter size envelopes.

Call me by phone, please, and let me know if you can do this work, and when, and at what cost. My phone number is MAin 4 - 2929.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

A

39-11-20

April 19, 1961

Advance Printing Company, Inc.
635 West 54th Street
New York 19, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check in payment of invoice I-1536, in the amount of $39.14.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[AFRICA INSTITUTE]

April 3, 1961

Mr. I. Potekhin
Director, Africa Institute
16, Starokonushenny,
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

My dear Mr. Potekhin:

I am sending herewith a preliminary collection of copies of documents and letters concerning the first Pan-African Congress held in London in 1900. I had hoped to have much more than this ready long before this time, but it has entailed a great deal of labor to find the matter in my files. I shall follow this as soon as possible with data about the succeeding Congresses.

You will also note that we are proceeding tentatively with the scheme of an Encyclopedia Africana. It has been sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Learning, and the President of Ghana has assumed responsibility for the costs of publication. I should be glad to have from you any suggestions and, especially, names of African scholars who are at present engaged on subjects which would be of interest to us.

With best regards from myself and Shirley,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 10, 1961

Mr. I. Potekhin
Director, African Institute
16, Starokonushony,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

39-10-57

My dear Mr. Potekhin:

I am sending herewith a copy of the first Pan-African Conference held in London in 1900. According to the Oxford Dictionary this is the first known use of the word, "Pan-African". It was called together by a committee of which a West Indian barrister, H. Sylvester Williams, was secretary. I attended the Conference and was made chairman of the Committee on Address. This address I wrote, and it was passed by the Conference. I have had my only copy of the report of this Conference carefully copied and am sending it to you herewith. I had hoped to have more than this ready long before this time but the research has entailed more labor than I had planned. I shall follow this, as soon as possible, with data about the Pan-African Congresses which met in 1919, 1921, 1924, 1927 and 1945.

You will note that we are proceeding tentatively with the scheme of an Encyclopedia Africana. It is being sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Learning and the Republic of Ghana has assumed responsibility for the costs of publication.

I shall be going to Rumania, in all probability, next July. And then I have been invited to Czechoslovakia. It might be possible for me to be in the Soviet Union in the early fall and to learn more of the work of the African Institute.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-10-58

[redacted]7, 1961

Professor Potekhin
Africa Institute
Academy of Sciences
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

39-10-48

My dear Professor Potekhin:

This letter will be handed to you by Harold D. Weaver, Jr. I do not know Mr. Weaver personally although we have talked together. I do know his family and his uncles and aunts have been close and valuable friends of mine.

Mr. Weaver is anxious to do work in African history and has asked me to give him a letter of introduction to you. I hope you will find it possible to give him in some way a chance to show his ability and sincerity. I shall be under deep obligation for any help that you can give him.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

June 14, 1961

Professor I. Potekhin
Director
Africa Institute
16, Starokonushenny, Moscow

My dear Professor Potekhin:

I have your letter of May 10. I am leaving town to spend a few weeks in the Sanatarium at Bucharest, Rumania and shall not be doing any further work on the Encyclopedia Africana unil I return here about August 1st.

Meantime, I am glad to know of your activity concerning Africa, but I do want to emphasize that so far as possible we can work together on African enterprises and that each country will not go off on its own individual plans. There are, as you say, at present too few African scholars alone to do the job and we want cooperation. We are not asking for money, we are asking that other scholars work with us. I agree with you that a conference of scholars, both African and non-African, on this general subject should be held within a year or so in Accra.

I met Professor Diké of Ibadan in Nigeria but have not seen him here in the United States.

My best regards from my wife and myself to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-46-177

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-34
Староконюшенный пер., 16

Africa Institute,
16, Starokonusheny, Moscow

Prof.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklin 1,N.Y.
U.S.A.

October 6th, 1961

My dear Professor Du Bois,

We regret very much that you did not call at our Institute. I do not understand it myself how it happend. Evidently, our letter got lost somewhere on its way to you and you did not receive it. We tried to get in touch with you with the help of our friends from Czechoslovakia but we were late because you had already left for the USA.

We hope that you will visit our Institute.

In september 1961 I visited Nigeria where I took part in the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the I International Congress of Africanists. The Committee resolved to call the I International Congress of Africanists in Ghana in December 1962. It was settled to invite 100 scientists from African countries and 50 - from non-African countries. All the spade-work will be done now by Nana Kobina Nketsia IV, whom you are perhaps acquainted with. I hope that you will take part in the work of the Congress.

I have received the materials you send me of the I Pan-African Conference in 1900. I hope that our arrangement about microfilming of Pan-African Congresses' materials remains valid.Please, render the accpunt of charges (280 dollars) to the book-section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (the address: House of Scientists, Book-Section, 16, Kropotkinskaya, Moscow,USSR). I would ask you to use for this purpose the form of "Encyclopedia Africana".

Please, convey my best regards to Shirley,

Very sincerely yours

(I.Potekhin)
Director of the Africa
Institute

42-93-92

[U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences]

Union of Soviet Soc. Republics [1961 ?]

date? 61?

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-34
Староконюшенный пер., 16

Africa Institute,
16, Starokonusheny, Moscow

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

On behalf of the staff of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences I wish you a Happy New Year, good health and every success in realisation of your magnificent project in preparing the " Enciclopaedia Africana " that will undoubtedly be of greet use for all African people.

Best regards to Shirly.

With every good wish.

Your sincerely,

/ I.Potekhin /

Director of the Africa Institute

27-30-26/

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AFRICAN CULTURAL GROUP
OF U.S.A. AND CANADA

FOREWORD

Vast, mysterious and romantic, Africa remains one of the least understood areas of the world. Undergoing great economic and social change, it is important that other peoples of the world learn more about Africa and its people.

The African Cultural Group of USA and Canada is a non-profit organization composed entirely of Africans on this side of the Atlantic. It is dedicated to projecting a true image of African culture in the Western Hemisphere and also to build an African Cultural Center in the USA and Canada as a means towards promoting a better understanding and appreciation between Americans and Africans.

The group envisages a programme depicting the development of various African Cultures and people from 5,000 B.C. to the present. The first major cultural programme of the African Cultural Group was an all-African Fashion Show, a "KENTE" and "African Traditional Dance" held at the exclusive Riviera Terrace in the heart of Broadway, N. Y., on June 16, 1961. 1,500 enthusiastic New Yorkers attended.

To achieve the aims and purpose for which it is dedicated and to secure premises as a clearing house of information and cultural activities, the group needs sponsors and financial assistance. We hope you will honour us by becoming a sponsor. Sponsors may order a table and club groups may secure a block of tables. Two or more persons may become sponsors. We would appreciate hearing from you and will do our best to accommodate you as a potential sponsor.

— AFRICAN CULTURAL GROUP

The Officers and Members
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The African Cultural Group of USA and Canada
extend a special invitation to

.....

to attend their
FIRST "AFRICAN LUNCHEON"
(African dishes only)
to be held at the Starlight Roof of
The Waldorf-Astoria
50th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York
on Saturday, September 16, 1961
at 12:15 p.m.

Featuring: United Nations Delegates to the 16th U.N. General Assembly, which opens on September 19, 1961.

African and American personalities, Entertainers, etc.

PLEASE DETACH

.....

I accept your invitation to be listed among the sponsors for the African Luncheon at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria at 12:15 p.m., Saturday, September 16, 1961.

I enclose my cheque for.....at $12.50 per person.

Please indicate below how you would like your name to appear.

Name.....

Address.....

Phone.....

Please make cheques payable to:

The African Cultural Group of USA and Canada
c/o Mr. J. A. Kuntoh
2 Washington Square Village, Apt. 13-0
New York 12, N. Y.

For Reservations please call:

MU 2-1635 (24 hours)
GR 3-8362
SP 7-8407
NE 8-2161

April 27, 1961

His Excellency Dr. Jamal Mohammed Ahmed
P.O. Box 1110
Addis Abba, Ethiopia

My dear Sir:

I am venturing to bring to your attention a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am helping to promote. I shall be very glad to have your reaction and such cooperation as you feel you can give.

Your name has been given to me by Mr. Basil Davidson and I trust that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

401-30-12

SUDAN EMBASSY
ADDIS ABABA

2 carbons

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
New York, U.S.A.

My dear sir,

Thank you for your letter of April,27,1961,in which you kindly inform me of Encyclopedia Africana. My immediate reaction on reading your note was that time could not be better chosen for the scheme. May I,therefor, say at once that it is welcome. . . .

The broad principles you have set out will afford students of African past a good point of departure for their discussions with you; in writing at this stage. I am particularly impressed by what you say about editting it "mainly by African Schoolars" though including "among its writers the best students of Africa in the world" On the one hand it is the only practical way under the circumstances you wisely outline on page two of the note,pragraph two; Africa on the other hand must stretch her hand out.

27-30-250

What do you have in mind though for thrashing out the many excellent points raised by the note? For instance, concentrating "on the history of the past, etc." in one [point] that could be usefully discussed and reported upon by a small group of people. My own feeling is that the scheme should, if it can, take stock of the present in as much as it stems from the past. I am as keen as you seem to be on steering away from topical subjects, yet I cannot help ~~visualising~~ glazing many subjects that can usefully lead into a correlation of the past with the present. . .

Would you like such points discussed initially at least by correspondence ? I would be delighted to know

..2

SUDAN EMBASSY
ADDIS ABABA

more about the procedure you have in mind. The administrative difficulties are real, if you allow me I would like to suggest to you another name whom probably have already contacted - I mean professors Sir Hamilton Gibb, of Harvard at present. He is a useful man not only on account of his eminent scholarship but also on account of his experience in edditting the Encyclopdia of Islam. This is admittedly a less complicated venture but the steps taken when the project was conceived should be extremely interesting to us.

This is all well known to you but I think [I want to say please count on my good will and cooperation.] Thank you again and I am grateful to Mr. Davidson for kindly mentioning to you.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMAL MOHAMED AHMED,
AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE SUDAN, ADDIS ABABA.

8th May, 1961.

67-30-251

39-46-67

September 5, 1961

Akadémiai Kiadó
Budapest, V.,
Alkotmány U. 21
Hungary

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly change my address from - 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. to:

c/o The Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra
Ghana, West Africa

All mail for me should be sent to this address.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

W.E.B. D/k

April 5, 1961

Dr. Ethel Albert
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

My dear Madam:

Janet S. Burcell, Administrative Assistant to the University, wrote me on January 4 that she was handing my letter concerning a project for an Encyclopedia Africana to you. I hope you have received it. I shall be glad to hear your reactions.

This scheme is, of course, still in a tentative stage, but of the 25 or more persons and institutions to whom I have written all over the world, I have received a great deal of sympathy and encouragement. The Ghana Academy of Learning, as you can see from this letterhead, has taken the sponsorship for this encyclopedia and the President of Ghana has assumed responsibility for the expenses of promotion and publication. Considering the comparatively small number of African scholars who are active today, it will, of course, be a matter of a decade or so before publication can begin, but I shall be very glad to have from you any suggestions or criticisms.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

27-30-70

NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
MAY 28
10 30 PM
1961

SALES ABROAD
M
JOBS

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Shirley Gorham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

150 Riverside Drive
New York. N.Y.
May 27th '61

Dear Shirley:

I received a very nice letter from Dr. Aslan, in which she said I might tell anyone who enquired that Geravital (its Roumanian name) is obtainable in the U.S.A. through the American representative for its distribution, Dr. Daniel Shirell, 767 41st St., Miami Beach, Florida.

I thought you might be interested to know this. I have written of Dr. Shirell, and Leo set-up in Miami, but think it is a good idea that they have given someone in the Florida climate for their representative. Best yon.

In haste —

Helen Alfred

39-45-33

ALPHA GAMMA LAMBDA CHAPTER

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

180 WEST 135TH STREET • NEW YORK 30, N.Y.

L. H. Stanton, President
Dr. Claude T. Ferebee, Vice-President
George E. DeMar, Chapter Secretary
James E. Cook, Treasurer

Wellington C. Beal, Corr. Sec'y
Arthur E. Young, Fin. Sec'y
Frankie Dee, Sphinx Editor
Preston H. Mayle, Chaplain
Fred D. Atwater, Sgt.-at-Arms

Reply to:

L.H.Stanton
45 East 135th St.
New York 37, N.Y.

September 25, 1961

39-46-16

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grave Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Brother DuBois:

Your Brothers in Alpha Gamma Lambda Chapter Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity wish to extend their warm fraternal felicity for your manifold contributions to life in America.

To these we have addressed ourselves for the pleasantries of an evening in fraternal bond at dinner in your honor, at Patricia Murphy's Candlelight Inn, 1703 Central Park Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y. on Friday Evening, November 10th from 6 to 12 P.M.

The dinner will be served at eight o'clock P.M. Music-In spirit of Alpha Phi Alpha.

The following Brothers will be honored with you. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Hon. Thomas B. Dyett, Dr. Gerald F. Norman, Sr., Dr. Louis B. Middleton, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Dr. J. Edward Lowery and Mr. Lester B. Granger.

Kindly let us know your wishes by the enclosed card.

Fraternally,

L H Stanton

Bro. L.H. Stanton, President
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

39-48-11

September 28, 1961

Mr. L. H. Stanton, President
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
180 West 135 Street
New York 30, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Stanton:

I thank you for your invitation for November 10th but regret to say that on October 5th, I sail for Ghana where I shall be for several months.

I thank the Fraternity for its offer of courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

ALBERT C. GILBERT
COUNSELOR AT LAW
217 WEST 125TH ST.
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
MONUMENT 2-1232

November 9, 1961.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Accra,
Ghana.

Dear Brother DuBois,

42-9 B-67

Alpha Gamma Lambda Fraternity has assigned to me the very pleasant duty of stating to the Brothers and guests at our Testimonial Dinner on Friday, November 10, 1961, the contributions you have made to your country, your race and to the world.

I have prepared the enclosed address for delivery at the Testimonial Dinner. I have asked Brother Dr. Phillip A. Beach of 365 Clairmont Avenue, Mt. Vernon to stand in for you on this occasion and he has gladly consented to do so.

We have a Plaque to be presented to you. I would like to know whether you desire me to forward the same to you in Ghana or whether I should keep it until you return to the United States.

I do hope that both you and Mrs. DuBois are enjoying the best of health.

Fraternally yours,

Albert C. Gilbert

Albert C. Gilbert.

ACG/mh
Enc:

[enclosure]

42-93-68

Brother Chairman, Distinguished Brothers in Alpha, Distinguished Representatives of Africa, Ladies and Brothers in Alpha:

The history of Brother W.E. Burghardt DuBois is so intimately interwoven with the history of the Black man in the Western Hemisphere and in Africa that any serious attempt to consider the contributions of Dr. DuBois would of necessity involve an examination of the history of the Blacks in the United States, the West Indies, Africa and to a larger extent, his influence transcended the barriers of race and creed and encompassed all humanity.

Dr. DuBois was born in February 1868 in Great Barrington, located in the Western Hills of Massachusetts. Today in the 93rd year of his life he has been commissioned by the President of Ghana to write the Encyclopaedia of Africa and now he is in Africa in the performance of that assignment. I shall now examine the events of his life as they affected his country, his race, Africa and the world.

Dr. DuBois who saw the light of day just five years after Abraham Lincoln through and by reason of the fortunes of war, heralded to the world his executive order known as the Emancipation Proclamation in which Mr. Lincoln declared that slavery was not consistent with the morality of the nation and therefore could no longer exist within its confines.

Dr. DuBois entered Fisk at the age of sixteen years and graduated in his twentieth year. He then entered Harvard University and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Then he studied at the University of Berlin and thereafter returned to Harvard where he received his Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For a short period he taught at Wilberforce University and thereafter he joined the faculty of Atlanta where he remained for thirteen years. During these thirteen years at Atlanta the Negroes in the United States endured sufferings and hardships at the hands of their former masters, the like of which no peoples ever suffered, not even the Israelites during their bitter sojourn in Egypt.

It was a time when Booker T. Washington was the acknowledged leader of the Negroes in the United States and the founder of Tuskegee Institute which gave industrial training to Negroes. Booker T. Washington was the exponent of industrial training for Negroes.

On the other hand Dr. DuBois while not against industrial training believed that those Negroes who had the ability and the desire should be given the opportunity to receive academic and professional training. On this difference of opinion regarding the kind of training Negroes should receive these two intellectual giants joined issues and this battle between Booker T. Washington and Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois raged and only the death of Booker T. Washington in 1915 abated the raging storm.

Dr. DuBois took the position which he stated in his work known as "The Souls of Black Folk", that "the Black men of America have a duty to perform; a duty stern and delicate - a forward movement to oppose a part of the work of their greatest leader (meaning Mr. Washington). So far as Mr. Washington preaches thrift, patience and industrial training for the masses we hold up his hand and strive with him rejoicing in his honors and glorying in the strength of this Joshua called of God and of man to lead the headless host. But so far as Mr. Washington apologizes for injustice North or South does not rightly value the privilege and the duty of voting, belittles the emasculating effects of caste distinctions and opposes the higher training and ambition of our brighter minds; so far as he, the South or the Nation does this we must unceasingly and firmly oppose them by every civilized and peaceful method."

42 - 93 - 69

In the year 1906 while he was a member of the faculty of Atlanta University the mobs of Atlanta took over control of the City and countless Negroes in that City were assaulted and killed. Dr. DuBois journeying to Atlanta during the height of the riot and while riding on a Jim Crow train wrote his Litany of Atlanta, one verse of which reads as follows: "Listen to us Thy Children; our faces dark with doubt, are made a mockery in Thy Sanctuary. With uplifted hands we front Thy Heaven, O God, Crying we beseach Thee to hear us Good Lord. Surely, Thou too art not White, Lord, a pale bloodless, heartless thing. But whisper, speak, call, Great God, for Thy silence is White terror to our hearts." This was the year when Alpha Phi Alpha received its birth. This was the year when the founding fathers of Alpha consulted Dr. DuBois in respect to the dream of our Fraternity.

This was the year when Alpha Phi Alpha caught the vision of this firm believer in higher training for Negroes, and our Fraternity finally adopted as a part of its program the encouragement of Negroes to go to High School and to go to College. Back of this glorious scene tonight, this galaxy of beauty and charm, of men and women trained in Colleges and in Professions, is the fight of Dr. DuBois, this brave and fearless warrior of higher education for the Black man.

While at Atlanta he produced his famous Monographs as a result of scientific research and recorded with proper documentation the status and progress of his people during those trying years after slavery.

42-98-40

In 1905 he, along with other members of his race, founded the Niagara Movement which was the predecessor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These men who formed the Niagara Movement met at Harpers Ferry on that hallowed ground where the immortal John Brown made his assault against the institution of slavery and the citadel of the slave masters. Among other things the conferees of the Niagara Movement placed the responsibility for the Negro problem on the shoulders of the Whites. They felt that unless their unfettered and unsubsidized propaganda reached and aroused the Negro people, Negroes would ramain a captive race. The conferees stated that racism was unreasoning human savagery; that Jim Crow was an avenue for insult as well as crucifixion of manhood. They recognised the principle of human brotherhood as a practical present creed and the conferees considered their important task was to interpret the real Christ to White Christians. Dr. DuBois and his conferees worked and labored with varying fortunes in the realization of the program of the Niagara Movement. Then in 1909 and largely because of the accomplishments of the Niagara Movement the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was born and Dr. DuBois was called from Atlanta University to be one of its founders and as one destined to play a decisive role in its growth and development.

He organized and was the founder of the Crisis which was not only the acknowledged organ for the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People, but a skillful instrument always exposing the wrongs perpetrated against the Negroes in America to public gaze, and presented them in such a manner that they would be examined by the conscience of the civilized world. Yes, every time a Negro was lynched he published a full and complete account of the lynching with the attendant barbarity and its perpetrators. No one doubts that by holding these lynchings up to public gaze he helped his country to eliminate this barbarous practice which represented a gloomy page of lawlessness for which our America has had to answer at the bar of world opinion.

42-93-21

In 1914, he led the fight for the establishment of the Officers' Training Camp so that qualified Negroes could be trained to lead their own as Officers during the first world war. By this effort he helped his country to discontinue the improvident use of its potential leaders. He felt that true freedom and full American citizenship meant that the Negro must of his own accord cease seeing himself only through the revelation of others and that the Negro must discontinue looking at himself through the eyes of others and measuring his soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt.

At a Pan African Conclave called in 1900 by H. Sylvester Williams, a West Indian Lawyer practising in London, Dr. DuBois who was designated Chairman of the Committee on the Address to the Nations repudiated segregation and discrimination and asked the Colonial powers of Europe to yield the responsibility of self-government to Africa and to the West Indies.

At the Pan African Congress sponsored by him in 1919 he recommended that the League of Nations formulate a legal code for international protection of the African natives and in some respects his agitation for African rights helped to bring about the formation of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. In his long years of struggle he was never an accommodationist, never willing to sacrifice principle for expediency, never assumed the rold of opportunist, ever snatching at the crumbs that fall from his master's table. Never competing for status. He worked for the day when the Black men of Africa would throw off the yoke which enslaved them; when political serfdom and

economic bondage would cease to be. As far back as 1920 he saw the time when the Nations of Asia and Africa would meet in conference to determine their own destiny - truly he foretold the peoples of the world of the Bandung conference held in 1955. After the second world war closed, and fighting ceased, he, like many sober minds in our country and throughout the world realized that war was not and could not be the answer to the problems of mankind. He joined and became the Chairman of the Peace Information Center. His purpose was to create world support for a program which would require all nations to resolve their disputes around the conference table. It was organized, however, at a time when any man who talked of peace became suspect. A Grand Jury of a Federal Court handed up an indictment against him charging him with failure to register as an agent of a foreign principal. The indictment was without merit and the trial Judge so found, but the significant thing about this experience was that at this trial he was forsaken by the very people for whose progress and development he labored for so many years.

42-973-72

He was made to walk alone in his Garden of Gethsemane, forsaken and deserted by those who should have given him aid and support and all because he spoke of peace and goodwill among men. There was once a man who lives 2,000 years ago and who walked the streets ofthat ancient city known as Jerusalem, whose streets once echoed the footsteps of the Saints and the Prophets. This man also preached peace on earth and goodwill toward men. He too walked alone in his Garden of Gethsemane and he too finally was placed on the cross where only thieves were there to keep his company. So was it with this genius and prince among men who lived his life for others. He was placed in the felons prison in the company of disreputable men. He knew he was innocent and he refused to bow his head to any mortal man. At this juncture of human history when the emerging nations of Africa and the West Indies are attempting to establish an economy and a society where they may live in peace with all other peoples, they have called on this giant architect of men's future for assistance in order that they may secure for their peoples a far better life than they have every known.

In generations hence when rivalries for Negro leadership as we

know them shall cease; when passions abate; when in calmer moments historians and sociologists can examine and assess with greater objectivity the contributions of Dr. DuBois, we will then know his full impact on the thinking of the controlling minds of our time and on the destiny of mankind. Until that time you must believe me when I tell you that his deeds were manly, that he worked for all mankind and that he gave reality to the ideals of Alpha Phi Alpha.

42-93-73

39-46-88

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith
Amcn. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born
49 East 21st Street, N.Y. 10, N.Y.

I hereby give consent to the ACPFB to use my name during 1961 as a Sponsor, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the work of the ACPFB. I have been furnished with, and have seen the text of Section 483 of the New York State Social Welfare Law.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
Enclosure?]

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

ROOM 405
49 EAST 21st ST.
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

4

April 27, 1961

The American Jewish Archives
3101 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

39-46-119

Gentlemen:

I am returning your loan request which came to me by way of the NAACP. Doubtless my speech, "America's Responsibility to Israel," is somewhere in my files. At present I am quite unable to put my hands on it. If I find it I shall be glad to forward it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

5

April 9, 1961

Mr. Peter M. Blau
Editor, American Journal of Sociology
University of Chicago
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

39-10-35

My dear Mr. Blau:

Enclosed is the article concerning which I wrote you on April 24th and to which you replied on May 2nd. It is a chapter from my unpublished autobiography and covers my attempt to study the Negro problem in the United States scientifically from 1896 to 1944. It is rather long and can be cut.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

S

April 24, 1961

The American Journal of Sociology
University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Gentlemen:

From my as yet unpublished autobiography I have a chapter which outlines in detail the plan which I made at Atlanta University, 1934 to 1944, for a complete and continuous survey of the Negro and race relations in the South. It was to be under the auspices of 20 Negro Land Grant colleges who had agreed to center their efforts at Atlanta University, where I was head of the Department of Sociology, and to put the development of this project into my hands as director. The plan had just begun when I was retired from Atlanta University for age. The manuscript is about 20 typewritten pages of this letter size but could be cut down to 15.

39-10-65

Would you like to examine it?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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39-11-16

May 2, 1961

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Director, Preliminary Planning,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 24th.

We always welcome new manuscripts and shall be glad to give your paper, as described in your letter, our careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Blau (DG)

Peter M. Blau - Editor

PMB:DG

[Amer. Journal of Sociology]

5

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1126 E. 59TH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILL.

May 23, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,
Preliminary Planning,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-46-195

I have looked over your manuscript, "The Scientific Study of the American Negro," but I have not sent it out for an editorial evaluation. It seems to me that it is clearly part of an autobiography, but not a systematic analysis of a research problem. This makes it unsuitable for our Journal, and I would not want to set a precedent and invite such autobiographical statements.

Thank you very much for giving us an opportunity to read your paper. We found it most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Blau (DG)
Peter M. Blau - Editor

PMB:DG

Enc - Manuscript

[1961?]

A

AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY • ANNEX 15 • TEMPE, ARIZONA

Phone WOodland 7-5121

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY FOUNDED IN 1906

Garrison Cattell
Dorothy Hancock, Editors

39-10-96

Dear Biographee:

Your biography for inclusion in the Social and Behavioral Sciences volume of the Tenth Edition of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE is enclosed for correction.

In returning the enclosed form, also take the opportunity:

(1) to nominate colleagues you consider eligible for inclusion in the Social and Behavioral Sciences volume of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE.

(2) to indicate whether you wish to take advantage of the discount, offered only to those included, by subscribing to the Tenth Edition. You are entitled to subscribe at your special contributor's rate whether it is for your personal use at home or in your office, or both.

The Social and Behavioral Sciences volume is scheduled for publication in late spring of 1962. The final, or S-Z, volume of the Physical and Biological Sciences will be published in October, 1961.

Please return your information promptly even if there are no changes. A proof of your biography is scheduled to be mailed you shortly before the publication of the volume.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Cattell

Garrison Cattell

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE, Inc.
For Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union

HOLLAND ROBERTS, President
ROSE ISAAK, Secretary

90 McALLISTER ST.
San Francisco 2, Calif.
UNderhill 1 - 3813

March 10, 1961

39-10-152

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Shirley:

Before taking the plane tomorrow to Tokyo, I want to give you this brief report of the Latin American Conference for National Independence, Economic Freedom and Peace which a group of seventeen North Americans attended in Mexico City March 4th to 8th.

There was a bountiful outpouring of people from all the Americas South of the border. Indian farmers from the hills were there in numbers, as well as professors and students. Labor representation was good, headed of course by Lombardo Toledano.

As you know, the conference calls went out over the name of General Lazaro Cardenas. He was present throughout all the lengthy sessions and was unquestionably the leading figure in the deliberations. His several speeches were greeted with tumultuous applause and it was clear from the way the workers and Indian farmers eagerly rushed forward to grasp his hands that his long years of work have made him the symbol of the struggle for freedom in Mexico. At 66, he is a vigorous, sturdy thinker who shows no signs of faltering in keeping pace with the stoutest.

Nicholas Gillen, the Cuban poet, and Carlos Leon, the well-known Venezuelan poet, held packed audiences at the great mass meeting in the arena in the final sessions.

Nevertheless, the most dramatic and compelling figure was the head of the Cuban delegation, Mrs. Raoul Castro, whose two addresses received many standing ovations. She spoke out in defense of the right of her people to work out their destinies without interference or intimidation. She impressed everyone as an intelligent, able and very beautiful woman. Of course, her fluent English made it possible for us to converse with her freely.

There was representation from China, the Soviet Union, Rumania and Kenya.

In very brief summary, the conference issued a new Declaration of Independence for Latin America. The delegates announced to the world that imperialism has shrunk in the last 185 years since the American colonist challenged George III and the divine right of kings.

They resolved without opposition

1. to condemn the aggression against Cuba and to defend the right of the Cuban people to develop their national resources and to defend their country;

2. to promote solidarity for Puerto Rican independence;

3. to call for the liberation of all political prisoners;

4. to return the Panama Canal zone to the Panamanian people;

5. to call for the abolition of all military bases in Latin America;

6. to return the territories and islands now held by the imperialists;

7. to fight against anti-democratic laws and repression, such as the Mexican law against social dissolution, under which many people have gone to jail;

8. to fight against the attempt to revive the Monroe Doctrine;

9. to condemn anti-communism as a divisive factor in national life;

10. to condemn the resolutions recently forced through at San Jose.

Finally, they called on all people to condemn colonialism as one of the most horrible forms of enslavement, and declared that the fight against it is one and indivisible in Asia and Africa as well as in Latin America.

This, of course, is only a part of the important work carried on by this carefully prepared, hard-working conference. All of us from the United States felt it was a great honor to be invited and to have the opportunity to assure the Latin American peoples through our representatives that there are millions of people in the United States who know that it is in the interests of North American people as well as Latin American to join hands in fighting for peace and the independence of all nations and peoples.

I hope very much to see you on my return from the New Delhi conference to which I have been invited by the Presidency of the World Peace Council.

Every good wish.

Holland Roberts

HOLLAND ROBERTS

39-10-153

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR
1811 Q STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 9, D. C. COLUMBIA 5-3808

22 June 1961

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

39-46-218

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Our forthcoming Autumn issue will mark the Thirtieth Anniversary of THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. The issue will be titled "The Changing American Scene." For our book review section, we are asking a number of distinguished scholars, writers and thinkers in various fields to write one hundred words, naming a book published in the past thirty years that the person in question considers outstanding, for originality, or for enduring significance, or for revelation of changes in thoughts and attitudes during this period, and giving the reasons for his choice.

We would be honored if you would be one of these contributors. We should like to have your comments by July 20th. The qualities cited have been suggested not to narrow the base of response but to give scope. They are to be construed broadly. Our concern is with the book of this period that has meant most to you.

We hope very much to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Hiram Haydn

Hiram Haydn
Editor

HH:mm

[American Scholar]

Aug.19, 1961

Dear Mr. Haydn:

I just returned last night from the Institute of Geriatrics in Rumania where I have been for four weeks. I have jsut seen your letter ofJune 22. If it is not too late I eill send you aletter on hearing from you.

Very sincerely,

39-46-217

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
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OSAGYEFO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT
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DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING
31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR
1811 Q STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

21 August 1961

30-46-224

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director Preliminary Planning
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of August 19.

Mr. Haydn is away on a short vacation at present, but he has asked me to tell you that it is not too late and we would be glad to have a letter from you for the special book section in our 30th Anniversary issue. Will you send it to us this week?

We are very pleased that you will be contributing to our list of outstanding books.

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Joseph

Ellen Joseph

EJ:eb

ENC

AMHERST COLLEGE

Amherst, Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 13, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of April 11, I may say that my initial reaction to the proposal for an Encyclopedia Africana is favorable. I should think that some kind of progressive plan would be necessary, a plan which would make possible revision and addition from time to time without great expense.

I think the Secretary of the Alumni Council, Amherst College, could provide you with information concerning our students of African descent.

Sincerely

Alfred F. Havighurst

Alfred F. Havighurst
Chairman

AFH:abw

27-30-210

S

April 17, 1961

Editor
Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Sciences
3937 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

In writing my autobiography I have a chapter of about 20 typewritten pages, letter size, which outline a plan of intensive, continuous study of the Negro problems to be undertaken by 20 of the Negro Land Grant Colleges of the South under the guidance of my Department of Sociology at Atlanta University. It was carefully planned and a first meeting held when I was retired from work.

39-10-66

I think this effort ought to be known by students of social science. I am wondering if you would like me to send you a copy of this chapter with the idea of its possible publication in the Annals.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

S

THE ANNALS

of The American Academy *of* Political *and* Social Science

3937 CHESTNUT STREET
Philadelphia 4, Penna.

THORSTEN SELLIN, *Editor*
RICHARD D. LAMBERT, *Assistant Editor*

April 21, 1961

39-10-85

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Director, Preliminary Planning
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
New York

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Nothing would please me more than to publish the article to which you refer in your letter of 17 April, but I am the prisoner of my own editorial policy, which compels me to publish only articles that deal with some aspect of the general topic with which each of our volumes deals. We have no volume in the making that takes up any aspect of Negro problems.

I suspect that you will have no difficulty in placing your article with some social science journal which has a different policy from that of THE ANNALS.

Sincerely yours,

Thorsten Sellin

Thorsten Sellin
Editor

TS:sm

[Aptheker]

August 15, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I hesitated in writing sooner because I was not sure when you would return from Europe. My parents are on their way home from an exciting and rewarding journey to Japan. Twenty-four hours before they were to leave, the Japanese Consul telephoned ~~mh~~ my father, telling him that the Japanese government had canceled my parents' visas. Nevertheless, they went to the West coast as had been planned, and fought for their right to go to Japan as part of a delegation for peace. They won that final battle!

39-11-19

Before the start of the summer I read a rather fine article in a Czech publication, World Student News, on the student movement in the United States. The article, however, was terribly dated. I therefore wrote to the editor, telling him of some more recent happenings. There were two astonishing (to me at least) results; 1) My letter was to be published in a future edition and 2) they asked me to write an article for them on the Freedom Riders! Well, I set to work! I was lucky, or maybe unlucky, enough to have a friend in the Mississippi State Penitentiary. I had a first hand account of events from the letters she wrote to her family.

My summer has been very pleasant, but I'm now anxious for the arrival of fall. I'm entering my last year at High School, and I look forward to the end. I'm very excited about ~~ener~~ entering college.

Please give my love to Shirley.

Yours as always,

Betina

[Aptheker]

(1

32 Ludlam Place
Brooklyn 25, New York
December 4, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The Thanksgiving ritual at Molly's house seemed very different without you there, but actually you were the topic of discussion for most of the evening. It was in the New York Times on that day that the news of your decision was printed. Judy, Jim and I read the article over and over again, each time feeling marvelously thrilled!

After dinner, (it was my second feast of the day, and I felt like a stuffed turkey myself), the three of us took a walk through Great Neck, and we happened to pass by a book store. Their windows were elaborately ~~displayed~~ decorated with a display commemorating the centenary of the Civil War. There were literally scores of books describing the heroic southern resistance to northern domination, and each one lamenting the fact that the south was so unfortunate as to lose the war to those "Damn Yankees"!

I am very excited about the new peace movement among the women here. Only a few days ago 3,500 women and children demonstrated in front of the U.N. for peace, and for the cessation of all nuclear tests. The Women's Strike for Peace of several weeks ago is rapidly growing, with many plans for future demonstrations, including a Civil Defense Protest on Thursday, Dec.7, day of

42-93-99

the Pearl Harbor Day Drill. In Erasmus High School I've seen hundreds of students wearing the British Peace button. We're planning a protest on Thursday in school, by wearing arm-bands. Although we will take cover, it will be done under protest. This form of protest will occur in almost all the City High Schools.

42-9B-100

On the college campuses in the City there is a tremendous movement to "Ban the Ban"! The students are referring to the speaker ban that was enforced the day after the rehearing on the McCarran Act was denied. There was a student strike on Oct. 10, at Hunter College with 1,400 students cutting classes. At Queens college 3,000 students went on strike on Oct.17, and 59 professors out of 61 at that college signed a petition supporting the students. The battle is still being waged in the courts, and there is picketing of the headquarters of the Board of Higher Education by students.

Last night I heard Elizabeth Gurley Flynn who spoke on the Twenty-Second Congress, and she gave a stirring report. The hall was jammed, and spirits were high. I've read one of Krushchev's speeches (on foreign policy) . It's a pity I have to read my history text-book instead of the other two addresses.

How is Shirley? Please send her my love. Both mom and dad send you warmest greetings.

With love,

Bettina

A

April 17, 1961

Dr. Herbert Aptekar
c/o Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York, New York

39-16-130

My dear Herbert:

What are the chief journals of sociology and economics now publishing? I want to see if I can get published in one of them the chapter on the plan of intensive and continuous study of the Negro problems under the Land Grant Colleges. I offered it to the American Scholar but they did not think it suitable. The editor, however, suggested the Athenaeum would like to see the whole autobiography. I told him it was not ready yet. I know there used to be a Journal of Political Economy but I do not know its address. What other similar journals are there?

I know you have nothing else to do but to answer questions like these.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

August 25, 1961

39-46-252

Mr. Herbert Aptheker
c/o Mainstream
32 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Herbert:

The American Scholar has asked me to write one hundred words about the book which has most attracted me in the last thirty years.

I am sending them the enclosed note.

WEB D/k

[Aptheker]

political affairs
A Theoretical and Political Magazine of Scientific Socialism

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233

39-46-198

August 28,1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your note of August 25 and the enclosure. I am deeply gratified that you felt it right to mention my work on A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Volume III will take the story through 1800; nine additional volumes are projected and some are outlined, in order to carry the tale through 1950. That's the plan; whether or not it will be possible for me to execute it depends upon many things, of course, and not all of them subject to my control.

I hope to see you this Thrusday.

Again, with appreciation,

Cordially,

Herbert

39-10-195

September 28, 1961

Mr. Herbert Aptekar
c/o Mainstream
832 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Herbert:

This is the Truman Nelson address:

Truman Nelson
20 Beckford Street Apt. 8
Salem, Mass.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[Aptheker]

9/29/61

40-10-2

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I think the enclosed clipping from today's Times will interest you; perhaps you missed it.

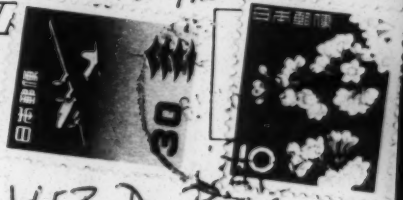
Bettina & Jay were overjoyed with your gifts.

Cordially,
Herbert

[Apthekers]

→ AIR MAIL ←

POST CARD



8/6/61

Dear Doctor & Shirley:
Just participated in terribly moving commemoration here in the Martyred City. Will be in Japan about 9/10-11 more days. Then a brief rest in Hawaii - & home about 8/20. Hope you are well. All our love,

Fay & Herbert

DR. & Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 1, New York
U.S.A.

国際郵便はがき

39-46-252

（広島）旧産業奨励館（原爆ドーム） ATOMIC DOME (HIROSHIMA)

[ERNST-MORITZ-ARNDT UNIVERSITY, GREIFSWALD]

Greifswald, den 28.11. 1961

39-46-269

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor Dr. DuBois !

Wir beglückwünschen Sie zu Ihrem Entschluß, in dieser für die tapfere Kommunistische Partei der USA so schweren und kampferfüllten Zeit ihr Mitglied zu werden.
Wie alle ehrlichen Menschen in allen Ländern der Welt haben auch uns die gemeinen und feigen Maßnahmen der Regierung der USA zur Unterdrückung der Kommunistischen Partei empört. Wir wissen, dieser Terror richtet sich nicht nur gegen die Kommunisten, die bekanntlich für keine anderen als für die sozialen und nationalen Interessen des amerikanischen Volkes eintreten, sondern stellt eine Handhabe dar, gegen alle demokratischen und progressiven Bestrebungen in den USA loszuschlagen.
Wir danken Ihnen sehr, verehrter Herr Professor Dr. DuBois, daß Sie Ihre große internationale Autorität einsetzen, um vor aller Welt zu demonstrieren, auf wessen Seite Recht, Freiheit und Menschenwürde stehen.
Ihr Entschluß ist eine Heldentat, die Millionen Menschen wachrüttelt und beflügelt.

Eine Gruppe Wissenschaftler und Studenten
der Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald
in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik

Prof. Dr. E. Albrecht

Margarete Galka

Klaus Krieger

Hans [illegible]

Eduard [illegible]

Otto Wittstock

Gisela Bien

R. Bartsch

Irene Pawelin

Jaroslaw Babo

Oskar Brudzinski

Gertrud Pronter

Paul Wilhelm

Heinz Enke

Ursula Beitz

Kurt Böhme

Ursula Richter

Günther [illegible]

Mahlberg

39-46-270

September 13, 1961

39-10-176

Dr. Anna Aslan
Institute of Geriatrics
Bucharest, Rumania

Dear Dr. Aslan:

We have changed our plans and are leaving for Ghana early next month. I shall not then have the pleasure of welcoming you to America in November, but my wife and I will come to Rumania next Spring.

Our address will be:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana

Thank you again for your care and attention. I am still taking the injections.

My regards to your secretary and Dr. David

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, INC.]

89-11-63

April 5, 1961

Mr. William M. Brewer
c/o Journal of Negro History
1538 - 9th Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brewer:

I was disappointed in not having an answer to my last letter to you, but I can conceive of the pressures under which you are working. I enclose my check for a subscription to the Journal for another year. May I also call your attention to an extract from a letter which I recently received. I had heard of this project and had written for information.

> "We are going to publish an African Encyclopedia. The editor-in-chief is Professor David Apter of The University of Chicago, and we have been able to obtain the cooperation of a large number of American and other scholars to help in the preparation of this work. We expect to have a complete prospectus for the work by the end of the spring, but in the meantime I would be glad to meet you in New York sometime to describe what we plan to accomplish."

You will readily see that the white historians and social scientists are going to take over Negro history and social studies. Northwestern University has just received over a million dollars for a Department of African Studies. The Fund of the Republic has distributed other millions. Unless Negro scholars get busy their occupation will be gone.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

ENC

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
AND
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

P.O. Box 27
Elberton, Ga.
April 12,1961.

use this address

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois :

Thank you ever so much for your letter of April 5,1961 which was forwarded here for reply. Your letter of last October was sent here also and I presented it to the Annual Meeting of the Association later that month in Austin, Texas. Your proposals were considered and discussed at length with differing opinions. Sec.-Treas. Albert N.D. Brooks, who was a special delegate to Nigeria in November 1960, was instructed further to inquire about the encyclopedia which you propose. No action was taken at the Austin meeting by the Association beyond expression of interest in the venture and hope that efforts of the Association might be merged in cooperation. Pres. Wesley, no doubt, could give you some details regarding the keen interest of the Association in an encyclopedia.

27-30-24

I retired from the work in Washington, D.C. September 1,1959 and I have been continuing the effort with the Journal with return trips of about every two months. The task is difficult because of soaring costs of printing and restricted spaces which preclude the publication of large accumulations of papers. I appreciate your renewal which should have been acknowledged from the D.C. office. I am trying to keep my promise to carry something about Dr. DuBois in every issue which I arrange! I have not been too well for several months, but I hope to continue the effort in which I have sacrificed so much during the difficult experiences incident to Dr. Woodson's passing.

Gratefully and hurriedly yours,

W.M. Brewer
The Journal

May 8, 1961

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
c/o Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

My dear Dr. Wesley:

Enclosed is a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. I had already sent a copy of this to Dr. Brewer and understood from this that it had been put before your organisation and discussed. However, from a letter written May 3rd, by Professor Paul Mc.- Stallworth, Chairman of History, Political Science and Geography Departments of Central State College, it would seem that my previous letter had not been officially received. I am therefore writing again.

We propose an Encyclopedia on the peoples of Africa and of their descendants throughout the world. We wish, so far as possible, that this encyclopedia should be written by Africans or persons of African descent, but we are also determined to have it based on high scholarship and to exclude no one simply on account of race. From 75 people or more to whom I have written all over the world, including the leading African students, I have received most encouraging replies and offers of cooperation. I know that the late Carter Woodson had accumulated a large amount of matter relating to Africa and persons of African descent. I should hope that the present encyclopedia would be able to use much of this. However, this encyclopedia is going to be done in Africa, so far as possible, by Africans, and it will be paid for by Africans. My role is simply that of preliminary planning and advice and I

27-290-43

should be glad to give you any further information that you may want.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

CHARLES H. WESLEY, *President*
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM
Vice President
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

BENJAMIN E. MAYS, *Vice Pres.*
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

J. RUPERT PICOTT, *Vice Pres.*
Clay St. at 4th
Richmond, Va.

ALBERT N. D. BROOKS
Secretary-Treasurer
Banneker J. H. S.
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM M. BREWER, *Editor*
THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY (Quarterly)
1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ALBERT N. D. BROOKS, *Editor*
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN (Monthly)
1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

May 24, 1961

Dr. W. E. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received your letter and the plan of the proposed Encyclopedia Africana. We are having a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History on June 24 in Washington, D. C., and I will bring this to the attention of the board at that time and will write you shortly thereafter.

We are interested, and Dr. Woodson had planned for an Encyclopedia Africana, using this title, when you were planning the Encyclopedia of the Negro. My own personal opinion is that there might be developed a co-editorship in Africa and the United States so that our two groups would be equally represented, and, as small as it may be, some of us believe that we could made a contribution to its planning, development and realization.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley

CHW:mdh

27-299-107

[Assn. for the Study of Negro Life and History]

W

June 13, 1961

President Charles Wesley
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

My dear Dr. Wesley:

I have your letter of May 24 and will be glad to hear from you further. Since writing you I have been made chairman of the Secretariat which will appoint the editors and publish the Encyclopedia Africana. I may say that this work must be done in Africa and mainly by African scholars. There can be no question of division of control or authority. However, of course we will be glad to have the cooperation of all interested persons, especially our American Negro students in the History of the Negro in America.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-290-49

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

CHARLES H. WESLEY, *President*
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio } this address

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM
Vice President
Alabama State College
Montgomery, Alabama

BENJAMIN E. MAYS, *Vice Pres.*
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

J. RUPERT PICOTT, *Vice Pres.*
Clay St. at 4th
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Washington, D. C.

ALBERT N. D. BROOKS, *Editor*
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN (Monthly)
1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

September 20, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In response to your inquiry concerning the Encyclopedia Africana proposed by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY, I am advising that at the annual meeting in October, 1960 at Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, the ASSOCIATION representatives decided to continue their plan for an Encyclopedia Africana under the auspices of our ASSOCIATION. The Executive Council in its 1961 session also approved this plan and appointed a committee to work upon the project.

The above gives you the information which you requested. Some of the committee expressed surprise that the title of your book had been changed from the Encyclopedia of the Negro to the Encyclopedia Africana. The latter was the title selected by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in 1920 and collection of material was undertaken under this title. We are of the opinion that such an encyclopedia can be published to best advantage here in the United States, and this is our program at present.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Wesley

CHW:mdh

27-294-108

W

[1961?]

THE CARTER G. WOODSON BUILDING FUND
of the
The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated
FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, BY CARTER G. WOODSON

1538 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

39-46-26

A-M-E-R-I-C-A W-A-N-T-S T-O K-N-O-W

With your aid we can keep the people informed. We can illustrate an important phase of American history which has until recently been largely ignored.

The history of the Negro people is interesting and enlightening and it should be known by all of us. We should demand that we be taught it. We should look for a place where we can come to learn about it. We can have this place if you will send us just 25 cents for the sheet of stamps enclosed. Within a short time we can have a building where we can come and learn about the history of a people who have made great contributions from ancient times to the present.

Please rush your quarters and the next thing you know we will have a treasure of interesting and at the same time current historical events to chat about with our friends.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE

TO

THE CARTER G. WOODSON BUILDING FUND

39-46-27

[enclosure]

A

March 29, 1961

39-10-133

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

May I call your attention to evidence of serious carelessness on the part of some of your employees. This envelope contained a check.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enc:

[Atlanta University]

April 12, 1961

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing to bring to the attention of your department a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana, a copy of which I enclose. I have laid this plan before 75 or more of the leading world authorities on Africa, and before various organizations and institutions. I have so far received 62 answers, all of which are encouraging. I am now writing to universities and colleges in the United States, and more especially, to the colored colleges. I should like to have your reaction toward this effort and your cooperation. My part in the venture is simply that of trying to lay out a preliminary plan until a board of editors is selected and ready to take charge. This is a long time project, and if in the next ten years publication can begin, the undertaking will be fortunate.

Have you any students in African history? Do you offer any courses on Africa and are any of them at the graduate level? Do you have any students of African descent who might prove useful in this area of knowledge in the future?

I will appreciate any information you can send me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

27-30-69

[Atlanta Univ.]

~~A-0~~

April 12, 1961

Dr. Rushton Coulborn
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing to bring to the attention of your department a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana, a copy of which I enclose. I have laid this plan before 75 or more of the leading world authorities on Africa, and before various organisations and institutions. I have so far received 62 answers, all of which are encouraging. I am now writing to universities and colleges in the United States, and more especially, to the colored colleges. I should like to have your reaction toward this effort and your cooperation. My part in the venture is simply that of trying to lay out a preliminary plan until a board of editors is selected and ready to take charge. This is a long time project, and if in the next ten years publication can begin, the undertaking will be fortunate.

Have you any students in African history? Do you offer any courses on Africa and are any of them at the graduate level? Do you have any students of African descent who might prove useful in this area of knowledge in the future?

I will appreciate any information you can send me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-68

[Atlanta Univ.]

(2)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

April 18, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director of Preliminary Planning
Encyclopaedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I thank you for writing to me about the Encyclopaedia Africana. I am honored to be invited to give my reaction and my cooperation. My reaction is, that it is a magnificent conception; and that I am gratified to see the project, to which you have given such prolonged thought and work, closer to realization than ever before.

I will be glad to give whatever cooperation may be requested.

Atlanta University now includes several persons, in the Faculty, who are interested in African history. Among these are:

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong, Professor of Anthropology
Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, Professor of History
Dr. Arthur Banks, Professor of Political Science (Morehouse)
Dr. Horace M. Bond, Dean and Professor of Education
Dr. Robert Brisbane, Professor of Political Science (Morehouse)
Dr. Samuel Du Bois Cook, Professor of Political Science
Dr. Hubert A. Ross, Associate Professor of Anthropology
Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Professor of Education
Dr. Edward A. Jones, Professor of French (Morehouse)

Weaver, Cook, Bond, Ross, Armstrong, Bacote are all in Atlanta University. Professor Joseph Coan, at Morris Brown College in Atlanta, and Professor Edward F. Sweat, of Clark College, are extremely able scholars.

Atlanta University does offer courses on Africa, at the graduate level. We do have many students of African (and non-African) descent who might prove useful in this area of knowledge in the future.

I remain,

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond

Horace M. Bond

HMB/dmb

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

27-299-37

April 27, 1961

Dr. Abdul Malik Auda
Department of Political Science
Faculty of Economics
Cairo University
Cairo, U.A.R.

My dear Sir:

I am venturing to bring to your attention the enclosed copy of a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana based on the inhabitants of the African continent and their descendants throughout the world, rather than on the vague concept of race. I should like to have your reaction and any cooperation you can give us, especially the names of scientists who could help in this undertaking. I am convinced that the history of Egypt and the rest of Africa has been maliciously distorted by white supremacists who have tried to make Egypt "Nordic".

May I hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-9

Doctor Abdel Malek Auda
Department of Political Science
Faculty of Economics and Political Science
Cairo University,
Cairo, Egypt U. A. R.

Egypt

Cairo, 2nd May 1961.

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn I, N.Y., U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter which gives me great pleasure and pride, as it is written by the father of Panafricanism.

For the last five years I have been concentrating on a research in African Political Studies. Africa is witnessing a great political change which must be studied in relation to its historical economic cultural and social evolution.

Therefore, emergent Africa, nowadays, makes the preparing and publishing of an Encyclopedia Africana a necessary scientific contribution. For, besides worldwide cultural and educational benefits derived from this project, the African people themselves need it to strengthen their sense of purpose and unity for the future. African studies have not been always scientifically and objectively presented. Thus I am deeply interested and willing to cooperate in your great project.

It gives me great pleasure to be in contact with you and to know of any further developments concerning the Encyclopedia Africana.

Yours sincerely,

A. M. Auda

Doctor Abdel Malek Auda.

27-30-260

[THE AUTHOR'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.]

FOR MEMBERS

Authors Guild Bulletin

PEARL S. BUCK, President • MARJORIE HILLIS ROULSTON, Editor APRIL 1961

PUBLISHING AND WALL STREET

As anyone who gives the financial pages even a cursory reading knows, 1960 was the year when the publishing business went Wall Street. Mergers between publishing firms, and offering of the shares of formerly privately-held publishing companies on the public stock market, were the order of the year. According to Publisher's Weekly---which now prints a monthly listing of the prices of publishing stocks that manages to look almost as forbiddingly statistical as the daily stock-quotation list in the Wall Street Journal---during 1961, "every major financial publication and most newsletters from brokerage firms carried at least one article which extolled the virtues of book publishing as an investment opportunity." One leading Wall Street firm was quoted by PW as declaring that from the investment standpoint, publishing now compares "very favorably with industries such as electronics and ethical drugs." That statement from the world capital of commerce showed how fast things are moving these days on Publisher's Row; less than a year earlier a tradition-minded British publisher had brought out an autobiography in which he spoke of his profession as "an occupation for gentlemen" - a pointed hint that it was no place for turning a fast, or even a slow, profit.

And so, by many both in and out of it, has publishing long been considered. So it is still considered by some, in New York as well as London and elsewhere. But the present trends toward bigness and toward public ownership are unmistakable.

To sum up briefly the major recent developments:

Winners of the National Book Awards for 1961 were (left to right) William L. Shirer, Council member and former president of the Authors Guild, winning for non-fiction; Conrad Richter, for fiction; and Randall Jarrell, for poetry

As to mergers, the spate started in December, 1959, when Henry Holt & Co., Rinehart & Co., and John C. Winston Co. announced their plan to merge into a combine to be known as Holt, Rinehart & Winston. The following March, the Times-Mirror Company, of Los Angeles, announced that it had bought the New American Library. In April, World Publishing Co. announced that it was taking over Meridian Books, and Random House that it was buying A. A. Knopf Inc. (This one cut the deepest into traditional publishing; Mr. Knopf, of course, was considered the industry's chief repository of proud independence.) In June, Farrar, Strauss & Cudahy (itself the project of an earlier merger) bought Noonday Press. In July, Crowell-Collier bought a controlling interest in the Macmillan Co. In September, Harcourt, Brace & Co. merged with World Book Co., and Random House added L. W. Singer to its collection of companies. In October, Meridith Publishing Co. bought Appleton-Century-Crofts. In November, Bobbs-Merrill bought the Scribner elementaty textbook department.

During the past year or so, stock was put on the public market for the first time by Harcourt Brace, Random House, and Scott, Foresman & Co., among others, and this January Pocket Books "went public," showing that the trend has not yet spent itself. A spectacular indication of the favor publishing is finding among investors is the fact that practically all publishing stocks, new and old, went up during a period of generally declining markets. Random House was first offered in October, 1959 at 11-1/4; its price at the end of 1960 was 38. Harcourt Brace was first offered last summer at 23-1/2, and ended the year at 33-1/2. Holt, Rinehart & Winston ranged upward during 1960

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6 East 39 St., New York 16, N. Y.

from about 38 to 55; Prentice-Hall from about 27 to 43; Crowell-Collier from 17 to over 40; and so on. All of the combined averages of general stocks dropped during 1960.

Last December, Bennett Cerf of Random House spoke to the New York Society of Security Analysts and predicted, with apparent cheerful approbation, that "within the next few years, some five or six great publishing combines will dominate the publishing scene, much the way that a handful of companies today dominate steel, automobiles and other truly big industries."

The reasons small privately-owned publishing firms are entering into mergers and selling stocks to the public seem to have to do with such things as inheritance taxes and questions of company succession; they do not concern us here. A more cogent question for Guild members might be. How do these developments affect me? The answer obviously is that it is too early to tell, but even now some temporary guideposts may be nailed up, along with a warning sign or two.

To take up some advantages first, the mergers and the introduction of outside stockholders may result in systematic, streamlined publishing organizations that will have the skill and energy to do something about trade-book publishing's worst current failing---inefficient distribution. When the Reader's Digest Book Club can regularly sell three million copies, in somewhat condensed form, of the same books that in their regular editions sell from 5,000 to 100,000---and many, many of them nearer the former figure than the latter---then something is wrong with the distribution of the regular editions. The new publishing giants, with all their resources, may find a way to close this gap at least partly.

Second, an advantage not to be minimized: a company in public ownership is legally required to publish full statements of its finances, while a privately-held company is not. One of the Guild's difficulties in getting concessions from publishers on such matters as royalty rates and the division of reprint proceeds has always been the fact that many publishers have simply said that they are unable to pay more, and we have been unable to prove otherwise. In short, we will now more often be playing against a man whose hole card is showing.

Third: if the consolidations result in greater efficiency and greater profits, everyone involved in the publishing industry will---or should---benefit from the general prosperity. Including authors.

The possible disadvantages appear to be less specific, but, alas, also somewhat more persuasive. Furthermore, if it may safely be assumed that the main concern of most Authors Guild members is general, or "trade" books rather than textbooks or technical books, then the most menacing potential disadvantage applies particularly to us. It has long and widely been known that most publishing houses, even most of the small and closely-held ones, derive their profits mainly from textbooks rather than from trade books, which are notoriously the most financially risky of publishing ventures; indeed, in some cases trade departments have apparently been maintained principally for the personal satisfaction of the "gentlemen" who maintained them, and any net profit that they showed at the end of a year considered pure gravy. In these circumstances, it is perfectly obvious that trade departments are in danger of suffering under the impact of public stock ownership. The investors who buy publishing stock---and thereby enter the publishing business---may or may not be "gentlemen," but in either case, as investors they have no opportunity to share in the pleasures and satisfactions of trade-book publishing, and are concerned only that their investment pay dividends and appreciate in value. They are bound to ask the question, "Why not curtail or eliminate entirely the unprofitable trade department?" and the firm's management is bound to listen to them and give them some kind of answer.

New trade books at present amount to less than one-fourth of the total business of practically all the newly-formed giants of publishing; the question now is, Is the percentage destined to get progressively lower? Or, even if it doesn't, is the quality of trade books destined to decline because of a stockholder-induced tendency to play safe, avoid introducing risky new talent, and stick to frankly commercial items and established best-sellers?

In answer to these arguments it has been pointed out that up to now, the public stock offerings in most companies represent only a minority of the total stock---the majority remaining with the old owners, who therefore have firm control and are able to continue their old publishing policies without interruption. But how long will this situation continue? How long will it be before further stock distributions result in the majorities being publicly held and the control of policy thus technically out of the hands of the old owners? Furthermore, the experience in other lines of business tends to indicate that an articulate minority of stockholders can sometimes bring about changes in management policy even when a clear majority of stock is held by management.

Thus, the plus and the minus. Perhaps the alarming aspect of the situation was best summed up in Mr. Cerf's equasion of publishing of the future with the steel and automobile industries; but other equally renowned publishers feel that nothing of the kind is going to happen. Meanwhile, as the merger-minded and the independence-minded publishers draw up their battle lines, there may be some adventitious gains for authors. If the traditional ways of conducting a publishing business are to apply to a lesser and lesser extent, so are the old shibboleths; in particular, a more equitable distribution of book-club and reprint royalties may be hastened by the changes.

39-11-22

To speak more largely, it's obvious that no exchanges of stock or other corporate maneuvers are going to cause novels and general non-fiction books to disappear from the scene; the questions are whether such books are in danger of declining in quality and quantity, whether they will be distributed more or less efficiently, and whether their authors will be rewarded more or less equitably. The usual evolution of large American companies in other fields has been from an initial phase of high public responsibility when their control is closely held, to a far less responsible phase when they first "go public," to an eventual return of responsibility after the public relationship has matured. How well publishing comes through Phase Two is a question as much for authors as for publishers.

John Brooks

LET'S HAVE MORE LIKE IT

The Frederick Lewis Allen Memorial Room at The New York Public Library is suffering from the handicap characteristic of the whole institution. It is in need of elastic walls. In the two-and-a-half years since its opening, in November 1958, applications for admission have increased to more than double the available space.

The Room was established by the Ford Foundation "as a tribute to Frederick Allen - author, critic, editor, man of letters" - and a member of its Board of Trustees. The intent was to provide, for others of the writing profession, a place in the Library where they could work conveniently, comfortably, uninterruptedly, for a designated period during their researches.

The eleven desks in the Room are now being shared by an average twenty-five writers a month - simultaneously, we hope, but on a shift basis which seems to work out somehow. They count themselves fortunate who enjoy this less than perfect arrangement, since others whose terms of use expire can no longer be granted renewals, and new applicants must be denied admission pending vacancies.

The number of writers working on books exceeds considerably those engaged with magazine articles. To suggest the variety, a check of a year ago found in process there: two Civil War histories; a pre-Revolution New York novel; books on real estate, on 19th century American women, on travel in Russia, on Hamlet, on the German Federal Republic, on volunteer relief organizations; several biographies; a play; short stories; poetry; and a number of articles for general magazines.

Mr. Harald Ostvold, Chief of the Reference Department, said that the Library was "especially gratified with the considerate cooperation that the occupants of the Room have shown to each other and to us. Our only hope at present is that requests for use will not too badly outstrip the available accommodations."

Users of the Frederick Lewis Allen Room who have written to express appreciation - among them several of our most impressive contemporary authors - say:

"There are several books in my future from which I have been shrinking because of the enormity and tedium of the necessary research. Knowing now that I can count on the resources of the Library in such a manner changes the perspectives and the priorities of the years ahead in my writing career."

"I saved a vast amount of time in checking references in connection with the preparation of a manuscript on Jefferson and the development of American education."

"Please accept my thanks for the pleasure and profit I have had from the Allen Room, not only the convenience and beautiful surroundings, but the agreeable, stimulating association with talented people I found there."

"It is a wonderful place to work...shall hope to be again accorded the great privilege of Room 112."

Anna L. Glantz
Chief, Public Relations Office
New York Public Library

WHY I LIKE TO SAG

When I met a woman editor of a magazine I'd sold some pieces to, she said she'd always been Simply Fascinated to learn about writers' work habits, where they wrote, what hours they wrote, and so on, and would I tell her mine.

I told her, quite truthfully, that at night I always set my alarm clock for nine hours later, and got up whenever it went off, usually between ten and eleven A.M. Then, I explained, I made coffee, and spent the rest of the day lying on my bed writing in longhand or with a portable balanced on my stomach. "And at the end of the afternoon, I take a little nap," I finished virtuously.

Judging from her expression, she thought somebody should Take Me In Hand, preferably with a blacksnake whip and a stopwatch. But I don't take kindly to change, and I can't blame this simply on middle-age. I never took kindly to change. Just once, my work pattern got firmed up, and it was disastrous.

For twenty years, I've lived in a two-room walk-up apartment in Greenwich Village, and unlike the stock spinster image, I am not a fussy housekeeper. Most of my furnishings just grew, like Topsy-Turvy, and I think the effect is dandy, on the rare occasions when I happen to think of it at all. The nicest pieces came from my family's home in western Pennsylvania, and also the dishes and pans for the closet kitchenette. A cousin gave me a couch when she moved to California. A friend who worked as a home furnishings copywriter at Macy's picked me out a maple single bed, plus mattress and springs, in a sale. As I've already mentioned, I work lying down, and the bed was perfect for this purpose, never trying to be too firm or ostentatiously soft, but somehow adjusting gently until it was the best damn groove a writer could ask for.

This ideal work state lasted until about a year ago, when my twice-a-week cleaning woman, a large handsome woman who lives with her husband and teen-age daughter in Harlem, had her own six-room apartment repainted and bought some new furniture; I guess mine must have looked all the sloppier in comparison, because she immediately began thinking up improvements. She started in a deceptively mild way. First, she bought a new ironing board pad. Then she tacked fresh canvas seats on the chairs on my little terrace. A week or so later, she got her own upholsterer to come down and plump up the couch. The next thing I knew, she began complaining that "we" would have to do something about the mattress, that it was a wreck, a disgrace, and she couldn't put up with it any longer. My answer, as always, was, "Wait till I finish this book I'm working on." To Laverna's credit, she gave me what she considered plenty of time for this task - a full week - before she applied the womanly thumbscrews all homemakers can turn to a T. She was only thinking of my comfort; it was no wonder my writings (Laverna always gave it the rich-sounding plural) were going so slow, because I wasn't getting my proper rest on that bed - might as well be lying on corn husks. I held out until she offered to go to Macy's and pick out a new mattress and springs exactly like my old ones. Later she reported she hadn't been able to get quite the same thing, but "it was near enough, no matter." The Clerk had assured her it was even better.

The new bedding arrived on a Monday, which is one of Laverna's days to stir up the dust. By the time the two Macy delivery men had lugged the mattress and springs up the steep flights of stairs, Laverna had the old ones off the bed and plunked stark naked in the midst of the living-room floor. I must admit that in their exposed state, and taken out of context, they looked rather rats' nesty even to me. Cotton wisps were poking out of the ticking like crazy crocuses, and the springs had shoots of iron jabbing through the sides. Laverna asked the delivery men if they'd mind carrying the old bedding downstairs and leaving it on the sidewalk for the garbage truck to collect. The men said o.k., but it was clear they minded plenty. As they gingerly took hold of the sides, I heard one of them mutter to his companion, "How anybody slept on this junk, I'll never know."

I hurriedly tipped them two dollars apiece, so that Laverna wouldn't feel so ashamed of me. The men seemed pleased but astonished by this largesse. I think they decided I was one of those eccentrics who hide fortunes in mattresses and that was why mine was so raggedy, because I'd been clawing around inside it retrieving my savings. Laverna held the door open for them, and followed them into the hall. Sometimes she feels called upon to explain me to strangers, and that day she must have felt quite a bit of explaining was necessary, because she stayed out in the hall five or ten minutes. Once I heard one of the men's voices raised in astonishment: "Bennett Cerf? He publishes Her?"

I was glad when Laverna finished her author's blurb and came back in, because I couldn't work until we'd put the bed together. And after we'd put it together, I still couldn't work, because the mattress, instead of being compatible like my old one, seemed implacably dead-set against me. This had a discouraging effect on what I was writing. By the end of the

day I'd not only torn up all the new work, but had dug up three earlier chapters and thrown them out too.

Luckily, I had a pleasant date that evening for dinner and the theatre. By the time I came home I'd forgotten the whole trouble, and fell sleepily into bed. It was exactly like falling on a bank vault laid sidewise. At 4 A.M. I still hadn't slept at all; I kept feeling I was sliding backwards, and that only by hanging onto the sides with both hands would I keep from falling on my head. There was no groove, no sag, just that unfriendly firmness. All I could think of, with desolate longing, was the darling old mattress I'd lived on so happily day and night. As I thought of it riding away in a sanitation truck, gone forever, tears came to my bloodshot eyes, and I felt as if I'd never sleep or work again. I finally did doze, around seven, for an hour or so, and woke feeling stiff as a coffin. I was too tired even to stay in bed and wait for my alarm to go off.

39-11-23

After bathing my head in black coffee, I went downstairs to the foyer, to get my mail out of the box. I happened to glance outside, and was dumbfounded to see my mattress and springs still propped there against the little iron railing at the entrance. I ran out, grabbed the mattress, and tugged at it frantically and fondly, trying to get it back inside the hallway, but I couldn't budge it. Next I ran upstairs and phoned the superintendent, a taciturn, elusive man who lived two blocks away and had just recently taken over the care of our building's furnace and so-called hot water, along with a half dozen other apartment houses in the neighborhood. His wife said he wouldn't be back till noon, and she had no idea which building he was working in. When I babbled about wanting to get hold of him before the sanitation truck came, she thought I was complaining that the sidewalk looked messy, and assured me that the truck would be along any minute. My one passionate thought was to beat the garbage men to it.

I ran downstairs again, crossed the street to the newstand on the corner, and explained my problem to the nice Italian proprietor. Once when I'd absently dropped keys into the corner mailbox, instead of some letters I'd meant to mail, he had waylaid the postman and persuaded him to give them back to me without involving the U.S. government. Now he said instantly he'd watch out for the truck and tell it to lay off my garbage. In the excitement, he thought I was saying I'd accidentally thrown a manuscript out with the trash, and when he finally understood I'd lost a mattress instead, he chuckled tolerantly.

Leaving him as lookout, I raced on down

At the Guild Cocktail Party (left to right) Duane La Fleche, of the Albany Knickerbocker News, Author Lael Wertenbecker, and Hildegarde Dolson, a member of the committee for the party and author of the article on these pages

the street to enlist help. This was the section of the Village I'd shopped in for years, and the tradesmen, like the newsstand man, had always treated my vagaries kindly, as they would a village idiot's. Now they responded nobly: the cleaner gave me his pants presser, the florist sent his boy, a delicatessen clerk came himself. None of them understood quite what the emergency was. All they knew was that I needed something carried upstairs in an urgent hurry, because somebody was trying to rob me of it. When they saw the torn old wreck of a mattress, they were understandably taken aback. The pants presser said in wonderment, "You want that?"

The delicatessen man said worriedly, "Listen, Miss Dolson, you don't know who's been sleeping on it. It's not sanitary."

"I've been sleeping on it," I said tearfully. "Until they took it away."

The florist's boy said, "You ought to get a new one."

"I GOT a new one," I howled. "And I hate it. I didn't sleep all last night."

The delicatessen clerk said soothingly, "But don't you think you should try to get used to a nice, clean new mattress?"

Just then, the newsstand man hollered across to me that the garbage truck was coming down the street.

"Quick!" I screamed to my unwilling elves. "Hide it inside."

They got into the spirit then, and rushed the mattress into the foyer, then the springs. Stuffing trickled out as they carried the things on up the stairs, but I was chirping so joyously the men were too nice to point this out. They fixed my bed exactly as it had been before, and I thanked them in perhaps the most fervent terms men have ever been thanked in for assembling a wreck.

I was so blissful that I tipped my rescuers right and left, and insisted they all have a drink to celebrate. When they'd gone, I phoned Macy's and told the operator I wanted to return some bedding. She put me through to a woman who sounded like a recorded announcement: "What was wrong with the article purchased?"

I described, in quite vivid detail, the kind of night I'd just spent on their mattress, ending up, "I can't work on it."

She said in a shocked tone, "You can't work on it?"

I explained hurriedly the kind of work I did, and went on, "So if Macy's won't take back this bedding, I don't know what I'll do."

I knew very well what I'd do: I'd put it out on the sidewalk and consider myself lucky, if poorer.

The Macy woman said, "I'm very sorry, but on a return of this sort, we will have to deduct twenty percent of the purchase price."

I was so thankful they'd take it away I nearly offered to split fifty-fifty.

A week ambled by before United Parcels picked up the mattress. In the meantime, it sat in my hallway, a nicely wrapped writer's block, to remind me I've made my bed and I damn well intend to lie in it.

Hildegard Dolson

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Edited by Martin Levin; Published by Doubleday, 1960

On March 15th, the Authors Guild gave a party at the Lotos Club for the critics attending the presentation of the National Book Awards for 1961. (Above, left to right) Marguerite Cullman, author of "Ninety Dozen Glasses" and Alice Dixon Bond of the Boston Herald

Approximately two hundred and fifty members and guests came to meet the book critics. (Below, left to right) Robert J. Landry of Variety, who was a member of the committee, author Fannie Hurst, and Lester Markel, of the Magazine of the New York Times

39-11-24

A leading attraction at the party v as the presence of Pearl Buck, President of the Authors Guild. She is shown here flanked by Charles Lee (left) of Charles Lee Associates, Philadelphia, and Cleveland Amory (right), Vice-President of the Guild

(Left) Elmer Rice, playwright, (left in the photograph) talks here with Maurice Dolbier, book critic of the New York Herald Tribune, and Charles O. Gorham, efficient chairman of the party

(Right) Edward Laycock, of the Boston Globe (left in the photograph) is shown chatting with Margaret Cousins, Managing Editor of McCall's Magazine, and Ernest Cady of the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch

Wide World Photos, Inc.

"WAKE UP AND LEAD!"

(The following address is a portion of one prepared by William I. Nichols, editor and publisher of THIS WEEK Magazine, and Vice-Chairman of the National Book Committee, for a luncheon in honor of book reviewers and book editors attending the 1961 National Book Awards Ceremony, given by the American Book Publishers Council, on Tuesday, March 14, 1961, in New York.)

So far there have been three celebrations of National Library Week, each more spontaneously successful than the last. What has happened as a result of this program is a wonderful example of America at its best, and of that quality which Gilbert Seldes so well described when he said "One aspect of America's common genius is our capacity to organize for action when the necessity becomes clear."

Better than any catalog of "activities" are the cold hard figures of results. You find them in the increased number of titles... of books sold...and, most eloquent of all, in every evidence of books read and used in homes, in schools and in libraries. I don't think there is any question anywhere any more but that America is Awake - and that it is Reading.

One of the most interesting aspects of this growth has been in the field of paperback books. Just think of it - nearly one million paperbacks are sold in the United States every day. This is over 50 percent more than the newsstand sales of all the leading national magazines combined! Here is a revolution in reading habits, which you can confirm each time you pass a newsstand, a drug store, or five and ten cent store. Stop and see what people are buying. Or, on any bus or train, look again and see what they are reading.

Yes, people are buying books! There isn't any problem any more in terms of quantity. On that score we have done our job, all of us who have shared in this vast promotional undertaking - the Book Publishers, the Book Sellers, the Magazine Publishers Association, and organizations such as the Reading Committees of the ANPA and the ICMA. Perhaps, even, we have done our job too well. For we have produced the quantity; but now, what about quality?

As I ask that question a very clear image comes to my mind. Just the other day in the Pennsylvania Subway station, I found myself looking with fascinated horror at a young West Point Cadet. He was tall, straight, faultlessly turned out in his visored cap and cape-like cloak. All this was to the good. But where the horror came in was that page by page, he was reading with bugged-out eyes, half-open mouth, a comic book, his lips moving slowly as he read. Somehow, after that I found myself feeling a lot less comfortable about the future of the United States. And about reading.

Yes, the problem has switched now, from quantity to quality. Those hundreds of millions of books sold have magic in them if -- if they unlock the doors of mind, memory and imagination ...if they give color, depth and meaning to life. But we all know, too well, that many of those books can have the contrary effect, denying humanity, diluting values, leeching away imagination, undermining all power to think and dream.

In the long run, this phenomenon, this dwindling of the imagination, is a very practical concern to all of us who are engaged in any serious aspect of communications. Once people lose their capacity to think and dream, then the market for our products must inevitably go down and down. Putting it bluntly, there is no place, no future, for any of us in a mindless world.

It is in our relation to the teen-ager that we see this problem in its sharpest focus. Here is the future reader -- or non-reader -- of newspapers, magazines, and books; indeed the future consumer or non-consumer of all the books of our society. Here too, is the future citizen, the future leader, the repository of all our hopes. If the adults of tomorrow are to be readers of taste and discrimination and enthusiasm, it will be because they have come to know good reading while in their teens.

And here, I believe, is where the critic comes in. All of us are making efforts to reach young people. Every newspaper is running whole groups of features designed to catch their attention. But, frankly, I think that too often these features underestimate teen-agers. Girls are interested in more than dating behavior and clothes and movie stars. Boys are interested in more than sports cars and athletics. They are, or can be, enthusiastic and eager readers of good books as well.

Therefore, I believe that young people are just as capable of being reached through the book page and their reading enterests as through any other part of the paper. And the challenge is infinitely greater, for critics deal, not just in words, but in taste, judgment and discrimination among words. This involves the subtlest and most difficult aspect of leadership - the art of drawing people away from the worst, and attracting them to all the best that is being known and thought and written in the world.

As I say this, I realize that I am perhaps

taking a very great liberty: I am suggesting the adoption of a moral attitude or position. And I am well aware that this may run counter to some deeply-held beliefs to the effect that the good critic must always remain detached, aloof, objective, uncommitted and uninvolved. I respect this fear of anything which may involve a critic in censorship or propaganda.

Yet I believe that this is a time when any kind of Olympian detachment is no longer possible for anyone engaged in any aspect of mass communication in 1961. The reason for this is that we are all personally involved, because for the first time in history we live in a virtually classless world where all the old forms of discipline and leadership are melting away.

From here on out, I believe that critics cannot be concerned exclusively - or even primarily - with just the intellectual, or literary or aesthetic aspects of the printed word. Nor can publishers either. Rather it is their job to help maintain the kind of social, moral and spiritual climate within which a healthy society can prosper and grow. There is no room any more for non-responsibility.

T. S. Eliot gave us the clue in his "Definition of Culture" when he pointed out that all cultures in the past have been moulded in large part by the external disciplines represented by (1) a class system, (2) regionalism and (3) a clear-cut pattern of religious beliefs. But now -- as de Tocqueville foretold -- these old disciplines are all slipping away. For the first time in history, most people in this country really do have a very large measure of free will. And this is not an unmixed blessing. With all chains broken, many people are now experiencing loneliness, insecurity and fear - which underlies many of the criminal, delinquent and neurotic aspects of our present society.

At this point we can observe two trends in American life -- and mass media, including both newspapers and books, are involved in both of them. One is to exploit this loneliness in negative ways, offering various and often harmful forms of anodyne and blind "escape."

The other is to encourage the development of those resources and disciplines which contribute to the inner growth of the free individual.

Against this background, I am suggesting that the scales on which books are to be judged must include moral attitude and social responsibility. We cannot afford to ignore Eliot's warning that we may now be entering a period of what he called "no culture" and that then as he said, "culture will have to grow again from the soil."

We are all the custodians of that soil. If the mass media can help maintain in a free society the ancient concept of sound minds and sound bodies for the total population, then intellectual and aesthetic growth will naturally follow. But if society declines into decadance and delinquency, then talk about aesthetic and intellectual values simply doesn't matter any more.

In short, I believe that from now on, our concern should be not with more books, but with better books... not more reading, but better reading. And here the challenge is enormous, for ours is the opportunity not just to Wake Up and Read, but to Wake Up and Lead.

William I. Nichols

THIS WRITING BUSINESS

Late news from East Orange, N.J., where the coppers are likely to throw you into the pokey if you don't return library books on time, tells us that one literate scofflaw paid his fine with a rubber check, and was promptly incarcerated for the second time. Not only is it expensive to be a leisurely lover of books in the Garden State, but the punishment fits the crime. Maximum penalty is $200 or thirty days, or both. Insult added: bail for lax book borrowers was set at $100; drunks in the same courtroom strolled away after posting $25.

One quick result of the national publicity: the citizens of East Orange flocked to the library to return volumes that some of them had held for four years.

A somewhat embittered librarian of our acquaintance, in the midst of his annual budget battle with City Hall (contrary to the old saw, he fights it every year) said that one would get us five that the City Council is not earmarking the money collected in fines for the purchase of new books.

* * *

One book that will certainly have an appreciable effect on the total sales figure for 1961, THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH, by ex-Guild president and long-time Council member William L. Shirer, has continued to make book news. In addition to honors already in the fold, it has recently:

1. Received the Carey-Thomas Award for creative publishing, sponsored by R. R. Bowker

Co., and presented to Simon and Schuster:

2. Been purchased for motion pictures by M-G-M for production of a "massive motion picture covering the entire span of one of the most important stories of all time." Bill Shirer will do the narration, according to M-G-M:

3. Headed all non-fiction bestseller lists, and has become the most widely sold $10 book in the history of publishing:

4. Received the National Book Award for non-fiction ($1000) given annually by the book industry.

This is not an editorial column, but we can't resist: It couldn't happen to a nicer guy.

* * *

Book totals for 1960: 15,012 books published in the United States, according to Publishers' Weekly. There were 12,069 new titles, and 2,943 new editions of older works. Only 2,440 were classed as fiction. For 1959, the grand total was 14,876. The magazine also reports total sales for books of all kinds, as estimated by the Department of Commerce, at $1,250,000,000.

* * *

Harold C. Martin's cry on behalf of English teachers in the last issue of this Bulletin, draws a comment. A novelist of our acquaintance dedicated his latest book to the memory of his high school English teacher, and has been astonished by the reaction. Letters have arrived from all over the nation, from her students, from her former colleagues on the faculty, from her host of friends. Great teachers sometimes go largely unsung, as Mr. Martin says, but they are not forgotten.

* * *

Pearl Buck, president of the Guild, has added the production of motion pictures to her achievements. She went to Japan and worked with co-producer Ted Danielewski on THE BIG WAVE, adapted from her own work.

* * *

There's a new quarterly in hard covers called The American Gun. It's issued by Madison Books at 7 E. 48th St., and distributed by Doubleday. It will cover six major topics: guns in history, weapons and tactics, collecting, bad men and peace officers, the science of modern arms, and trophy hunting.

Along the New Frontier there may be fresh trails for writers. Mr. Kennedy invited 155 leading figures in the arts and sciences to his inauguration. His invitation declared that his administration hopes to seek "a productive relationship with our writers, artists, composers, philosophers, scientists and heads of cultural institutions."

Among those invited: Ernest Hemingway, Pearl Buck, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, Archibald MacLeish, E. E. Cummings, Marianne Moore, Robert Frost, William Inge, Arthur Miller, Thornton Wilder, Tennessee Williams, Jacques Barzun, Edmund Wilson, John Hersey, and Walter Lippman.

* * *

Variety tells us that the movie people are planning to rely more on material taken from books and plays, because audiences are now demanding a "better-type" entertainment. While that may well be the understatement of the year, the Association of Motion Picture Producers has listed 170 films as probable productions, with 100 of them coming from books, articles and short stories.

* * *

A book review need not always show proof that the reviewer read the book before he wrote his opinion, but it should at least show that he has read the dust jacket. One critic said, in his commentary on Merle Miller's A GAY AND MELANCHOLY SOUND, that Mr. Miller's two most recent works were THAT WINTER and ISLAND 49. Come on, Merle--where have you been hiding since 1948?

* * *

The Saturday Review (born 36 years ago as The Saturday Review of Literature) has been purchased by the McCall Corporation, and will remain a separate organization, with its present management and personnel. The magazine now guarantees 250,000 net paid sales weekly, compared with 100,000 ten years ago. Jump to no conclusions that the nation is sopping up literary news; in point of fact, circulation started upward when of Literature was dropped from the masthead, while the magazine added sections on music, science, travel, education and communications.

* * *

"Notable books" of 1960, selected by the American Library Association, total 46. Eight of them are fiction: Lawrence Durrell's CLEA: John Hersey's THE CHILD BUYER: John Knowles' A SEPARATE PEACE: Giuseppe di

Lampedusa's THE LEOPARD: Harper Lee's TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD: Andre Schwarz-Bart's THE LAST OF THE JUST: C. P. Snow's THE AFFAIR: Vinnie Williams' WALK EGYPT.

* * *

Borden Deal reports from University, Alabama, that his short story, "The Flesh Eaters," was purchased for radio broadcast over Denmark's Radio in Copenhagen. For those without experience in the subsidiary markets of Europe, Mr. Deal tells us glumly that this transaction netted him $13.10. Perk up there, Mr. Deal. There are many novelists among the membership who sold paperback rights in Italy for a promised $100 some years ago. Most of them would gladly settle for $13.10 cash.

* * *

Doubleday's two juvenile book departments, Doubleday Junior Books and Garden City Children's Books, have been combined to form one department.

Atheneum Publishers has formed a juvenile department and will start issuing books by mid-1962. Jean Karl is the editor, coming to Atheneum from Abingdon Press.

* * *

Glenway Wescott, Guild Council member, has been elected president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters for the third successive year. Marchette Chute and Stuart Davis are new vice presidents. Elliott Carter is the new treasurer of the Institute, and Leonie Adams was re-elected secretary. Continuing as vice presidents are: Peggy Bacon, Pietro Belluschi, Randall Thompson and John Hall Wheelock.

New members elected to the Institute this year: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Leonard Bernstein, Mies Van der Rohe, Langston Hughes, Conrad Richter, Carl Van Vechten, George Biddle, Jacques Lipchitz, and Norman Dello Joio.

* * *

A Connecticut bookseller reports on his holiday business to Publishers' Weekly:

"The most noticeable drop came in juveniles at $1.95 and under, which are being sold everywhere--in supermarkets, drug stores, as well as in the discount stores.... We are prepared to meet price-cutting with price-cutting. But the attraction of non-bookstore markets for publishers of $1.95 and under price lines can only be met with apathy toward these price lines by the bookstore." He added that he viewed with alarm "the most distressing single action taken by a publisher during 1960--Doubleday's virtual dumping of the bookstore in favor of wooing way-

Committeemen John Brick and Howard Breslin with author Margaret Case Harriman at the Guild party for visiting critics

side stands as an outlet for Anchor Books. I regard this whole maneuver as a step neither forward nor backward, but sideways, an imprudent dance disguised as the march of progress."

The Authors Guild is always unhappy when bookstores have difficulty selling books: the Authors Guild is always happy when anybody sells books, no matter where they sell 'em.

* * *

Three prizes of $200 each will be awarded during the Herald Tribune's annual Children's Spring Book Festival (May 14-21). Categories are by age: 4-8, 8-12, 12 and over. Four honor books will also be chosen in each age group.

* * *

Excelsior Department: Mrs. Carlton Cole, literary agent, has moved from the Algonquin Hotel to the Waldorf-Astoria Towers.

* * *

University of North Carolina press is seeking manuscripts for a new poetry series. "Submissions must be by living American poets." That clears up all doubts.

The New York Times reports that RCA has just patented a phonetic typewriter, which takes dictation. "The output is clear enough in meaning but is not orthodox in spelling." The story quotes the patent application: "The ultimit object is too develup a tipriter which tips in response too wrds spoken intoo a mikrophon...." It appears that ink-stained wretches are safe for a while. At least half of us can spell better than that.

John Brick

THE MONEY-THINKERS

(The following address was given at the National Book Awards Ceremonies at the Astor on March 14th, by Marya Mannes.)

When I started thinking about this talk, I was going to call it the Virtues of Intolerance. I had felt that we tolerated too many things and judged too few, out of fear of being judged ourselves; and that it was time for the American consumer-worm to turn -- into an upright and demanding man.

But then, I thought, intolerance is a bad word and people will give it racial connotations, so I will call it something else. In thinking this I was merely confirming the point I intend to make here: that we tolerate, more and more -- and in more and more areas of our lives -- the intrusion of secondary motives -- the motives of gain by pleasing others rather than pleasing oneself. Our temples are invaded not by the money-lenders but by the money-thinkers. These are the uninvited guests -- the gate-crashers -- the intruders -- who are killing, not Society, but Conscience. It is time, I think, that we threw them out of the temple.

Who are they? They are an army with banners, and on each banner is written "But will it sell?" They come between the writer and his novel: Is there enough sex in it? Could it make a movie? How much profanity can I get away with?

They come between the publisher and his manuscript: This is badly written, but it is violent and shocking and people will read it.

They come between the reviewer and the book: I don't like this, but a friend wrote it and I mustn't offend him.

They come between the motion picture producer and his movie: Never mind if the girl in the script isn't like her, we need that star for box-office.

They come between the news-weekly and its news: This may be true, but it doesn't fit our policy. And God knows the intruders come between nearly every program the broadcasters put on television and the viewing public. Day and night their voices whisper "cost per thousand."

What those intruders, these vitiators, have done to us is far greater than most of us realize. They have come between us and almost everything we see, hear, read, eat, and feel. These are the processors, the agents, the middlemen, who interpose themselves between us and experience, whether that experience is a book or a drink of milk or, simply, reality.

I spoke before of how they vitiate the springs of creation. And I am not now talking of the writers and artists who frankly work to sell and have learned how to. I am talking of the kind of creative minds who a generation ago would have thought only in terms of personal expression, whose work was impelled simply and wholly by the need to share a personal experience. These same people now must fight a continuing battle against the second thought: will it sell? I know, because I fight it myself. Perhaps I want to write a book of verse, but I hesitate. Why - because I have nothing to say or not enough skill to say it? Possibly. But somewhere I cannot forget that poetry does not sell. At least, not my kind of verse. I want to write a play on a complex subject. But I cannot forget that a play now is either a hit or a failure, and I do not want to fail.

Take the painter. I doubt very much whether some of the giant splashes and dribbles you see in the galleries were made entirely without the consciousness of current fashion: the fashion of bigness, the fashion of thick pigment, the fashion of shock. The moment of mindless feeling is what now sells. It is the craftsmen, the quiet and humble observers who paint not themselves, but for themselves, who know why they do not sell.

Take the playwright. How much of what you see is what he intended? An army has come in between of people who have nothing to do with the creative act: theatre-owners, craft-unions, picture producers, talent-agencies, each with a certain pressure and certain demands. The intruders. Between the first thought and the final expression they wreak their change.

These intruders, these middle-men are by no means confined to the big-business management end of our life. I cannot help but wonder what organized labor has done to the young artist or writer or designer or musician who would be willing to earn little to learn much, but who cannot because of union scale. We have made apprenticeship -- the vital period of training when it should be possible to do things simply for love of them -- an impossible condition. The rigid framework which benefits the seasoned professional excludes the aspiring young, a barrier interposed between them and the experience of work for its own sake. And this has nurtured in young people an attitude which, to paraphrase President Kennedy, now makes them ask what the job can do for them -- not what they can do for the job.

There are other kinds of intrusion, which we take for granted although they too vitiate. I am not talking of what the television commercial can -- and does do -- to the continuity of a good program (they cannot harm a bad one). This is one of the prices we pay for so-called free television, so stiff a price that it may well force us into the alternative system where the money-thinkers and money-takers are not in control.

I am speaking of the subtler ways in which advertising vitiates editorial matter, and I don't mean hidden pressures on editorial content. Take a picture magazine, for instance, like Life or Look. A handsome black and white photograph, say, of a cathedral is put opposite a full-page close-up of a freckled boy eating Campbell soup. Do you believe for one minute that the photograph does not suffer and that the eye of the viewer is not distracted from it?

Or take an excellent article in a magazine, say, like, the New Yorker. Do you really think you get the same enjoyment following it down thirty turns in the back -- a thin trickle between banks of ads -- as you would if it had more space?

Or take certain newspapers. Do you enjoy having to fight your way through twenty pages to find your columnist?

What worries me is not only that we have abdicated to the money-takers, the intruders, and the vitiators, all down the line -- but that we are so unaware of our loss. Or rather we believe what we are told -- that this is the basis of our economy and a fact of life.

I do not think it is a fact of life... any more than I believe other ills we suffer are mandatory for our way of life. Until this last blizzard, we had resigned ourselves to a city hideously and hopelessly choked by private cars. It was essential to business, we were told: the merchant would suffer severe loss without them. Then, in emergency, these cars are banned and we discover what a civilized city is like, how great a joy to walk through open streets. The people of New York, suddenly freed of tensions, smiled at strangers. Their enemies, the cars, were not essentials. They were, in this city at least, one of the many indulgences which the money-thinkers have convinced us are necessary.

They have come between us and the natural world, these intruders. They have polluted our waters with industrial waste, they have cut down forests to build motels and parking lots, they are claiming the last bird-sanctuaries. What child can now walk from his suburban home to a country hillside or clean brook? Ah, but that's the economy of waste, that's the way private enterprise works, that's our way of life. But does it take a mathematician to know that there is a point of no return in the distribution of what we are told are the good things in life? That the more people tramp through a national park, the less it rewards them? That the more people drive on the highways, the poorer their ride? This endless proliferation of things and of the human lives who use them is, we are told, the glory of our system. Is it? Must we accept it until it engulfs us? Is there not some point at which man can cry out, "Enough! Leave me alone?"

There are immensely important realities that the vitiators deny us. I believe that they have come between youth and innocence, between youth and wonder. When I read that our teen-agers have spent 10 billion dollars in one year, I know that the money-thinkers have won. By making children into consumers, by educating them from the age of 8 years up to the necessity of things which are not necessary, they are robbing them of the most precious thing children possess: the interior and inviolate world where imagination is reality. When a child needs money to buy his dreams, he is already deprived.

And what of the last great experience we have -- that of death? Even here the intruders come between us and our sorrow, between the dead and their dignity, between matter and spirit. Are any of you aware of the massive and obscene powers of the undertakers -- who would have us believe that the price of a casket is the measure of a man's worth, and the expense of a funeral a measure of our grief?

I said at the beginning that it was time to drive the money-thinkers out of the temple of man's experience. For my argument is not with buying and selling, and goods and services. My argument is with the extent to which the pursuit of business has interposed itself in the pursuance of life. And I think it is high time we thought out ways to preserve sanctuaries from which the middlemen, the intruders, are barred.

Let us start with their most fertile territory, television. We must either find a way to separate sponsor from program entirely, as they do in commercial television in Britain, or we must turn to other means of financing this marvelous medium so that it can elevate instead of degrade its public. If toll-television is not the answer -- and although hopes are high, the money-thinkers may in the end vitiate that too --

then we must think in terms of taxes, as in the BBC, of government assistance, or of foundation money free of private pressures. None of these is intrinsically evil, nor need be. They may, in fact, be essential developments if we are ever to have an informed and vigorous people.

As for the intrusion of advertising into the printed media, it is probably too late for publishers to convince advertisers that they must stay within formats dictated by the editorial text and not the other way around. That battle was lost some time ago by frightened people unsure of their cause and anxious for profit. But at least we, as readers, can support those publications which bring us most directly what we choose to read -- without abridgment, without fragmentation, without distraction. And if we cannot pay what we should to support them, then they must be assisted by funds dedicated to the best interests of responsible journalism. Again, we cannot have it both ways. Freedom from the vitiators is not always cheap. It depends on how much you value it.

As for those who come between you and the lovely land you inherited, the only answer to the so-called developers who are bulldozing it to death is the determination of citizens to zone them out of business. If you don't, a ravaged nature will ravage man.

Now all this sounds, I know, like a broadside against the whole concept of private enterprise. Actually it is more an appeal for resistance against the steady transformation of man into consumer, against the constant interference of business in areas which are none of its business -- the realms of the mind and spirit. I can see only two ways of defense against this penetration. One, of course, is the exercise of conscience. Nothing else must come between the doer and what he does, the thinker and what he thinks, the creator and what he makes, than the question: "Is this what I mean?" and "Is this good?"

And if conscience cannot -- as often it cannot -- clothe the body and fill the stomach, then provision must be made so that it need not listen to the whispers of the vitiators: "Will it sell?" It has now long been recognized that the people of a democracy must be guaranteed against want, and it is to be devoutly hoped that they will soon be protected against the worst miseries of illness and age. It is now time that the creative powers of man be protected from those who can see them only in terms of production and consumption, whether they are books or satellites or songs or buildings. Some of this protection must come from government. Much of it must be provided by ourselves, in many small ways. We must, for instance, support those FM radio stations who live by subscription so that they can give us the thought and music, free of selling, that the commercial stations deny us. We must support educational television, so that at least some of our people across this country can be exposed to intelligence and knowledge for its own sake. We must buy the books and magazines of those publishers who print what they believe in and not what they think we will like. And we must honor such men -- as we have here today -- who write for love.

The purity of man's soul is a temple. Let us drive the money-thinkers out of it.

Marya Mannes

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I think both Art Buchwald and Alan Herbert are off the track as to who makes money out of library books. It is the owner of the rental library who is the real culprit.

Years ago I had a friend in Miami who set up his mistress in a small rental library up town. She was not fond of books but of money so he set her up. Being interested in mistresses and books, I drove up one day and inspected her establishment. She charged three cents a day for books and was doing a very good business. I noticed the books were all worn and rather shabby. I asked where she got them, from a publisher or a jobber. Heavens no, she said. They were from a larger rental library in Homestead. They in turn had them from a still larger library in a department store in Miami, who sold off their worn copies. The store in Miami charged five cents a day. I did some figuring and found that these books were earning far more for the rental man than the publisher or the author got. I went home meditating and started to write an article about this bonanza. I sent it to - I think - Harper's. The editor reacted as if I had tried to rifle the till when I suggested that it might be a good plan to get some of this money for him and the author. He flung my article back at me as if it was full of insults. I put it away and forgot the whole thing until I read about Sir Alan Herbert's efforts in England. Even he did not realize who gets the cash.

Sincerely,

William McFee

NEW BOOKS BY MEMBERS

Irving Adler (and Ruth Adler) - SHADOWS
Irving Adler (and Ruth Adler) - THE STORY OF A NAIL
Arthur A. Ageton - MANUAL OF CELESTIAL NAVIGATION
Mabel Esther Allan - HILARY'S SUMMER ON HER OWN
Mabel Esther Allen - "ON STAGE, FLORY"
Gina Allen - THE FORBIDDEN MAN
Herbert Aptheker - THE WORLD OF C. WRIGHT MILLS
Mary Bard - BEST FRIENDS AT SCHOOL
J. O. Barnwell - TRAIL OF A GUNFIGHTER
George Barr - MORE RESEARCH IDEAS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS
Harry Behn - RODERICK
Jeanne Bendick (and Barbara Berk) - THE FIRST BOOK OF HOW TO FIX IT
Herbert Best - DESMOND'S FIRST CASE
Irwin R. Blacker - DAYS OF GOLD
Margaret Gray Blanton - THE WHITE UNICORN
Guy Bolton - THE OLYMPIANS
Jean Bothwell - THE MYSTERY KEY
Franklyn M. Branley - EXPLORING BY ASTRONAUT
Dorothy Gilman Butters - MASQUERADE
Erskine Caldwell - JENNY BY NATURE
John C. Caldwell (and Elsie F. Caldwell) - OUR NEIGHBORS IN AFRICA
L. Sprague de Camp - THE HEROIC AGE OF AMERICAN INVENTION
Richard Carter - THE GENTLE LEGIONS
Beverly Cleary - TWO DOG BISCUITS
Stanton A. Coblentz - THE RUNAWAY WORLD
Tristram Coffin - NOT TO THE SWIFT
David C. Cooke - BETTER PHYSICAL FITNESS FOR BOYS
David C. Cooke - FLIGHTS THAT MADE HISTORY
George Harmon Coxe - ERROR OF JUDGMENT
Harold Coy - ENGINEERS AND WHAT THEY DO
Scott Corbett - THE MAILBOX TRICK
Russell Davis (with Brent Ashabranner) - THE CHOCTAW CODE
Peter De Vries - THROUGH THE FIELDS OF CLOVER
Thomas B. Dewey - HUNTER AT LARGE
Olive L. Earle - CAMELS AND LLAMAS
Irmengarde Eberle - BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MAN OF SCIENCE
Mary Elting and Franklin Folsom - THE STORY OF ARCHEOLOGY IN THE AMERICAS
Samuel Epstein (and Beryl Epstein) - THE FIRST BOOK OF THE OCEAN
Samuel Epstein (and Beryl Epstein) - THE FIRST BOOK OF WASHINGTON
Clifton Fadiman - THE STORY OF YOUNG KING ARTHUR
Helen Ferris - TIME OF DISCOVERING
John D. Fitzgerald - UNCLE WILL AND THE FITZGERALD CURSE
Rae Foley - IT'S MURDER, MR. POTTER
Bernice Frankel - HALF-AS-BIG AND THE TIGER
Dorothy W. Furman - ASIA: THE GOLDEN PICTURE ATLAS OF THE WORLD
George Gamow - THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE
Joan Garrison - BRAVE THE WILD SEA
Shannon Garst - BROKEN-HAND FITZPATRICK
Rumer Godden - CHINA COURT
Rumer Godden - MISS HAPPINESS AND MISS FLOWER
Alice E. Goudey - THE DAY WE SAW THE SUN COME UP
Christine Govan - WILLOW LANDING
Graham Greene - A BURNT-OUT CASE
Davis Grubb - THE WATCHMAN
William Wister Haines - THE WINTER WAR
Gordon Langley Hall - GOLDEN BOATS FROM BURMA
Seymour E. Harris - AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY
William Hillcourt - FIELD BOOK OF NATURE ACTIVITIES AND CONVERSATION
Al Hine - LORD LOVE A DUCK
Al Hirshberg - THE MAN WHO FOUGHT BACK
Ray Humphreys - TROUBLE AT HOT SULPHUR
Robert Irving - ELECTRONICS
Edward Jablonski - HAPPY WITH THE BLUES
Dean Jauchius (and James A. Rhodes) THE COURT-MARSHALL OF OLIVER HAZARD
Yousuf Karsh (with Fulton J. Sheen and H. V. Morton) - THIS IS THE HOLY LAND
Helen Kay - THE CATS ON PIER 56
Helen Kay - KENDY'S MONKEY BUSINESS
Burgess Leonard - STRETCH BOLTON'S ROOKIES
Richard and Frances Lockridge - WITH ONE STONE
David Loth - THE EROTIC IN LITERATURE
Robert Lund - DAISHI-SAN
William Maier - THE TEMPER OF THE DAYS
Rebecca Marsh - THE WALKS OF DREAMS
Patricia Miles Martin - BENJIE GOES INTO BUSINESS
Charles Mercer - PILGRIM STRANGERS
Gerard Previn Meyer - PIONEERS OF THE PRESS
Richard O'Connor - BLACK JACK PERSHING
Alan Paton - TALES FROM A TROUBLED LAND
Lynn and Gray Poole - BALLONS FLY HIGH
Marie Beynon Ray - THE FIVE-MINUTE DESSERT
Beatrice Schenk de Regniers (and Leona Pierce) - WHO LIKES THE SUN?
Erich Maria Remarque - HEAVEN HAS NO FAVORITES
Marion Renick - BOY AT BAT
Frank Howard Richardson - FOR YOUNG ADULTS ONLY
Sarah R. Riedman - TRAILBLAZER OF AMERICAN SCIENCE
Daphne Rooke - A LOVER FOR ESTELLE
Robert A. Rosenbaum - EARNEST VICTORIANS
Robert St. John - BUILDER OF ISRAEL
Miriam Schlein - LAURIE'S NEW BROTHER
John Scott (and Geoffrey Cousins) - GOLF BEGINS AT 45
Elizabeth Seifert - THE DOCTOR MAKES A CHOICE
Millicent E. Selsam - UNDERWATER ZOOS
Edna Sherry - CALL THE WITNESS
William L. Shirer - THE RISE AND FALL OF ADOLPH HITLER
Bradley Smith - ESCAPE TO THE WEST INDIES
Lillian Smith - KILLERS OF THE DREAM
Louis L. Snyder - HITLER AND NAZISM
Irving Stone - THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY
Ruth Stout - GARDENING WITHOUT WORK
Margaret Sutton - JUDY BOLTON: THE WHISPERING WATCHWORD
Kenneth Swezey - AFTER DINNER SCIENCE
Frederic Wakeman - THE FAULT OF THE APPLE
Robert Penn Warren - THE LEGACY OF THE CIVIL WAR
Nancy Dingman Watson - PIG TALES, FROM OLD ENGLISH NURSERY RHYMES
Nancy Dingman Watson - PONY TALES FROM OLD ENGLISH NURSERY RHYMES
Hillary Waugh - THAT NIGHT IT RAINED
Jerome Weidman (and family - Eds.) - THE FIRST COLLEGE BOWL QUESTION BOOK
Joe Weiss (and Orrie Hipt) RAW INTERLUDES
pseud. Paul Renault

Joe Weiss (and Orrie Hipt) MR. HOT ROD
pseud. Charles Verne
Joe Weiss (and Orrie Hipt) THE WHEEL OF PASSION
pseud. Charles Verne
Joe Weiss (and Orrie Hipt) THE WEB OF EVIL
pseud. Roger Normandie
Joe Weiss (and Orrie Hipt) THE LIONS DEN
pseud. Roger Normandie
Joe Weiss (Claude Dauphine and Laura Aumont) -
SMART COOKIE

Robert Wells - WHAT DOES AN ASTRONAUT DO?
Phyllis A. Whitney - BLUE FIRE
Leonard Wibberley - SEA CAPTAIN FROM SALEM
Leonard Wibberley - STRANGER AT KILLKNOCK
Katharine E. Wilkie - THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T GIVE UP
P. G. Wodehouse - THE ICE IN THE BEDROOM
Louis Wolfe - PROBING THE ATMOSPHERE
Leon Wolff - LITTLE BROWN BROTHER
Miriam Young - PLEASE DON'T FEED HORACE

(More guests who attended the cocktail party: (left to right) Russell Lynes, author and Editor of Harper's; Van Allen Bradley of the Chicago Daily News; Vance Packard, author of "The Waste Makers"; and writer Morton Hunt

August 24, 1961

Memorandum To The Authors Guild Council
From Rex Stout, Chairman of the Guild Membership Committee

Going through the correspondence in the members' folders in the Guild files, I have been shocked to find that many members, even some who have belonged for years, do not understand what the League and Guild are doing, what they are now trying to do, and what they may reasonably be expected to do. The commonest misapprehensions are these:

1) That the Guild may be expected to perform the functions of an agent. Of course, that is ridiculous. A writer making $2,000 a year pays his agent $200; a writer making $50,000 a year pays his agent $5,000. His Guild dues are $25.00 a year. To suppose that for $25.00 a year an organization can function as an agent is highly unrealistic. As you know, the Guild does try to help members with individual problems and situations, but on the whole its income from dues must be spent on activities designed to protect and promote the interest of all members -- book contracts, terms of magazine sales, subsidiary rights, revision of tax laws, censorship, revision of the copyright laws, and others.

2) That members who do not live in or near New York cannot get value for their dues because they cannot come to meetings. As you know, both the Guild Council meetings, and the occasional membership meetings arranged by the Council, are devoted to discussions of the matters just mentioned and of ways and means of dealing with them. About the only membership meeting from which members might get an immediate and specific benefit if they could attend it, is the one held each year during the week when the National Book Awards are announced, at which book reviewers from all over the country are guests. Letters in the files from some out-of-town members show that they have the impression that the Guild has "social" meetings. As you know, it has only business meetings.

3) "After paying my dues for three years, I decided that the Guild was doing nothing for me." Some such statement has appeared frequently in letters from members, especially those whose dues are in arrears. It is easy to understand why some members have that feeling. Probably the only way to correct it would be to keep all members currently informed of all Guild activities; tell all members when an officer or a member of the Council goes to Washington to see a Senator or Representative, when a committee chairman talks with a publisher or a group of publishers, when a full committee spends an afternoon with a lawyer considering possible action in a censorship case, when a committee member does a job of research on the tax situation, or the proposed revision of the domestic copyright law, or when this or when that.

But that would mean hiring another member of the staff -- and her salary added to other expenses of such a procedure would come to around $7,000 a year, and since the total Guild annual income is around $27,000 and on it we are barely able to function as well as we do, where would the money c me from?

But I strongly feel that members must somehow be made aware of what they get for their $25.00 and what they may reasonably expect to get. I do not suggest that another committee be formed; I do suggest that the whole Council should discuss the matter at length and find a satisfactory answer to the problem.

39-10-111

39-10-174

THE AUTHORS GUILD OF THE AUTHORS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.
SIX EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 9-4950

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

REX STOUT, *Chairman*
CLEVELAND AMORY
MARGARET CULKIN BANNING
JACQUES BARZUN
PEARL S. BUCK
MARGARET COUSINS
CLIFTON FADIMAN
EDNA FERBER
JOHN GUNTHER
JOHN HERSEY
ELIZABETH JANEWAY
IRA LEVIN
BILL MAULDIN
OGDEN NASH
ANN PETRY
CARL SANDBURG
JOHN STEINBECK
MARK VAN DOREN
GLENWAY WESCOTT
HERMAN WOUK

September 11, 1961

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On the chance that my letter of August 22nd somehow didn't reach you, here is a copy of it. I would deeply appreciate a reply at your early convenience, so that I can make my report to The Authors Guild Council as accurate as possible.

Gratefully,

Rex Stout, Chairman
Membership Committee

RS/eap
Enc.

Officers
President: PEARL S. BUCK
Vice-President: CLEVELAND AMORY Secretary: JOHN VANDERCOOK

Council

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BRUCE CATTON
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ALAN GREEN
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HELEN R. HULL
ELIZABETH JANEWAY
ROBERT J. LANDRY
RUSSELL LYNES
MARIANNE MOORE
BENTZ PLAGEMANN
MARJORIE HILLIS ROULSTON
BUDD SCHULBERG
WILLIAM L. SHIRER
GRACE ZARING STONE
REX STOUT
MARK VAN DOREN
GLENWAY WESCOTT
THEODORE H. WHITE

[Enc]

August 22, 1961

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

COPY

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I need your help. Checking through the Guild files, and going to your folder, I find a situation that can be thought satisfactory neither by you nor by us, and I hope you will help me resolve it.

No bills for dues have been sent you since September 1959, when the debit balance on your dues account was $125; but your name has been kept on the membership list, and we have continued to send you various items--for instance, the Guild BULLETIN. There is no record of the receipt of a resignation from you. Have you ever sent one? I am not asking you to resign; naturally we would be pleased to keep you as a member. If you would like to continue your membership, we would be willing to make a radical adjustment regarding your dues for past years, and any suggestion you make will be considered and acted upon promptly.

In any case, I would deeply appreciate a reply at your early convenience. If your reply is your resignation I shall of course regret it, but even that would be better than no reply at all. As I said, your present Guild status as shown by your folder cannot be thought satisfactory either by you or by us.

With thanks for your attention.

Sincerely,

Rex Stout, Chairman
Membership Committee

RS/bs

39-10-173

September 13, 1961

39-10-175

Mr. Rex Stout
Authors Guild of the Authors League of America, Inc.
6 East 39 Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 22nd never was received. Possibly this was because I was in Rumania, June 16 to August 30 and some letters were not forwarded.

Please send me a bill of my indebtedness; I will either pay or resign.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

The Authors League of America, Inc.

6 East 39th Street • New York 16, N. Y.

REMINDER STATEMENT

39-10-112

W. E. B. DuBois

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR THE AUTHORS GUILD

DATE	BILLS FOR DUES RENDERED	AMOUNT	TOTAL
9/19/61	October 1, 1954	$ 25.00	
	October 1, 1955	25.00	
	October 1, 1956	25.00	
	October 1, 1957	25.00	
	October 1, 1958	25.00	
	October 1, 1959	25.00	
	October 1, 1960	25.00	
			$ 175.00
9/19/61	Bill for current dues, attached		25.00
			$ 200.00

Receipt sent only upon request.

The Authors League of America, Inc.

6 East 39th Street • New York 16, N. Y.

39-10-113

W. E. B. DuBois

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DUES DR.	TOTAL
9/19/61	Annual Membership Dues: The Authors Guild		
	October 1, 1961 thru September 30, 1962	$25.00	
	Receipt sent only upon request.		

Cable Address: AUTHOLEAG, New York

The Authors Guild

OF THE AUTHORS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

SIX EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 9-4950

September 26, 1961

39-10-189

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In Mr. Stout's absence from the office, I want to acknowledge and thank you most sincerely for your check for $100.00 in payment of your membership dues in the Authors Guild to September 30, 1962.

I know Mr. Stout will be most pleased at your response to his letter of September 19th.

Sincerely yours,

Edith Mackin

Edith Mackin
Membership Secretary

EM:jsw

Officers
President: PEARL S. BUCK
Vice-President: CLEVELAND AMORY Secretary: JOHN VANDERCOOK

Council

HOWARD BRESLIN, JOHN BRICK, JOHN BROOKS, BRUCE CATTON, ELEANOR CLYMER, MARGARET COUSINS, LAVINIA R. DAVIS, HILDEGARDE DOLSON, MICHAEL DRURY, LEWIS GANNETT, ELIZABETH ENRIGHT GILLHAM, CHARLES O. GORHAM, ALAN GREEN, JOHN HERSEY, HELEN R. HULL, ELIZABETH JANEWAY, ROBERT J. LANDRY, RUSSELL LYNES, MERLE MILLER, MARIANNE MOORE, BENTZ PLAGEMANN, MARJORIE HILLIS ROULSTON, BUDD SCHULBERG, WILLIAM L. SHIRER, GRACE ZARING STONE, REX STOUT, MARK VAN DOREN, GLENWAY WESCOTT, THEODORE H. WHITE

IRWIN KARP, Counsel EDITH MACKIN, Membership Secretary